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EDITED BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

A HISTORY OF
HAMPSHIRE

AND THE
ISLE OF WIGHT

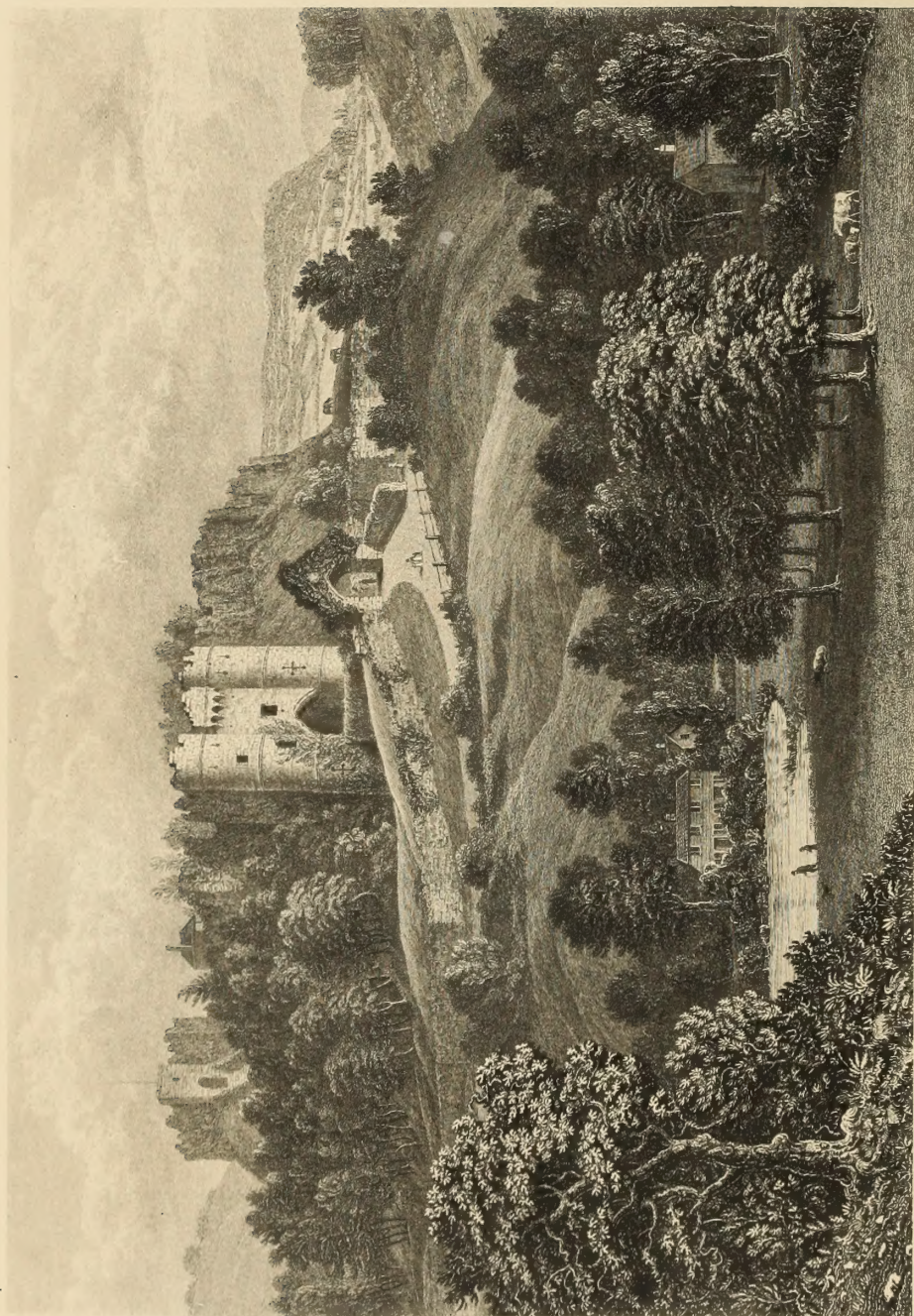
VOLUME V

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTIES
OF ENGLAND
HAMPSHIRE
AND THE
ISLE OF WIGHT



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Carisbrooke Castle.

From an old engraving.

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF
HAMPSHIRE

AND THE
ISLE OF WIGHT

EDITED BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A

VOLUME FIVE



LONDON

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EDITORIAL NOTE

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A HISTORY OF
HAMPSHIRE

TOPOGRAPHY

WINCHESTER

Wenta (British) ; Caer Gwent (traditional Celtic) ; Venta Belgarum (Roman) ; aet Wintan ceastre (ix cent.) ; Winteceastre (x cent.) ; Winton, Wyncestre (xiii cent. et seq.).

Winchester lies in the valley of the Itchen, surrounded by chalk down-land. Roman roads approach it from all sides, and the Itchen while navigable brought it into touch with Southampton, and so with the centres of continental trade. The present area of the city is 1,906 acres, that within its ancient walls being 138 acres. The ancient borough of Winchester lay within the walls, but the east and west sokes, or suburbs, which entirely surrounded it, were for long considered part of the city, so that at the inquiry regarding parliamentary boundaries of 1832 it was stated that the division between them had in places become lost. The commissioners therefore recommended the extension of the proposed parliamentary boundary so as to include the sokes, the part of Winnall parish which adjoins the city and the village of St. Cross.¹ By the Act of 1835 the parliamentary boundary was taken to hold for municipal purposes ; the Cathedral Close as well as St. Mary's College and Wolvesey Palace (previously extra-parochial) being brought into the city for rating purposes.² By Local Government Act of 1894 portions of the three surrounding parishes of Chilcomb, Weeke and St. Faith were included in the municipal borough.³ By Local Government Board Order of 1900 the municipal boundary was further extended beyond the parliamentary boundary to include on the north, part of Abbot's Barton, which was added to the parish of St. Bartholomew Hyde ; on the east, part of Chilcomb Without was amalgamated with the parish of Chilcomb Within ; on the south, part of St. Faith Without⁴ was joined to the parish of St. Faith Within ; on the west, part of Weeke Without was attached to the parish of Weeke Within.⁵ In 1902⁶ an order was obtained for the union for civil purposes of the fifteen parishes comprising Winchester to obviate the difficulties attached to the collection of the rates.



CITY OF WINCHESTER. Gules two leopards or set fessewise and facing one another between five castles or set saltirewise.

Conjecture alone furnishes a description of 'Caer Gwent,' the Celtic Winchester, and little enough can be definitely told of the 'Venta Belgarum' of the Romans.⁷ The Roman level was 12 ft. below the present ground level, and the internal area of the Roman town was considerably smaller than that inclosed by the mediaeval walls.⁸ At the same time, the lay-out of the town suggests the survival of a Roman plan. There is the irregular quadrilateral space measuring some 860 yards from east to west and some 780 yards from north to south, with its long, straight High Street running east and west and connecting east and west gates, intersected at right angles by the street running north and south and connecting north and south gates. There are also the Roman roads striking off from the four gates. Possibly the mediaeval walls generally followed the Roman lines except at the south-west corner where the royal castle was to stand.

The first source for the ancient topography of Winchester is a possibly spurious charter of Edward of Wessex given in 901-9 to Bishop Denewulf, in which the four main streets of the town are noted.⁹ The next source is the survey of 1148,¹⁰ which gives the first evidence of the extent of the 12th-century town. It indicates about 1,200 tenements.¹¹ The boundaries of the city were marked by the four gates ; there was also a suburb outside Westgate, another outside Northgate, another (the bishop's liberty of the soke) outside Eastgate. The existing streets were Cypstret (the High Street), Snithelingastret or Snidelingestret (Tower Street), 'Bredenestret' (probably on the site of Staple Gardens), Scowertenestret (Jewry Street), 'Alwarenestret' (the north part of Jewry Street), Flescmanerestret (St. Peter's Street), Wongarstret (Middle Brook Street), Sildwortenestret (Upper Brook Street), Tannerstret (Lower Brook Street), Bucchestret (Busket Lane), Colebrookstret, Calpestret (St. Thomas Street), Goldstret (Southgate Street) and Garstret (Trafalgar Street). Until the early half of the 18th century,¹² when the Town Council decided to alter the names of the streets to those of the present day, the names remained exactly as they were in the 12th century.

The early surveys of Winchester have been discussed by Mr. Round,¹³ but even he found it difficult to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the identification of the 'Chenictenhalla' near Eastgate on the north side of the High Street, of the 'lachenietat-

¹ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Boundaries* (1837), pt. ii.

² *Ibid.* iii.

³ *Loc. Govt. Act*, 56 & 57 Vict. cap. 73, sec. 36.

⁴ The rest of the parish of St. Faith Without was amalgamated with the parish of Compton.

⁵ *Loc. Govt. Board Order*, 1900.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1902.

⁷ See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 285-93.

⁸ *Ibid.* 286.

⁹ *Kemble, Cod. Dipl.* v, 163.

¹⁰ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), Additamenta, pp. 531-62. The earlier survey is limited in its scope, and therefore gives no idea of the town as a whole.

¹¹ This number is inadequate for Milner's description. He quotes the fire of 1102 as destroying the city and all its buildings, and yet a few years later sees Winchester full of magnificent buildings, castles, palaces and innumerable parish churches (John Milner, *Hist. of Winchester* [ed. 1823], i, 201, 207-8). The *Annals* of Winchester under this year, 1102, state

'Londonia bis combusta est : Wintonia semel' (*Ann. Mon.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 41), but, as has often been pointed out, this may usually be taken to mean that there was a bad fire in the city, and nothing more.

¹² A map published by William Godson, according to Act of Parliament, July 1750, gives the modern names to the streets, except Trafalgar Street, which it calls Bowling Green, anciently called Gar Street.

¹³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 527 et seq.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

halla' on the north side of the High Street near Westgate, or of the 'Hantachenesele,' of the later survey, in Colebrook Street. Although local knowledge gives little that can be definite in further identification of these three yet it is suggestive. In the first place the 'Chenictenhalla,' where the 'chenictes' drank their gild, must from its situation, according to the survey, have been on the site of the later St. John's House (the modern St. John's Rooms, chapel and almshouse), which was, through the later middle ages and in the 16th and 17th centuries, where the mayor and the twenty-four held the corporate assemblies. The site of the second hall at the top of the town cannot be so easily identified with that of a later house of importance unless it could have been utilized as the Staple House at a later date,¹⁴ since Staple Gardens, marking the vicinity of the Staple House, are on the north side of the High Street near Westgate, and would well fit in, therefore, with the site of this second 'chenictes' hall.

It is possible that the 'Hantachenesele' in the south-east of the city¹⁵ was the later Chapman's Hall, still later known as the 'Linea Selda.' The men of the 'Chepmanessela' might well be the men of the 'Hantachenesele,' to which may have been attached the 'selda ubi linei panni venduntur' in the lower part of the High Street, also mentioned in the survey. The Chapman's Hall frequently occurs in the Pipe Rolls (see *infra*). As Mr. Round shows, this Chapman's Hall was identical with the 'Linea Selda' which King John gave to William his tailor for an annual rent of grey fur.¹⁶

Apart from these 'halls' the surveys give further a picture of the 12th-century city, with its 'Domus' or 'Terra Godebieta,'¹⁷ a name still surviving in Godbegot House at the corner of St. Peter's Street and the High Street; its house near Westgate that had belonged to Queen Emma¹⁸; its shops just above Godbieta that had belonged to Queen Edith (St. Edward's wife)¹⁹; its 'balchus,' in the High Street between Parchment Street and Upper Brooks, where thieves were imprisoned²⁰; its five shanties (*bordelli*) erected outside Westgate to shelter poor folk²¹; its 'hospital' on the ditch before the gate of Herbert the Chamberlain²²; its stalls in the High Street; its market; its 'forges' near the king's kitchen adjoining the palace in the square, some of which had taken the place of 'cellars'

of Edward the Confessor's time²³; its Mewshay (*mewenheia*) near the palace²⁴; and its five dismantled mints in the market-place.²⁵ Moreover, outside the official limits of the survey were the palace of William the Conqueror²⁶ on the site of the later 'Square'; the castle at the south-west corner; the bishop's palace of Wolvesey (not fortified until 1137) in the south-east corner; the 'old minster' or cathedral church and the priory of St. Swithun north-west of Wolvesey; the already ruined new minster²⁷ close to the site of the present St. Maurice Church, and the abbey of St. Mary (Nunna Minster), partly on the site of the present Gildhall and abbey grounds.²⁸ Of the populous suburbs outside the city, reaching, as Dr. Milner, following the imaginative Trussel, states, 'a mile in every direction further than they do now' (1798),²⁹ and the 'incredible number of parish churches,' there is no evidence in the surveys.

Actively involved as it was in the difficulties of the troublous reign of Stephen, Winchester must have suffered ruin and loss from the siege and the burning and pillaging of the city.³⁰ However, the evidence of the reign of Henry II showing the activity of the town, the enlarging and building of the royal castle, the importance of the mint and money exchange and other signs of prosperity, suggests that the ruinous state of the city at the beginning of his reign may well have been exaggerated. The royal Mews seem also to have been made at this time. There had been the Mewshay of the 12th century (see *supra*) near the royal palace in the Square, but the new Mews were connected with the royal castle. The Pipe Roll for 1182 notes that the king had bought a house for his birds from Adam de Sanford, and in the same year £1 5s. 8d. was paid for the birds and £3 7s. was spent on kids for feeding the birds.³¹ Mews were prepared for the birds in 1184³² and a new house within the castle in 1186.³³ In the reign of Richard I, in 1193, £2 11s. 8d. was paid for two Mews and inclosing them with a hedge,³⁴ while in 1201 £25 18s. was paid for 'making the king's mews.'³⁵ A late 13th-century Plea Roll states that King John bought 'the land called the Mews outside Westgate in which were a house and dove-cote . . . for the mewing of his hawks,' and adds that Henry III demised the Mews to Reginald son of Peter.³⁶ However, an earlier inquisition of 1263 states that Henry II bought 'the place where the king's Mews

¹⁴ Dean Kitchin in his map of Norman Winchester marks the Staple House on a more northerly site, but gives no authority for the site. Moreover, the growth of the staple system dates only from the reign of Edward I, so that the Staple House was not in existence as such at the time of the survey.

¹⁵ The identification of the 'Hantachenesele' with the later gildhall, now a draper's shop, at the corner of St. Thomas Street (see Dean Kitchin, *Winchester* [Historic Towns Ser.], 75), could not hold, since the two are in such different localities.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 531; *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 261; *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 133.

¹⁷ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), Additamenta, pp. 532b, 543b.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 535.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 533a.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 532, 543b.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.* 536.

²³ *Ibid.* 534.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Concerning the building of the palace partly on the site of twelve burgrave tenements belonging to the king (*vide infra*) and partly on the land belonging to the New Minster in the heart of the city, for which William gave in exchange to the monks the manor of Alton and the church of Kingsclere, see *The New Minster* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 2, 3, 111, 157 n., 163. The editor of the *Liber de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.), Introd. pp. xl-xli, omits to notice the fact of the exchange. See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 416-18, where Mr. Round discusses the question of the Conqueror's treatment of the monks of the New Minster. The palace is said to have been burnt down in 1140 (Stowe MS. 944, fol. 7b). See J. H. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 126-7, where the whole question of the destruction

of the palace is discussed in the footnotes.

²⁷ The monks of New Minster removed to the new buildings outside Northgate, the new Hyde Abbey, in 1110 (*Ann. Mon.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 43). Hence in the survey the abbot is the Abbot of Hyde.

²⁸ The church of St. Mary de Linea Selda was close to the abbey of St. Mary, probably on the east side of the river running through the abbey grounds to the old abbey mill.

²⁹ Milner, *op. cit.* i, 157.

³⁰ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 52; see J. H. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 125-9; see also below under Political History.

³¹ Pipe R. (P.R.O.), *sub anno*.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Arch. Journ.* vii, 374 et seq.



WINCHESTER IN 1611

(From Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain)

WINCHESTER

were accustomed to be,' and that afterwards King John took it into his hands. After John's death it was in the king's hands until the Abbot of Pershore, the king's escheator, demised it to Rowland de Oddingsel for life, after whose death it was granted as a royal escheat to Reginald son of Peter in 1263.³⁷ All traces of the site of the Mews outside Westgate have long been lost.

The Mint-house and the Exchange were also important features of Winchester in the 12th and 13th centuries. The law of Athelstan had settled six moneyers in the borough.³⁸ King Edgar had ordered that one money should pass through the king's dominion, and one measure and one weight such as is observed at London and at Winchester.³⁹ But, since minting was not under central control, debased money was frequently issued. Thus in 1125 Henry I summoned all the moneyers of England to Winchester, and, finding their coin was bad, had them all, except three, horribly mutilated.⁴⁰ The entry in the Winton Survey of 1103-15 of 'five mints in the market-place which had been done away with by the king's order'⁴¹ probably signifies that the king had already begun his reform of the coinage at Winchester. In 1180 and 1183 sums of £37 12s. 8d. and £2 8s. 4d. were paid for the work on 'the house of the Mint in the city,'⁴² showing that the moneyers were again at work there. In 1181 8d. a day each for 152 days was paid to the king's money-changers at Winchester, and the 'cost of hiring houses and other necessities for the changing.'⁴³ The next year the sum of £12 3s. 4d. was paid to Rowland, the money-changer, for the whole year, and £1 3s. 4d. for hiring the house for the changing and his own quarters.⁴⁴ King John in his charter of 1215 confirmed the Mint and the exchange of money to the citizens. Henry III confirmed this grant in 1227, and Edward III by *inseximus* in 1344 (see *infra*). The site of the Mint-house is uncertain, but the house of Godwin Soche, the master moneyer in 1103-15, was on the north side of the High Street between Wongar Street (Middle Brooks) and Tanner Street (Lower Brooks), and it is possible that this was the Mint-house.

At the present day place-names alone, with the two gates of Westgate and Kingsgate and the Hermit's Tower, and traces here and there of foundations and materials, remain to mark the existence of the old city boundaries and walls. Yet it was not until 1791 that Eastgate, Northgate and Southgate were destroyed, and only then because their extreme decay, lowness and narrowness made them dangerous for traffic. Eastgate stood several feet west of the old Soke Bridge, the east wall running thence south to meet the wall of Wolvesey Castle, which formed the south-east corner of the boundary, and north to Durngate

along the back of the modern Eastgate Street. Durngate, or the postern gate,^{45a} was at the extreme north-east corner, where the bridge now crosses the river on the way to Winnall.⁴⁵ Then the north wall went west along the present North Walls, its foundations being under the row of cottages which runs up the north side of the North Walls, some of those facing Trinity Church having been built within the last fifty or sixty years partly out of materials of the wall. Northgate, over which was the church of St. Mary, after the Reformation a porter's lodge, was at the north end of Jewry Street, just at the entrance to St. Bartholomew Hyde Street, about where the modern lamp-post stands.⁴⁶ Thence the wall as it went west made a slight bend to the south, running along at the back of the modern houses on the south side of City Road as far as the Hermit's Tower (a modern erection on the old site of a drum tower),⁴⁷ where it turned south, passing along the present Tower Street to Westgate. At Westgate the city wall became the castle wall, which curved round to the south-east to meet the city wall again at Southgate, which stood a few yards south of the point where Southgate Street and St. Swithun's Street meet. From Southgate the wall passed down behind the houses on the south side of St. Swithun's Street, running almost parallel with the Close wall as far as Kingsgate. From Kingsgate it passed east, as the good bits of remaining wall in some of the gardens plainly show, behind the houses on the north side of College Street to meet the Wolvesey Castle wall as it crossed the brook almost opposite the entrance to St. Mary's College. A ditch ran round the city, several traces of which can still be seen; but that part of the ditch round the royal castle was separate from the city ditch and was supplied with water from a different source.⁴⁸

Westgate, to a considerable extent, retains its original form. It is of late 14th-century date and is of two stories. The central arch is original and is of drop two-centred form. On the west, the outside, it is of two continuous moulded orders. On either side the wall face is advanced, the projections being carried up to the parapet, which between them and over the entrance is overhanging and machicolated, with chamfered corbels supporting it. Behind the moulded orders is the groove of the portcullis, the recess for which is visible in the chamber over the roadway. Above the arch is a moulded and enriched string course, and below the machicolation a second string set with grotesque heads and foliated bosses. In the middle stage thus formed are a pair of loop-holes terminating at their foot in small circular openings. Above these are two square panels with labels, containing quatrefoils and shields.

³⁷ Pat. 48 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 18.

³⁸ Wilkins, *Leges Angl.-Sax.* (ed. 1721), 59.

³⁹ Stubbs, *Select Chart.* 72.

⁴⁰ Hoc anno mutilati sunt omnes monetarii totius Angliae, exceptis tribus, apud Wintoniam; *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 47. See *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 376; ii, 221. For a further account of the mint and exchange at Winchester and a list of the moneyers see in *Proc. Arch. Inst.* (1845) an article on the same by Edward Hawkins.

⁴¹ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), Additamenta, 534.

⁴² Pipe R. (P.R.O.), *sub annis*.

⁴³ *Ibid.* *sub anno*.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* Mr. Round has shown in his Introduction to *Pipe R.* of 26 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc. p. xxviii) and 27 Hen. II (p. xxii) that all these entries were connected with the change of coinage at the time, Winchester being a centre of the operation.

^{45a} According to Dr. Milner, Durngate was originally *Bourn-gate* or *River Gate*; *op. cit.* ii, 210.

⁴⁵ A modern house close by is known as Durngate House; there is also a Durngate Terrace.

⁴⁶ Remains of the outside bridge of

Northgate can be seen in Mrs. Moss's garden close by. There are also traces of the ditch.

⁴⁷ Mention of the Hermit's Tower is found in 1560, when the castle green called 'Bewmonds' and 'Thermyttes Tower' were leased to William Lawrence for a term of twenty-nine years (*Proc. in Boromote* [Winton Corp. Doc.], fol. 37), see below.

⁴⁸ This was clearly shown when part of the ditch was revealed during some work that was being done in connexion with the County Council buildings in the winter of 1908.

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On either side of these are grotesque heads forming openings for the drawbridge chains. The eastern or inner face has been somewhat more restored. The arch is two-centred and of three moulded orders. Above it is a late 14th-century window with a two-centred moulded head with a label and moulded jambs, which, originally of two lights, has had the tracery knocked out and a wooden frame inserted. On either side are offset and weathered buttresses, in the top stage of which are trefoiled niches, and there is a third and similar buttress to the north on the other side of the modern arch over the footway. Above the latter is a second window similar in every way to the one above described. The south footway passes outside the old structure under modern buildings. On the flanking wall to the south is a door, completely restored, to the vaulted staircase leading up to the chamber over the roadway and from thence continued to the roof. The chamber is used as a museum of objects connected with the city and contains the old city chest, the bronze moot horn, some of the old standard weights and measures and a miscellaneous collection of arms, armour, &c. From the 17th to the early 19th century it was used as a debtors' prison, and the semi-dungeon into which the poorer debtors were thrown is beneath the museum and is indicated on the outside by a blocked-up window.

Kingsgate, over which is St. Swithun's Church, retains a few traces of 14th-century date, but appears to have been altered about the 15th century. It is pierced by three arches, that on the west being modern. The side arches are plain chamfered and much restored. The 14th-century central arch to the south is of two moulded orders and is set between small buttresses. On the north the central arch is of the same date and of two chamfered orders. There is no vaulting over the roadway or the footpaths.

Many times in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries grants were made by the kings to the citizens to help in the repair and rebuilding of their walls. Thus in 1228 Henry III granted them 50 marks due from them as tallage to aid in inclosing their walls.⁴⁹ Further in the same year, in aid of inclosing the town for its security and the safeguarding of the parts adjacent, the king granted the Mayor and good men of Winchester that they should for the next two years take a custom of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ from every cart of the county bearing goods for sale into Winchester and of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ from every such cart of every other county, also of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every horse or mare, bull or cow brought there to be sold.⁵⁰ In August 1234 a similar grant was made for two years,⁵¹ in 1236 the time for taking the same custom was further extended for three years,⁵² and again in 1241 for another three years,⁵³ again in 1256 for seven years,⁵⁴ and for further terms of seven years in 1264,⁵⁵ 1271⁵⁶ and 1317.⁵⁷ Nicholas Devenish, Mayor of Winchester, in 1339 obtained licence from the king to allow him to 'lade as many sacks whereof the

custom and subsidy would amount to the said sum, in the port of London before Michaelmas and take them to the staple, as he was elected mayor for the current year and was charged by the council to repair the walls of the city and cause it to be sufficiently enclosed.'⁵⁸ His successor-elect Robert de Farnefold evidently shrank from the mayoral duties, of which this defence of the city was one, since he petitioned at the Exchequer to be discharged of office because 'of the feebleness of his ageing body' and because 'he dare not take it on account of divers causes considering the changefulness of the time.'⁵⁹

The desperate state of the city is shown by a petition of the mayor and bailiffs in 1376 begging the king to grant them an aid either from their fee farm or from the ulnage of cloth to help in the repair of the walls; for the greater part of the wall of the city was fallen to the ground and a great part of the fortification was also ruinous and would soon fall to the ground. Moreover, 'la greindre partie de mesme la cite est pleinement gaste et anienti par reson du povert et nientmeyns plusours hommes de lour resceantz de jour en altere passent hors de mesme la cite par cause de lour graunt charge q'ils portent en ycelles.' The king promised to consider the petition.⁶⁰ In 1378 he ordered the mayor and bailiffs 'where the walls, turrets, gates and dykes are so dilapidated and out of repair as to imperil the city if the French landed, as they recently did, to continue notwithstanding the opposition of some evil disposed persons to repair and reconstruct the same.' For this purpose they might compel by distress or otherwise all persons who had lands, tenements, rents, or even merchandise within the liberty of the city to contribute thereto each according to his means, 'excepting only privileged men and weak poor beggars.' They might also pull down and remove buildings adjacent to the wall or the city dyke or trees or other nuisances, providing they paid the owners of the site and the houses the value of the same as appraised by six or four good men of the city.⁶¹ Further in 1385 the mayor and bailiffs were bidden to compel all who had lands, tenements, or rents in the city or suburb and all who lived by trade and 'got gain' to contribute to the repair of the walls each according to his means. Also they were bidden to take carpenters and workmen for the work at the expense of the community and imprison any who should refuse contribution.⁶² During the next few years grants were made from the ulnage of cloth in Winchester and the county for the repair of the walls. Thus in September 1389 £20 was granted for eight years from the ulnage to 'the king's tenants in Winchester who have been impoverished by pestilence and other chance losses.'⁶³ In 1393 this grant, then to the value of £26, was given for five years to the mayor and commonalty.⁶⁴

In August 1400 the citizens were granted an allowance of 40 marks for six years from the fee farm

⁴⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, pp. 54-5.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 189. As a rule this custom belonged to the king. See the Customals among the Winton Corp. Doc. and *infra*.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-47, p. 64.

⁵² *Ibid.* p. 149.

⁵³ *Ibid.* p. 250.

⁵⁴ *Pat.* 41 Hen. III, m. 16.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 49 Hen. III, m. 28.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 56 Hen. III, m. 27.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 525.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, pp. 48-54. This same year the king made provision that the men of the suburb of Winchester should help in repairing the walls of the city, and keeping watch and doing other things for defence according to their faculty with the other citizens; *ibid.* 131. Moreover, Robert Daundely, Sheriff

of Hampshire, was bidden to stay with divers men-at-arms and others for the custody of the castle and city (*ibid.* p. 109).

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* p. 191.

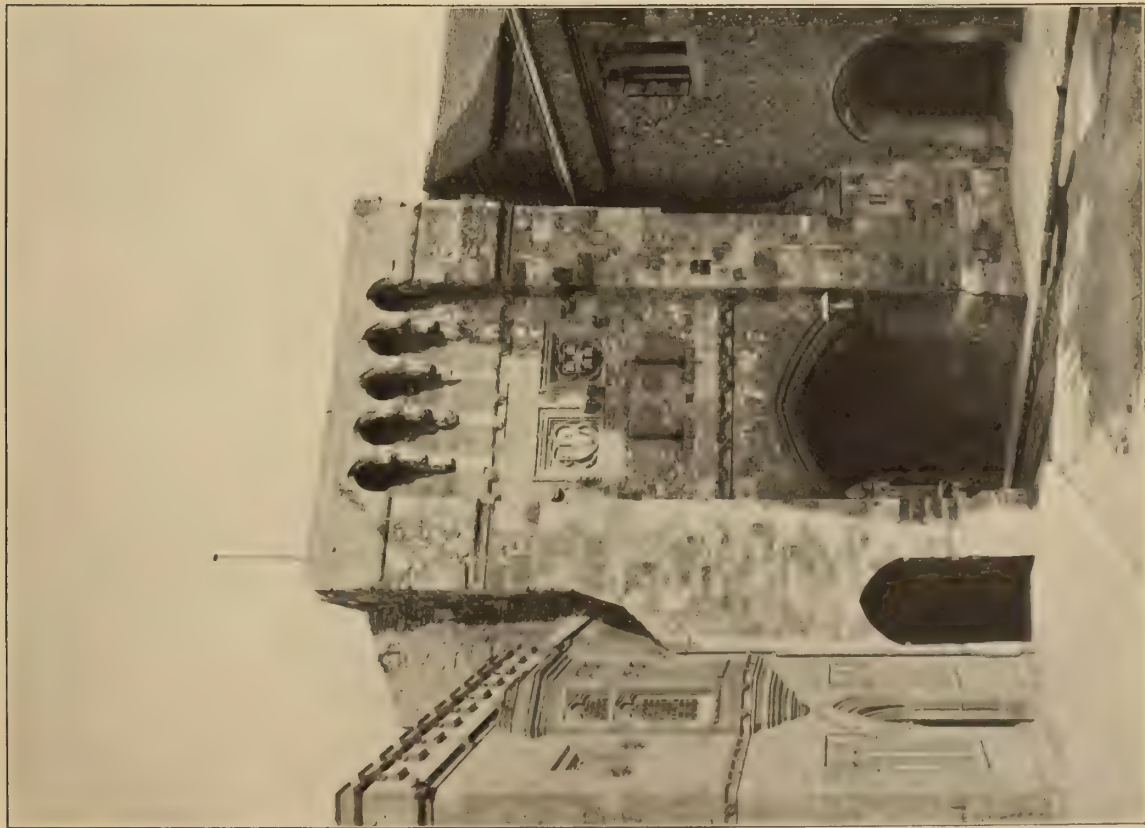
⁶⁰ *Rolls of Parl.* ii, 346b.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 111.

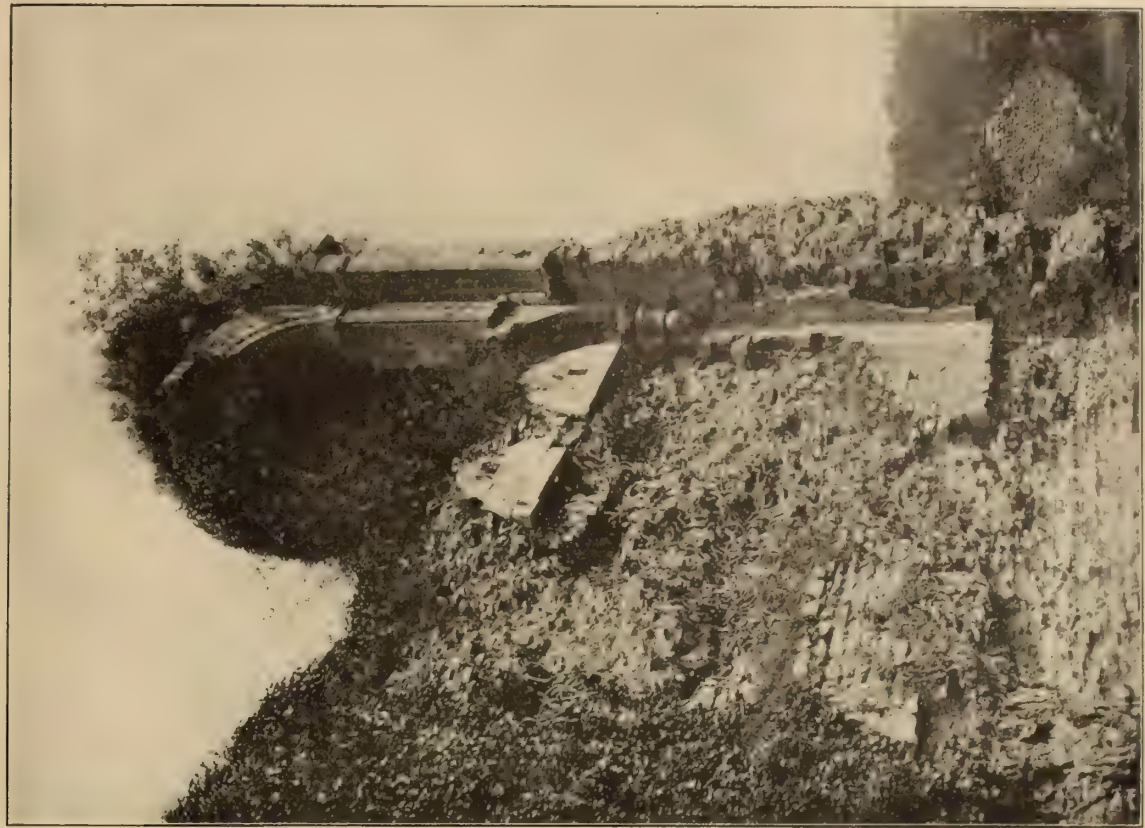
⁶² *Ibid.* 1381-5, p. 556.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 1388-92, p. 115.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 1391-6, p. 332.



WINCHESTER : WESTGATE



WINCHESTER : WOLFESEY CASTLE

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of the city for the repair of their walls,⁶⁵ and in 1406 the mayor and bailiffs were again commissioned to compel during the next seven years all those who had lands and rents in the city to contribute, according to their means, towards the repair of the walls.⁶⁶

The 16th century was a quieter time for Winchester, and less is heard about the repair of the walls. However, in 1564 they were reported to have been newly repaired at the cost and charges of the Marquess of Winchester, and henceforward care was to be taken to keep them free from ivy, young springalls and weeds, 'which hath been the chiefest decay of the same walls.'⁶⁷ In the same year William Lawrence, who had lately purchased of Richard Bethell a meadow near the town ponds, and could not conveniently come into the same with cart and carriage, was allowed to make 'a sufficient gate for a cart to pass through the town wall where never yet hath gate or door been.' He was to have free ingress and egress by and through the same gate with carts, provided he should make, repair and maintain the same gate, and should 'shut the same gate at all times at command of the mayor for the safety of the Queen's city.'⁶⁸

Pasture of the ditches round the city walls was at this time a favourite source of income on the part of the mayor and bailiffs.⁶⁹ In 1572 the bailiffs were ordered not to farm the pasture of the ditches except to pasture horses and sheep only. Two years later the pasture of the city ditch from Westgate to Northgate was let to William Lane.⁷⁰ The Civil War of the 17th century and the siege of Winchester and the slighting of the castle must have done much to obscure the city boundaries. In the 18th century the walls could not have been in a very secure condition judging from an entry in the coffer books in 1778, 'Paid to Henry Lucas for damage to Jonathan Ping by the fall of the city wall £9 1s.'⁷¹ It remained for the practical needs of the 19th century to sweep away as far as possible all traces of the old boundary marks; the need for them had ceased as the borough extended in widening circles to meet the growth of the population outside the old walls.

From the low-lying land at the foot of St. Giles Hill, which rises abruptly east of the city near the river and Soke Bridge, the High Street winds its way slightly uphill to the Piazza (the old Penthouse),⁷² and from there makes a more distinct rise to Westgate. Since 1901 one of the most imposing features of the lower part of the town has been the statue of King Alfred, who stands facing the city with his back to the hill in the Broadway,⁷³ near the abbey grounds. On his left in the Abbey grounds formerly stood a bronze statue of Queen Victoria, now in the County Hall, while on his right at the entrance to Eastgate Street stands the

old Russian gun taken in the Crimean War. There, in spite of several attempts of the municipal authorities to move it to St. Giles Hill, Winchester citizens have shown themselves determined to have it remain.⁷⁴ Modern Eastgate Street, which here branches north from the High Street, has now nothing of interest. Eastgate House, which until it was pulled down in 1846-7 stood alone in a fine situation east of the present street, was important both in itself and its site. Here from the 13th century to the Dissolution was the house of the Dominican Friars, the site of whose priory was granted to Winchester College in 1544. On this site, holding it on lease from the College, Sir Robert Mason built Eastgate House in the reign of Charles II, when the king's house was being built. In Godson's map of 1750 the house is termed 'Mr. Penton's seat,' and it was this Mr. Penton who, as member for the city, entertained George III and Queen Charlotte for two nights at Eastgate House on their visit to Winchester in 1778. In the 19th century the house was held by the Mildmay family, and was locally known as Mildmay House. Dame Jane St. John Mildmay held the house on lease until her death in 1846, when it was pulled down and the modern houses built on the site. A few yards up the High Street beyond Eastgate Street are St. John's Hospital and St. John's Rooms, which are almost entirely of mid-18th-century date, having been rebuilt at that time. Some paneling remains of an earlier century, however, and the walls themselves are also of an earlier date than this. The substructure containing the kitchens has large open fireplaces, and one of the cross walls is pierced with a three-centred arch, but there is no trace of any detail apparently earlier than the 16th century.

Immediately west of St. John's Rooms is the narrow Busket Lane, originally the more important Buck Street. Beneath the road a few yards from this lane the remains of the Charnel Chapel founded in 1319 by Roger Ingpen⁷⁵ were uncovered during some sewerage work in the city.

Almost opposite St. John's Hospital is the modern Gildhall, on the site of St. Mary's Abbey burying-ground. It was opened in 1873 by Lord Selborne, the foundation stone having been laid in 1871 by Viscount Eversley. It is of Bath stone, and is designed in the style of the Middle Gothic so prevalent at the date of its erection. Attached to the Gildhall are the police station, the fire station,⁷⁶ the school of art and the public reading room and free library. Passing up the High Street, leaving Colebrook Street on the left, and the narrow alley leading to Lower Brook Street (the old Tanner Street) on the right, one comes to St. Maurice's Church, almost opposite Middle Brook Street (the old Wongar Street), shut in between a draper's shop

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 533.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 1405-8, p. 276.

⁶⁷ *Proc. in Boromote* (Winton Corp. Doc.) *sub anno*, fol. 58, and First Bk. of Ordinances, fol. 138b.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 139-139b.

⁶⁹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 167b. This was no new thing. The chamberlain's accounts of the 14th century show proceeds from the sale of the herbage of the ditches of the city. For example, in 1354 comes '8s de herbagio fossat civitatis vendi.'

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 178b.

⁷¹ *Coffer Bks.* (Winton Corp. Doc.), *sub anno*.

⁷² The Penthouse occurs at least as early as the 14th century, £7 14s. 11d. being accounted for by the bailiffs of Winchester in 1354-5 from rents 'de pentice' (Chamberlain's Accts. [Winton Corp. Doc.], 28 Edw. III).

⁷³ The city gaol formerly stood in the open space now known as the Broadway.

⁷⁴ It has become almost as sacred as a village oak, and if any dissatisfaction with the municipal authorities is felt in

the city it is vented in a meeting at the gun.

⁷⁵ *Winton Epis. Reg. John de Sandale* (Hants Rec. Soc.), p. 272.

⁷⁶ The first fire engine was furnished for the city in the early half of the 17th century on account of sad experience of sudden and lamentable fires (Fifth Bk. of Ordinances [Winton Corp. Doc.], *sub anno* 1633). In 1706 it was unanimously agreed in council that a large engine should be provided for the use of the city and the charge defrayed out of the coffers; see *Coffer Bks.* *sub anno*.

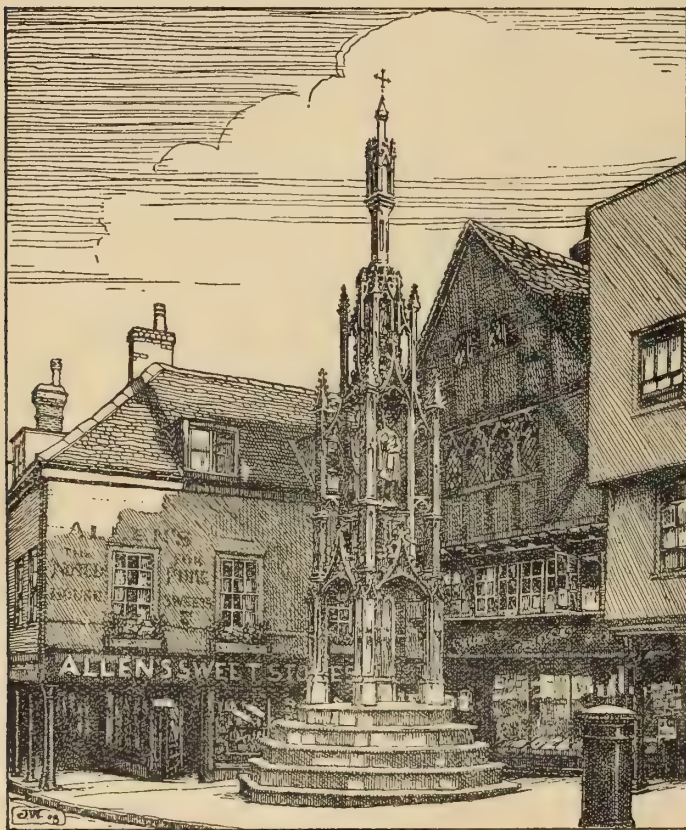
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on its east and a butcher's shop on its west. A dark covered passage, St. Maurice's Passage,⁷⁷ between the butcher's shop and the church, leads past a slaughter-house to Spicer's Corner and thence into the Cathedral cemetery. St. Maurice's Church was rebuilt about the middle of the 19th century on the site of the old church, which was near the site of the New Minster (St. Grimbald's Abbey).

At the back of the houses on the north side of the road in this part of the High Street a narrow street called Silver Hill⁷⁸ runs between Middle and Lower Brook Street. In Middle Brook Street is a long timber, plaster and tile-hung building, probably of the 16th century, divided into a number of tenements. It has an overhanging upper floor, and has been a good deal modernized. A few yards up the High

Street the last of the Brook Streets, Upper Brook Street (the old Shildworth or Shuldworth Street), branches to the north. Up to the latter half of the 19th century the brooks of the saint-Bishop Ethelwald were open and ran down the middle of these streets, but now run through a culvert. At the back of the house now known as Underwood's Stores a public lavatory over the upper brook, known as the 'Mayden's Chambre,'⁷⁹ existed as early as the 15th century and as late at least as the 18th.

On the opposite side of the High Street, at the corner of Market Street, is Dumper's Restaurant, on the site of the 17th-century Dog and Star Inn, and the 19th-century market-house.⁸⁰ Some yards farther on the church of St. Mary Kalender formerly stood on the north side of the street, east of Parchment Street and opposite the covered Piazza or Penthouse, the Old Drapery, which runs up the south side of the High Street to one of the most interesting corners in Winchester. Grouped round the 15th-century High Cross, often known locally as the Butter Cross,⁸¹ are the old houses which mark the site of the tenements of 'Hevyn and Helle' and Bulhall. Behind them, almost buried among the houses, is one of the oldest churches in the city, that of St. Lawrence; past which a partly covered passage leads into the old-fashioned square where once—near the present City Museum, formerly the Butcher's Shambles—stood the old cage and pillory,⁸² and afterwards the stocks. Bedded in the wall on the west of the covered passage is a supposed Norman pilaster, diapered with a horse-shoe pattern, said by local tradition to be the only remaining trace of the palace of William the Conqueror,⁸³ which covered the surrounding site before 'Hevyn and Helle' existed there. 'Le Newe House,' built right up to the wall of St. Lawrence Church, is on the site of the former 'Hevyn' and retains many of its 14th-century features, while the house at the end of the Piazza, now a confectioner's shop, was built on the site of 'Helle.' The latter has much early 17th-century



WINCHESTER : THE BUTTER CROSS

⁷⁷ In 1561 an ordinance was made for the inclosing of 'the lane leading from St. Maurice Church to Spicer's corner,' the way 'between the church and the garden' being enlarged 'the breadth of 3 ft. all the length of the garden' (First Bk. of Ordinances [Winton Corp. Doc.], fol. 130b).

⁷⁸ In January 1587 a tenement garden on Silver Hill was granted for forty years to Walter Sands; First Bk. of Ordinances, *sub anno*. Here during some building operations a few years ago two large crucibles were found, giving colour to the belief that the armourers occupied the street. *Ex inform.* Alderman W. H. Jacob.

⁷⁹ Rot. Cur. (Winton Corp. Doc.), 5 Hen. V. Richard Horsman was amerced 4d. because 'habet truncos juxta domum suam prope latrinam vocatam Mayden chambre super solum domini

Regis ad grave nocumentum vicinorum.' 'Mayden' probably is a corruption of the provincial English *midden*, a dunghill (A.-S. *midding*, Danish *mødding*).

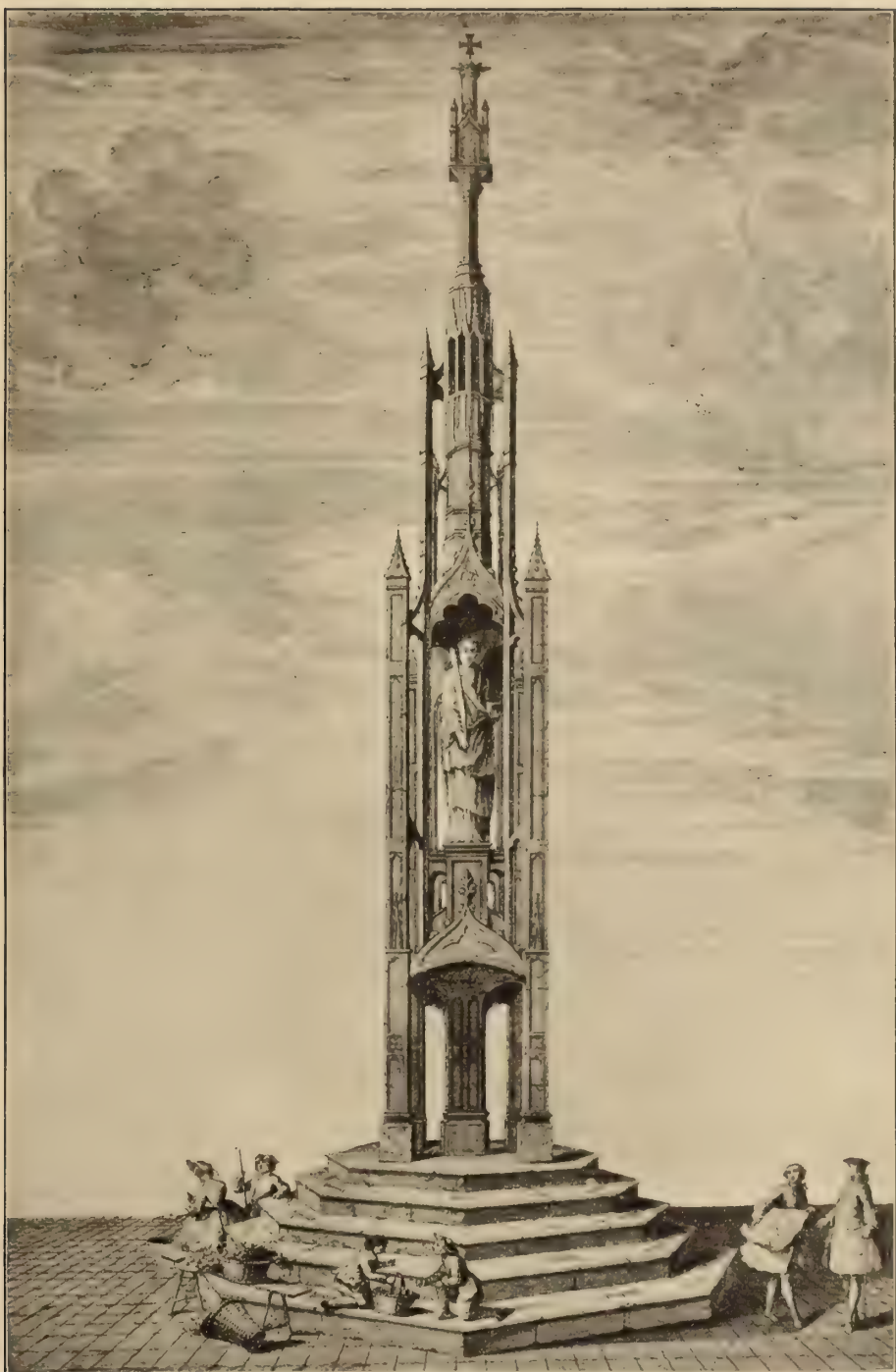
⁸⁰ The Dog and Star Inn was purchased as a site for the market-house for £450 in May 1772, and in the following December one year's quit-rent was paid for it to the dean and chapter. The total cost of the new market, including the site, was £1,226 11s. 10d.; Coffer Bks. (Winton Corp. Doc.), *sub anno*. A fragment of an undated, evidently late 17th-century presentment among the MSS. in the mayor's parlour at the Guildhall records how Farmer John Edwards, 'a tall lusty fellow,' who was resting on horseback outside the Dog and Star alehouse 'with a pott of beer in his hand,' cried, 'Here is King James' health!' upon which a young man

standing by said, 'I don't love to hear soe much of James; you have been burnt in the cheek already,' or words to that effect, the said person having a patch on his cheek. The site was still used as a market-house within the last twenty years. *Ex inform.* Alderman Thomas Stopher, to whom, as also to Alderman W. H. Jacob and Mr. A. Lane Locke, the writer is indebted for many local details.

⁸¹ Until about fifty years ago the town pump was near the city cross, where the modern letter-box stands.

⁸² The pillory is mentioned in 1294—'Tenementa Stephanis Hotekake de Dono Radulfi Fabri contra Le Pillory'; Rent R. of St. John's Hospital, 1294 (Winton Corp. Doc.).

⁸³ Some of the materials of the palace were used in the building of Wolvesev Castle.



WINCHESTER : THE BUTTER CROSS IN 1741

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panelling, some rooms being completely lined with it. There are also some lengths of linen fold panelling of an earlier date. The front is of 18th-century date, though the form of the overhanging upper floors, supported on posts at the kerb of the foot-way, is probably original. The cellars are barrel vaulted and of brick, and appear to date from the 16th century. The back wall is party with the north wall of St. Lawrence Church, and the shafted jamb of a late 13th-century window is visible in a back room. Between 'Hevyn' and 'Helle' was an open space known as Bulhall, probably leading to St. Lawrence Church. This space seems to have been blocked up in 1652, and a room thus added to 'Le Newe House.' The latter is of four stories, of half-timber construction, and the two upper stories overhang. The front is crowned by a gable. The two lower floors have been completely modernized. The room on the first floor now occupies the whole depth of the house, but a projecting chimney-breast on the west wall probably marks the position of a former partition. This room is lighted on the front by a wood-mulioned window of 14th-century detail, of four trefoiled ogee lights with pierced and foliated spandrels. The loft in the roof above is now partly open to the floor below, and is lighted by a small plain four-light window in the gable. In the cellar below the ground floor are what appear to be remains of an earlier structure. The south and east walls are of stone, and of great thickness, pierced by two arched recesses with segmental chamfered heads. The roof is covered externally with tiles.

Almost opposite the City Cross is the site of the Chequer Inn, which in its prime in the days of Queen Anne was rated even higher than the well-known George Inn further up the High Street. It covered a wide area, the premises at the present day of Messrs. Brown, Dyer⁸⁴ and Edmonds and the old Bank. It was pulled down at the end of the 18th century when the famous proprietor Dibsdale went from the 'Chequer' to the 'George' and took his prosperity with him. Immediately west of the site of the Chequer Inn is St. Peter's Street, originally called Fleshmonger Street, because the chief shambles of the city stood here, and afterwards named from the church of St. Peter de Macellis,⁸⁵ which had stood just outside the bounds of the liberty of 'Godbiere,' the remains of its churchyard having been found on the site of some modern ironmongery stores, north-west of the Godbegot House.

Godbegot House, at the corner of St. Peter's Street and the High Street, is built of brick and half-timber work and dates from about the middle of the 16th

century; its overhanging upper stories supported upon stout beams and brackets, gables and gablets may be seen in the narrow passage on the west side, the front towards the High Street being modern. The dining-room with its open timber roof supported upon queen post trusses and four-centred brick fireplace, and the drawing-room, panelled in small squares and further enriched by carved wood pilasters, combine with the oak beams and rafters of these and other rooms to make this a most interesting example of the period.

Overbury House in St. Peter's Street belongs to the first quarter of the 18th century. The street elevation is designed with a central block and two small flanking wings with a flight of steps and a rather



WINCHESTER: THE OLD GILDHALL

rich Doric entrance in the middle. The windows are heavily sashed and a broad wooden cornice is carried round the front and returned on the flanks. The roof, which is tiled, is sprung from a point considerably inside of the crown mould.

The old west door of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen has been removed and reset as the gateway of the Roman Catholic church, which is some way north of the site of the church of St. Peter de Macellis in St. Peter's Street. It is of late 12th-century date, with a semicircular head of two moulded orders and a hollowed label. The jambs are doubly shafted,

⁸⁴ The cellars of these premises have some fine vaulting.

⁸⁵ The town bell used to be rung from the tower of this church,

and in the 16th century the tower was more than once repaired for the sake of the bell; Coffer Bks. (Winton Corp. Doc.).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

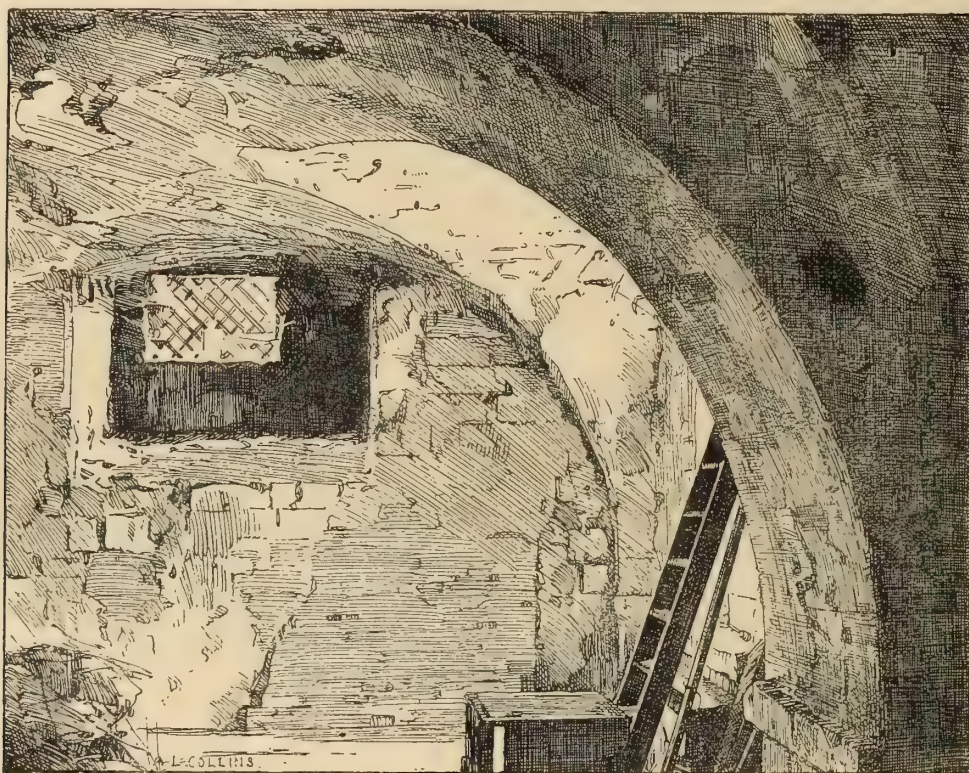
and have circular-moulded bases and, in three cases, scalloped capitals with moulded abaci. The fourth capital is foliate.

On the south side of the High Street, at the junction of St. Thomas Street (Calpe Street) and the High Street, is the old Gildhall, now a drapery establishment. On this site stood the Gildhall from the time of Edward IV to James II, when in 1693 it was so ruinous and out of repair that ordinances were made for converting and making the market-house in the square into a Gildhall, 'the old hall to be sold to such person or persons as will give most money for the same.'⁸⁶ However, this plan fell through, and in 1713 the Gildhall was rebuilt on the same site and remained in use until the building of the modern Gildhall. The upper portion, containing the large room used as the hall, stands on five Doric

The town clock, presented by Sir William Paulet in 1713, supported by a richly-carved bracket of timber, projects from this elevation; a curved pediment surmounts the dials, of which there are two, facing up and down the High Street. A belfry of timber, with a lead-covered cupola crowned by a gilded ball and vane, rises above the west end of the building. In the belfry is hung the curfew-bell, which is still rung at eight o'clock in the evening. The inscription on it states that it was cast by Clemant (*sic*) Tosiear in the year 1702.

A little way down St. Thomas' Street, at the back of a house on the west side, is the sub-vault of a 12th-century house in fair condition. It is now used as a storage for lumber.

Higher up the High Street on the north side, at the corner of Jewry Street, is the George Hotel, on

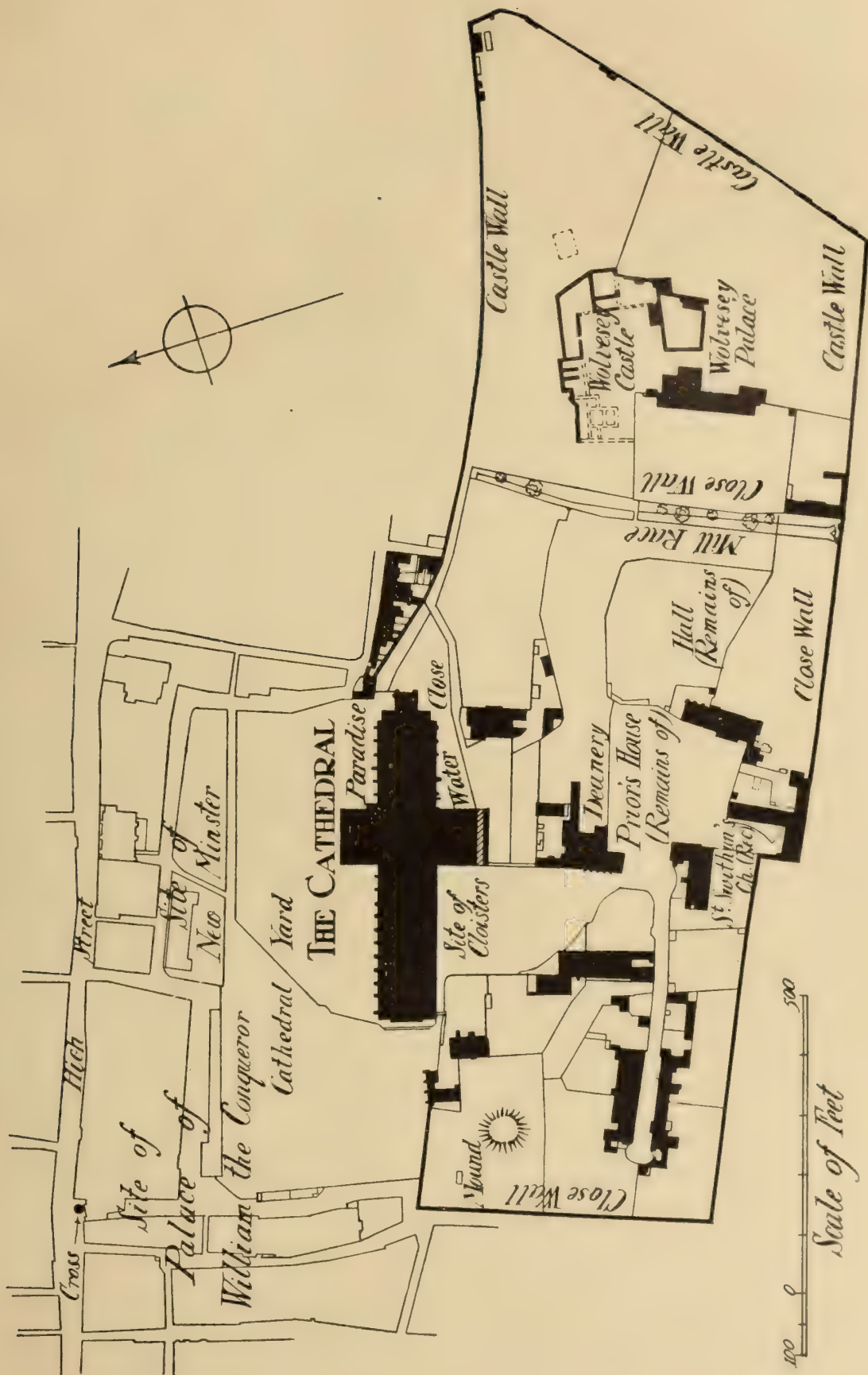


VAULTED GROUND STORY OF HOUSE IN ST. THOMAS' STREET, WINCHESTER

columns of stone supporting flat arches with moulded voussoirs and projecting key stones. This lower part, formerly containing shops which belonged to St. John's Hospital, is now turned into two stories, a mezzanine floor being introduced above the shop-fronts. These alterations appear to have been made in the early 19th century. The upper portion is of brick above the sills of the windows, of which there are six facing the High Street. The large room on the first floor has been cut up by modern partitions, and no original detail of any interest remains. In the centre of the upper part of the front elevation is a semicircular-headed niche containing the leaden statue of Queen Anne, given by George Bridges, M.P. for Winchester. Below is a tablet inscribed 'Anno Pacifico, Anna Regina 1713.'

the site of the well-known George Inn, as it remained with its open courtyard and surrounding galleries until rebuilt by Dibsdale, the old proprietor of the 'Chequer,' in 1769. Within the last twenty years the hotel has been much modernized. In Jewry Street itself the premises of Messrs. Frampton, on the east side of the street, are on the site of the old theatre, in use within living memory, while opposite was the old county gaol. There are one or two simple half-timber cottages in this street, probably dating from the beginning of the 17th century. Across the High Street, almost opposite Jewry Street, is Southgate Street. No. 27 Southgate Street is a fair example of an early 18th-century red brick house. It has two projecting wings, the central portion having a good coved rubbed brick cornice under the eaves. The roof is tiled. The windows have heavy flush sashes, and there is a good projecting over-door to the front

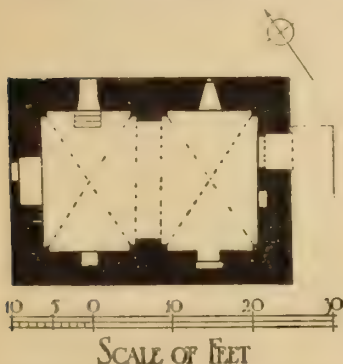
⁸⁶ Ordinance Bks. (Winton Corp. Doc.) *sub anno*.



PLAN OF WINCHESTER CITY

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entrance. No. 15 Southgate Street is a good red brick town house of early 18th-century date with moulded brick string courses and a pair of good leaden rain-water heads dated 1715. Over the entrance doorway is a small wooden porch of excellent proportions. At the corner of Southgate Street and the High Street is the Black Swan Hotel, on the site of the old Swan Inn of the 15th century. Higher



SCALE OF FEET
GROUND STORY OF 12TH-CENTURY
HOUSE, ST. THOMAS' STREET

up, on the south side of High Street, is the narrow lane Trafalgar Street (the old Gar Street, promoted to Trafalgar Street after Nelson's victory), nearly opposite which is the street known as Staple Gardens. At the corner of Staple Gardens and the High Street is the Star Hotel, on the site of the old Star Inn of the 15th century. Higher again, as the road becomes steeper, is Westgate, below which two roads branch again uphill south to the County Hall and the site of the royal castle, north along Tower Street to Tower House and thence to City Road.

The County CASTLE Hall, the great Hall of Winchester where the first Parliaments of England were held, is the only remaining portion of the castle where Norman and Angevin kings resided, where Henry I was married to Maud of Scotland and their son William Atheling was born, where Henry III was born, where Arthur son of Henry VII was born, where Henry VIII entertained the Emperor Charles V, and where Mary and Philip celebrated part of their ill-fated wedding ceremonies. It consists of a rectangular nave of five bays 110 ft. 9 in. by 28 ft. 3 in., measuring from centre to centre of the pillars, and side aisles each about 110 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. from the wall to the centre of the pillars, making a rectangular building 110 ft. 10 in. by 56 ft. 3 in. between the walls. The history of this building begins probably in the 12th century, but it was altered early in the 13th with the arcades as at present, and the whole covered by a high-pitched roof with overhanging eaves between lofty dormer windows which

arose directly from the wall face and were gabled above. This disposition can still be clearly seen on the south wall where the angle shafts of the dormers and parts of the string course of the roofs between them are preserved with the line of a circular window in the gables which was placed immediately above the apex of the windows; the whole effect must have been very charming. At a subsequent period the walls were built up between the dormers, whose height was lowered by the removal of the circular windows in their heads to the new wall raised between them. The wall was surmounted by a plain parapet supported on a corbel table. In 1874 the whole building was thoroughly repaired and re-roofed, much of the stonework being renewed.

The hall is built of flint faced inside and out with limestone dressings to windows and doorways; the buttresses and ancient dormers are faced with ashlar, and the modern open timber truss roof over the nave is covered with tiles.

At the west end of the hall are the remains of the dais, about 4 ft. 6 in. high, with a doorway leading to the private apartments at the north side of it; well-preserved arcades of five pointed arches of the early 13th century supported upon lofty Purbeck marble pillars divide the central portion or nave from the aisles. The responds of the arcades are supported on large corbels carved as semi-figures of men and women



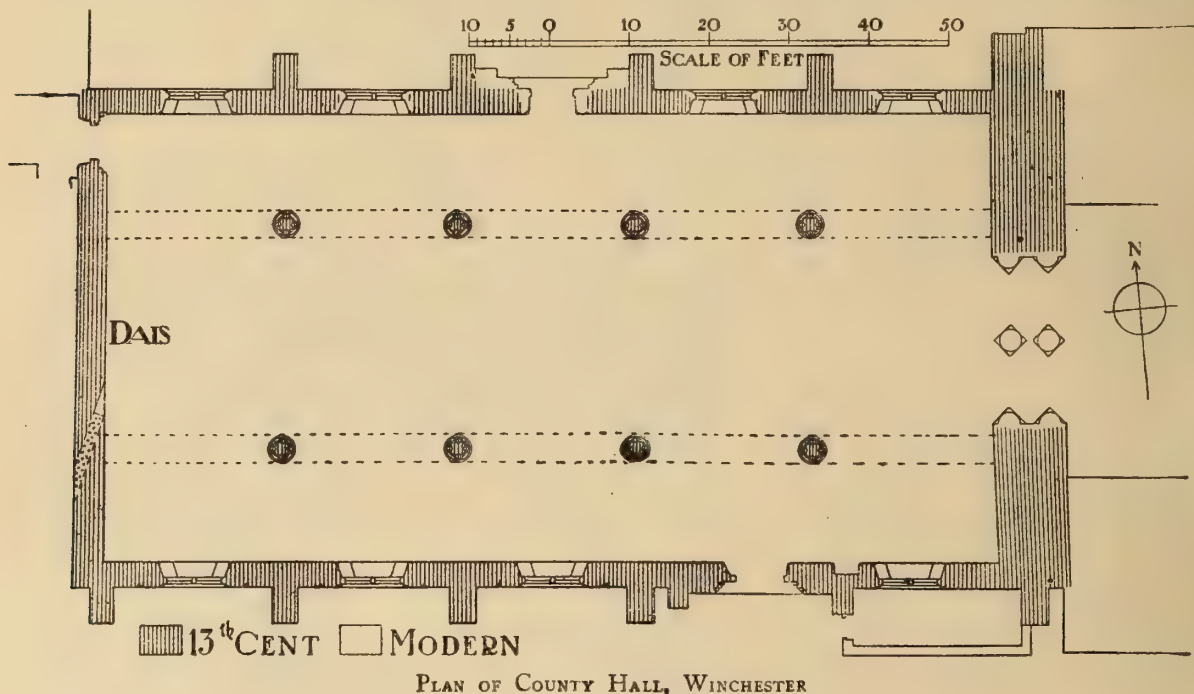
VAULTED GROUND STORY OF HOUSE IN ST. THOMAS' STREET, WINCHESTER

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

in 13th-century dress, that at the north-west being modern. In the north wall are five lofty two-light windows; the lower part of the central one has been cut away and a modern doorway inserted. On the south there are four similar windows. In the north and south walls towards the east there were five doorways. One on each side below the first windows from the east led, that on the north to the buttery, of which the west jamb may still be seen, and that on the south, of which no trace remains, to the kitchen. The main north doorway was below the second window from the east. Its position is now occupied by the lower part of the window, which has been carried downwards to the level of the sills of the more westerly windows. Only the east jambs of this doorway with the springer of the segmental pointed arch remain. The main south doorway opposite this still exists, though much repaired, and a little to the east of it there is a blocked doorway, now a

13th-century head corbel, which probably supported a wall-piece of the roof of that period. The four windows on this side are all of the same character and detail as those on the north, but they retain much more of the 13th-century work. The window seats on this side in the first three windows are ancient, and externally much of the stonework dates from the 13th century, and the roof and dormers of that period may best be observed from here, since the angle shafts, the gables with the lower part of the circular windows, and the string course at the side of the dormers for the roof which come down between them remain and are exposed; the buttresses also between the windows, with high-pitched deep weatherings, remain practically in their original condition.

To the east of the south door there is a pointed segmental arch recess with edge roll, which was probably a doorway leading to the gallery. The last window retains its 13th-century framework



recess, which perhaps led, by a stairway, to a gallery above the east end of the hall.

The east wall, which is about 9 ft. 2 in. thick, has been pierced by modern moulded arches leading to modern additions. At the west of the north aisle is a restored pointed segmental arched doorway of the 13th century. It seems to have originally led to the private apartments, but has possibly been moved since its first erection. The hole for the ancient oak bolt may be seen in the jamb.

On the north side the first two windows are similar, two long trefoiled lights with a plain transom and a quatrefoil piercing through the plate at the head. The external stonework is modern, but the moulded edge rolls with capitals and bases and the richly moulded rear arches are the work of the early part of the 13th century. The window seats on this side are modern, but are copies of the original seats on the south side. Most of the work of the fourth and fifth windows on this side is modern.

In the south-east corner of the south aisle is a

and jamb shafts with moulded capitals, bases and bands.

In the gable at the west end of the hall there is the top of a round table 17 ft. in diameter, locally known as 'King Arthur's Round Table,' with a Tudor rose in the centre and painted radiating lines dividing into twenty-five parts, one being occupied by the figure of a king; its origin, about which much has been surmised, is unknown.⁸⁷

Though a royal residence possibly existed in pre-Norman times on a fortified site, the earthworks of the castle of which the hall remains were of the time of William the Conqueror^{87a}; the masonry works, however, were probably not begun till towards the middle of the 12th century. Thus in 1155-6 it is found

⁸⁷ For further account see *Proc. Arch. Inst.* (1845), 'On the Hall and Round Table at Winchester,' by Edward Smirke.

^{87a} William of Poitiers (ed. Giles, p. 149) says that William built a castle within the walls of Guenta. Mrs. Armitage (*Engl. Hist. Rev.* xix, 441) identifies this with Winchester, but Mr. Stenton shows it to be Norwich.



WINCHESTER : THE DEANERY



WINCHESTER CASTLE : THE HALL

WINCHESTER

that £14 10s. 8d. was paid for making the king's house in the castle of Winchester^{87b}; in the next year £14 10s. for work on one chamber in the castle.⁸⁸ A few years later heavier expenses for the castle works were incurred. In 1170 £36 6s. was paid,⁸⁹ in 1171 £128 6s. 4d. 'for work on the castle wall.'⁹⁰ In 1173 £56 13s. 1d. was paid for work on the king's houses at Winchester and £48 5s. for work on the castle and provisioning it⁹¹; in 1175 £35 1s. 4d. was paid for work on the king's chapel in the castle⁹²; in 1176 £5 was paid for the same purpose, with £12 for 12,000 freestone for the chapel, and £1 10s. 2d. for 700 boards for making the king's chamber⁹³; in 1177 £17 was spent on the king's chapel, £20 on work in the castle and £11 for work on the clerk's chamber in the castle⁹⁴; in 1179 £46 was spent on the king's works in the castle and £18 17s. 5d. on work in the kitchen and on the 'houses' for the king's birds in the castle⁹⁵; in 1180 £81 8s. was spent on work on the king's chambers in the castle.⁹⁶ In 1182 £15 was spent 'for work on the chapel of St. Judoc'⁹⁷ in the castle and on the courtyard and on the king's hall and £3 10s. for painting the king's chamber.⁹⁸ Three years later £2 11s. 7d. was spent on work on the king's chapel and mews in the new close, £14 15s. 11d. on the dove-cote in the said close, £7 1s. 9d. for work on a bedchamber in the same, £1 5s. 6d. to Walter de Hauvill, keeper of the king's birds in the same close, 4s. for wheat for feeding the doves, and 2s. for sand to be put in and about the mews, with £2 11s. to Richard de Yslape for feeding the royal birds.⁹⁹ In 1187 £8 1s. 6d. was spent on stone for a stone chamber in the castle of Winchester, while two sums of £19 12s. and £47 6s. were paid to John de Rebez, constable of the castle in 1190, for certain works there.¹⁰⁰ The next year a still larger sum, £73 0s. 10d., went for works on the castle, while in 1193 £16 13s. 2d. was spent on repairing the ditches and for the barbican and for making a 'mangunel' and a gate and the alleys (*aluris*) around the castle¹⁰¹; £4 7s. 2d. was spent the next year in making a wall in the castle in front of the king's gate and £5 12s. 2d. for preparing a catapult (*petraria*) and mangonel, which were at Winchester, and carrying them to Marlborough and bringing them back, &c., and £4 7s. for improving the king's houses in the castle, £5 7s. being spent the next year (1195) for the same purpose.¹⁰² Repairs of the tower, the bridge and the houses of the castle amounted to £5 in 1196, and of the houses and kitchen to £11 6s. 4d. in 1197, and to £39 17s. 2d. in 1198.¹⁰³ King John in 1215 sent 100 marks and other sums for the works of Winchester Castle.¹⁰⁴

Henry III in December 1221 ordered the sheriff to cause the hall of Winchester Castle to be repaired, the king's painted chamber and kitchen and the small offices 'against this instant Christmas when the king will be there.'¹⁰⁵ It was at this time that Henry III was rebuilding the great hall. The importance of the work can be gathered from a mandate to William Briwere in 1232 to sell all the underwood in the king's forest of 'La Bere,'¹⁰⁶ and, later, to supply timber from the same forest¹⁰⁷ and Alice Holt Forest¹⁰⁸ for the great hall. In 1233 the mayor was warned to see that the work on the great hall should be hastened as much as possible.¹⁰⁹ In 1234 100 beams (*chevrone*s) 'in brullio nostro de Fincgel' were granted for making a certain gallery (*aleam*) in the castle between the great chamber and the chapel of St. Thomas.¹¹⁰ The great hall was completed in 1235. Repairs were done to the king's houses in 1301,¹¹¹ and in 1336 to the great bridge and the great hall and other houses within the castle.¹¹² In 1348 200 marks were spent on the new roofing of the hall and the defects in the other houses, walls and turrets.¹¹³ In 1359 the stones and timber from a ruinous tenement in Winchester called 'le Wolleseld' were ordered to be carried to the castle for the works there, the timber of the same being sold 'as may be most to the king's advantage.'¹¹⁴ In 1390 master masons and a master carpenter were appointed for seven years to cause the walls, turrets, gates and bridges of Winchester Castle, and the houses within the same which have not fallen, to be repaired.¹¹⁵ Two years later the constable of the castle was ordered to take masons, carpenters and other workmen needful for the repair of the castle and of the buildings and set them to work on the same.¹¹⁶

In the 15th century repairs do not seem to have been so heavy an item, but in February 1424 the bailiffs of Winchester were ordered to expend £20 10s. on repairs during the next seven years, £15 13s. 4d. of which was to come from the fee farm of the city.¹¹⁷ Later in the century the city was desolate and depopulated, and the castle was no longer of any importance.¹¹⁸ In the next century the city secured the custody of the castle in March 1559, through the intervention of William Lawrence, who obtained the charge from the queen, and was recompensed by the city by a demise of the herbage of the city ditch on the east side of the castle for the term of his life.¹¹⁹ The next year the same William Lawrence was granted 'the castle green called Bewmondes as it is new enclosed' and 'thermytts Tower' for a term of twenty-nine years.¹²⁰ The charge of the castle which the

^{87b} Hunter, *Great Rolls of the Pipe*, 1155-8 (Rec. Com.), 52.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 107.

⁸⁹ *Pipe R.* 16 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 118.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 17 Hen. II, 40-1. This was one of the years when the sheriff who was responsible for the farm of the city rendered nothing for it into the exchequer because of heavy expenses.

⁹¹ *Pipe R.* 19 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 43.

⁹² Ibid. 21 Hen. II, 187.

⁹³ Ibid. 22 Hen. II, 198.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 23 Hen. II, 166, 173, 177.

⁹⁵ *Pipe R.* (P.R.O.), 1179.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 1180.

⁹⁷ There was a chapel of St. Judoc in the castle (see *Pipe R.* [P.R.O.], 1189,

where Silvester the chaplain, who ministered in the chapel of St. Judoc, is mentioned). Mr. Round, in his Introduction to the *Pipe R.* 28 Hen. II, speaks of it as 'a chapel commemorating St. Jesse (Judeus), whose relics had reached Winchester from Ponthieu nearly three centuries before.'

⁹⁸ *Pipe R.* (P.R.O.), *sub anno*.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Close, 17 John, pt. i, m. 32.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. m. 23.

¹⁰⁵ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 483.

¹⁰⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 70.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid. p. 433.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid. p. 242.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. p. 222.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. p. 512.

¹¹¹ Ibid. 1296-1302, p. 432.

¹¹² Ibid. 1333-7, p. 215; 1339-41,

p. 33. There is little doubt that William of Wykeham, who was at the castle during these years first as secretary to Sir John Scures and then under Bishop Edington, took part in this work.

¹¹³ Ibid. 1346-9, pp. 450, 574.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. 1354-60, p. 572.

¹¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 237.

¹¹⁶ Ibid. 1391-6, p. 98.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. 1422-9, p. 199.

¹¹⁸ See petition of 1450 quoted below.

¹¹⁹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 121b.

¹²⁰ Proc. in Boromote, 1560 (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 37. A question arose concerning this castle green in 1609-10, as to whether it was adjoining or separate from the castle ditch (Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 Jas. I, no. 39).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

city had thus obtained under Elizabeth was lost in the early years of the 17th century, since James I in 1606-7 granted it to Sir Benjamin Tichborne¹²¹ in reward for his zealous services as High Sheriff of Hampshire in the cause of the king's accession. Sir Richard Tichborne, son and heir of Sir Benjamin, loyally gave up the castle to be fortified for the king during the Civil War, and himself served there under the command of Lord Ogle. The stories of the stand made against Sir William Waller, and of the siege and surrender to Oliver Cromwell in 1645, are well-known history. The fortifications having been destroyed by Cromwell, the rest of the castle, with the chapel and its advowson, was granted by Parliament to Sir William Waller in 1646.¹²² However, in June 1649 the Council of State was ordered 'to consider how Winchester Castle may be made untenable so that no damage may arise thereby and how satisfaction may be made to Sir William Waller for such damage as he shall sustain by reason thereof.'¹²³ A few days later the Council of State ordered the castle to be viewed before demolition.¹²⁴ Before the year was out Bettsworth, Moore and Wither were ordered to go to Winchester and put the work of demolition into execution. They were ordered to 'summon the country to do the work which we conceive they will be willing to do to provide for their future quiet.'¹²⁵ However, the work did not progress quickly. In January 1651 the Council warned the commissioners to proceed with the demolition,¹²⁶ and in the next month wrote questioning why the castle was not yet made untenable: they had intimated the danger that might come by it, and therefore ordered it to be done without delay fourteen days after the assizes.¹²⁷ In March they again wrote to the commissioners acknowledging their report that the work had been begun. They hoped by this time it had been effectually done.¹²⁸

Whatever the commissioners failed to effect in the way of demolition was certainly accomplished by the building of the King's House on the site of the castle in 1683. The mayor and corporation, 'in case our sovereign lord should think fit to build upon the site of the demolished castle,' had already agreed to present him with their estate therein—by whatever right they held—and in 1683 an entry among their ordinances notes that his majesty had been pleased to take notice of their agreement and begin 'a magnificent building.'¹²⁹ Upon the death of Charles II in 1685 an immediate stop was put to the building. Queen Anne, intending to complete it, settled it upon her husband, who died before she had sufficient money to carry out her design. In 1756 some 5,000 French prisoners were confined in the building¹³⁰; again, during the American war it was used as a prison for French, Spanish and Dutch prisoners successively. In 1779 the patients and crew of the French hospital ship *S. Julie*, which had been captured by an English cruiser, were brought to the King's House, where

they infected the other prisoners, numbers of whom died and were buried in the castle ditches.¹³¹ The French Revolution brought more than 8,000 French bishops and clergy to England, and some 660 French priests were lodged in the King's House at Winchester, where 'they were wont to chaunt their office together . . . and . . . their voices could be heard as a mighty wave of sound all over the city.'¹³² However, in 1796 a large central barrack was necessary, and the French priest had to give way to the English soldier. The buildings were henceforward used as a permanent barracks, officers' quarters, military hospital, married quarters and schools being subsequently added. In December 1894 a fire broke out in the pay-office of the barracks soon after midnight, and in spite of all efforts the King's House perished. The County Hall, the great hall, all that remained of the castle, was at one time in jeopardy, but all forces were directed to saving it and it luckily escaped. New barracks have been lately erected, the foundation-stone being laid by King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) in June 1899.

Within the old enceinte of the *CATHEDRAL* city, approached by the wonderful *CLOSE* lime-tree avenue leading from the Square, is the Cathedral Church, with its precincts and Close.

The house known as Cheyney Court stands on the east side of Prior's Gate, in the angle of the Close wall. It appears to be of mid-15th-century date. The lower portion of the front, which faces on the close, is of flint and stone rubble; the oversailing upper stories are of half-timber construction and crowned by three nearly equal-sized gables. The western gable, next the gate-house, has a richly carved barge-board; in all probability the two other gables had similar barge-boards, but these have now disappeared. The house appears to have been originally of four stories throughout, two in the stone basement and two above. The western portion of the Close front is now occupied by the porter's lodge, and a small room of half-timber construction overhanging the east side of the gate-house wall is built out at right angles from the west gable, reached from the second floor of the house by a small staircase with its spandrel and soffit exposed externally. The lower portion of the back wall of the house is formed by the Close wall itself. The interior has been much modernized, and the original staircase has disappeared. The original doorway opening into the centre room on the Close front is now built up, and a new doorway has been formed to the east of it. The original door has been made up to fit the opening. At about half the height of the east side of the centre room is a beam, now plastered over, a portion being left exposed, carved with the initials L.B. and the date 1632. On what is now the first floor was originally a large room, now cut up by modern partitions. In the back wall, which is entirely of stone, are some original stone mullioned two and three-light windows with external labels. Adjoining the house on the east side is a barn built

¹²¹ Pat. 4. Jas. I, pt. vii, m. 33.

¹²² See Milner, op. cit. (ed. 1823), ii, 165.

¹²³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649-50, p. 180.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 197, 241, 305.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.* p. 320.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.* 1651, p. 11.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.* p. 57. The Royal Commission for the Assizes has been executed in the

Hall for nearly twenty years and is so still. Ex inform. Alderman W. H. Jacob.

¹²⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649-50, p. 117.

¹²⁹ Sixth Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 152.

¹³⁰ John Wesley in his *Journal* speaks of coming to Winchester in 1779 and visiting these prisoners (op. cit. [ed. 1903], iv, 159).

¹³¹ Milner, op. cit. ii, 166.

¹³² From a sermon preached in October 1908 by Abbot Gasquet at Somers Town. He related how in his own early days he recollected hearing his father, who had himself come over from the south of France in those troublous times, tell this tale of the French priests at Winchester.



WINCHESTER : THE KING'S HOUSE C. 1750

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out at right angles to the Close wall, part of which has recently been thrown into the house. The chimney stacks have been mainly rebuilt. The roof is covered with tiles; in the attics the original roof timbers may still be seen.

West of the Cathedral Close is Minster House, at the corner of Little and Great Minster Streets, a well-designed house of the first years of the 18th century. It is built of red brick with a diaper of burnt headers, a tiled roof, and a very well designed wooden cornice with modillions. The principal entrance is unfortunately marred by a poor porch. In this, or one of the adjoining houses, John Keats lived when he wrote his 'Ode to Autumn.'

Leading south from Minster Street to St. Swithun's Street by the high west wall of the Cathedral Close is Symond's Street, at the St. Swithun's Street end of which are the red brick buildings of Christ's Hospital. They have been a good deal restored, all the window-frames, doors, roofs, &c., being modern or nearly so. The central block of three stories is flanked by two long wings, the whole building being divided into small tenements entered from Symond's Street. The building is set back from the street line, and has a long narrow garden in front of it. In the central block is a small stone tablet bearing the arms: Gules a cheveron between three trefoils or, and the inscription 'Peter Symonds Founder 1607.' This is repeated on the north block, and was also apparently on the south, now covered by a modern addition. The old tablet has been reset in the new wall. In each case a smaller stone below that bearing the arms is inscribed 'Christes Hospital.' There is also a modern tablet fully recording the foundation.

There is still to be described the **WOLVESEY** ruined episcopal palace of Wolvesey, **PALACE** the fortified castle of Henry of Blois.

The ruins and the later 17th-century palace (now used as a church house) and the adjoining chapel lying immediately south-east of the cathedral are reached by a footpath through the Close leading by the Deanery and Cheyney Court (see *supra*) to the Close gate and so out of the cathedral precincts. Thence the road turns under Kingsgate, with its superstructure the little church of St. Swithun, and branches directly south along Kingsgate Street to St. Cross and east, past the entrance to the college, to Wolvesey.

The ruins of Wolvesey Castle cover a considerable area and have only a meadow and gardens between them

and the city walls on the south and east. The complete plan of the buildings is not definitely known, but soundings with a bar have revealed the existence of large ranges of foundations on the west and adjoining the 17th-century building on the south. Of the eastern and northern ranges a good deal still stands, and is in the main 12th-century work of two dates, but both probably falling within the episcopate of Henry of Blois, 1129-71. The earlier work, probably c. 1140, consists of the gate-house, curtain wall and some buildings set against it on the north, a round tower at the north-east, with the curtain running from it to the middle of the north face of the keep, the keep itself and the wall running from its south-west angle to the garderobe tower, the core of the garderobe tower and the curtain running south-west from it. The later work is represented by the great hall and the added casing of the garderobe tower, and of still later date are the chalk wall joining the outer angles of the keep and garderobe tower, and that joining the north-east angle of the keep and the round tower.



CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER

(From an original drawing [c. 1820] lent by Mr. Thomas Stopher)

The earlier work is doubtless that recorded to have been built by the bishop in 1138, and is plain and solid, the walls faced with coursed flints over a core of chalk and flint, and the keep is remarkable for the use of small stone shafts used as bonding stones through the walls, their ends showing on the wall face as a sort of ornamental masonry course. That they are older work used up in this manner is proved by the fact that one exposed at the ground level on the north side of the keep is worked with a spiral fluting. By tradition they come from the buildings of the New Minster, moved to Hyde in 1110,¹³³ and more of them are to be seen in the precinct wall north-east of the cathedral. The keep was

¹³³ However, as Mr. Round has pointed out in *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 126-7, where the question is fully discussed, according to Giraldus Cambrensis *Op. Hist.* (Rolls Ser.), vii, 46, the bishop built his palace out of the materials of the Conqueror's palace. This, however, does not tally with the Hyde Cartulary; *vide supra* and under 'Political History.'

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divided into three rooms on each of its two floors by a cross wall from east to west, and a second wall running north and south, dividing the space to the north of the cross wall into two nearly equal parts. There is no stone stair to the upper floor; there was probably a wooden stair in the north-east angle and at the north-west an attached fore building.

On the north side of the castle are the remains of a set of rooms parallel to the curtain wall, and a gate-house flanked by guard-rooms or the like, projecting a few feet in front of the curtain.

The great hall, belonging to the later work of Bishop Henry, is now reduced to a mere fragment, its north wall alone remaining to any considerable height. But what remains is of most interesting detail, with a range of clearstory windows above a wall arcade of late Romanesque character. The corbel head at the north-east angle, from which the arcade springs, is, if original, a most remarkably advanced piece of work. The hall stood north and south, forming part of a block of buildings 29 ft. wide by about 140 ft. long; the screens must have been at the south end, and the south wall of the chambers beyond the screens stands to nearly its full height, showing detail of the same character as, but less elaborate than, the north wall of the hall. From this point a wall passage runs eastward to the garderobe tower in the curtain, the nucleus of which, belonging to the first work, is easily to be distinguished from the massive later work which cases it and gives it almost the look of a second keep.

The chapel is the only considerable remnant of the south range of the castle, and is still in use, being attached to the palace built by Bishop Morley in 1684. It is of plain 15th-century work and now rather bare, but stands on older walls.

The fragment of Morley's palace is a very charming piece of domestic work of two stories, faced with wrought stone, with curved pediments over the windows and a deep cornice; it stands north and south, fronting eastward, having a projecting south-east wing balancing the chapel at the north-east. It is now used as a clergy house.

Leland mentions a wet moat round the castle, but no traces of this now remain.

Immediately south-west of Wolvesey **ST. MARY'S COLLEGE** Palace in the southern suburb of the ancient city is the College of St. Mary, founded by William of Wykeham in 1387 on a site bought of the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, outside the jurisdiction of the mayor and corporation and within the bishop's own jurisdiction of the Soke.^{133a}

The original plan of the College consisted of three quadrangles, Outer Court, Chamber Court, and cloisters, one beyond another and successively smaller: Outer Court containing the business premises, Chamber Court the living rooms, and cloisters, approached through the chapel, the final resting-place of the society. In this state they remained for a century and a-half without addition. At the Dissolution the college underwent expansion, taking in three or four more quadrangles. It occupied the site of St. Elizabeth's College on the east, which was eventually annexed by the warden for his house and garden; its Commoners found extended premises in the Sustern Spital, a hospital for women, a dependency of the monastery on the west, and the

garden or playing-fields called Meads were extended at the expense of the Carmelite convent on the south.

In this state things continued for another hundred years. In the 17th century, before the Civil War, Sickhouse was built on the actual site of the Carmelite Friary, and after the erection of School there was added a fourth quadrangle called School Court. In the middle of the 18th century the Sustern Hospital was finally consolidated and annexed under the name of Commoners' College with its two quadrangles, now represented by Moberly Court and Flint Court. For a century again expansion ceased.

Then, not long after the middle of the 19th century, Commoners were once more shifted westward. First came sporadic houses, one in St. Thomas' Street (now being moved to Kingsgate Park), another in Kingsgate Street, and another on Southgate Hill, nearly half a mile away. A little later almost a new Commoners' College sprang up in the four houses clustered together on Culver's Close with a fifth opposite them in Southgate Street. A gate was cut in Meads' Wall, and Meads became a long, irregular quadrangle of grass bounded by the river and the road, taking in successively Lavender Meads, New Field, and Dogger's Close. A mistake was committed towards the end of the century, when the college declined to expand to the north by annexing the 17th-century house of Wolvesey and the ruins of the residence of the founder, with its beautiful grounds between the city wall and the cathedral. A ninth house was added in 1907 in Kingsgate Park and a tenth, in the same park, is now (1911) just finished.

The stern, unbroken line of frontage which the college presents to the outer world when approached down College Street, past the head master's house, has precisely the same fortress-like aspect as when it was first erected outside the city walls, with the dangers of sudden uprisings like those of the Peasant Revolt of 1381, or the earlier Town and Gown Riots of St. Scholastica's Day at Oxford in 1354, forcibly present to the designer's mind. It conceals behind its dark grey stone wall, with the narrowest slits possible for light, the slaughter-house, the brew-house, the porter's lodge, and what was once the granary. The first three are still as they were, though used for other purposes or none.

Outer Gate stands at the east end of these buildings, a vaulted gate-house of two stories, with a turret at the west, supported outside by two massive buttresses. In the centre of the upper story in a niche is the figure of the Virgin, crowned, with the Child in her arms. On the ground floor is the porter's lodge. The two-leaved door is original, and on the right and left are two stone basins projecting from the wall, possibly holy-water stoups.

Above Outer Gate were the chambers of the steward of the college manors, now the office of his successor the bursar. Outer Court is said to have been originally open for its whole length of 200 ft., till it was curtailed by the erection in 1663 of a



WINCHESTER COLLEGE. *Argent two cheverons sable between three roses gules, which are the arms of WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, the founder.*

^{133a} See under 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 261 et seq.



WINCHESTER COLLEGE : OUTER COURT



WINCHESTER COLLEGE : THE HALL

COLLEGE STREET

OUTER COURT

CHAMBER
COURT

CHAPEL

CLOISTERS

CHANTRY

SCHOOL

SCALE OF FEET

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

PLAN OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE

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screen of two open stone archways at the west end, cutting off about a third of it. Offices, now pulled down, were placed here over the Lorteburn. There are indications, however, that these offices were not then erected for the first time. A more serious curtailment was caused by the erection of the warden's lodgings, begun in 1565.^{133b} The beautiful carved wood mantelpiece in the warden's study is dated 1615. The gallery, the front of which looks on Outer Court, was rebuilt in 1832 by warden Barter. It was for some time used as an examination hall, and since 1910 is the Fellows' Library. It is 54 ft. long by 10 ft. wide and 11½ ft. high,^{133c} and was intended seemingly for a portrait gallery and ante-room. In the warden's garden the ruins of St. Elizabeth's College are said to be traceable in very dry weather, as are those of its dependent chapel, St. Stephen, in St. Stephen's Mead by Gunner's Hole, the college bathing-place.

Middle Gate is another two-storied tower. On both its outer and inner face are groups of the Annunciation, with the angel Gabriel on the right and a much perished figure of the founder kneeling on the left. Middle Gate opens to Chamber Court, which, except for the substitution of a square 15th-century tower for the spire of Wykeham's time, is original. In Middle Gate were the warden's lodgings, including Election Chamber, so-called because until about ten years ago the elections to New College and Winchester took place there. The scholars lived in six chambers on the ground floor, three on each side, now used as day studies only. Nine of the ten fellows occupied the rooms above first, second and third chambers, three in each room. Above fifth chamber were the ten commoners in college, and above sixth chamber, always assigned to the prefect of hall, the head of the school, were the informant or head master, the *hostiarius*, usher or second master, and, presumably, the tenth fellow. The sixteen choristers were in a seventh chamber, behind Sixth, now part of a new scholars' chamber called Thule. Above them were the three hired chaplains (*conductitii* or 'conducts,' as they are still called at Eton) and the three chapel clerks. The second master's house now absorbs the chaplains' chamber, upper Fifth and Sixth, to which additions were made at the back in the early part of the 16th century. The dining-room is a panelled room containing the portraits of noblemen who were Commoners in 1730-1.

The fellows' chambers became in 1870 the scholars' sleeping chambers and bath-rooms, 'Fourth' being now a change room.

Middle Gate looks south on chapel and school, with hall above it, while on the right is the flight of stairs to hall. Next to it is the kitchen, formerly with a projecting conduit or covered bath-room, now marked only by a tap and a stone trough.

Chapel, hall and the original school under it are of wrought stone, the rest of the quadrangle being of flint, with stone mullions and quoins, and originally roofed with 'healing' stones or stone slates. Unfortunately the eastern side was reroofed in modern days with grey Welsh slates.

Chapel measures 93 ft. by 27 ft. The roof alone, a beautiful early specimen of incipient fan vaulting, is intact. The old walls remain, but stripped of all ornament.

In 1821-8 the splendid old glass, for the preservation of the 'sumptuous work' of which Wykeham in his statutes forbade dancing, wrestling and other disorderly games in chapel, hall or cloisters, was replaced by modern and inferior copies. At the east end is a large 'Jesse' window. Our Lady, crowned and with the Child, is the chief and the most beautiful figure, alike in colour and in drawing. The small scenes at the bottom contain figures of Edward III and Richard II, the kings under whom the college was begun and finished, Wykeham kneeling to the Virgin, and the chief mason or architect, William Winford; Wykeham's man of business, Simon Membury, an old Wykehamist, treasurer of Wolvesey and surveyor of the works, and the chief carpenter. Fortunately a considerable portion of these and of the figure of the Virgin are of old glass. The eight side windows, four on each side, containing local, mediaeval and biblical saints, are all new. Their inferiority to the old may be gauged by a visit to the original figures of St. John the Evangelist, Sephonias (the prophet Zephaniah) and St. Jacobus (James the Less) now put together in a window in the South Kensington Museum.

Further havoc was committed in 1874-5 by William Butterfield. The walls were stripped of the panelled wainscoting put up in 1636, the mediaeval brasses were torn up from the floor of the ante-chapel whither Warden Nicholas had removed them when he paved the chapel with black-and-white marble in 1681, and cast away to be lost or stolen, while for the old stalls and benches, ranged collegiate-wise north and south, there were substituted yellow pews facing eastwards, the choir being raised on an elevated dais towards the east end. The only improvement effected was the restoration of the old reredos of 1470, which had been covered by the 17th-century wainscot. It has since been filled with statues representing a mixed company, of whom William of Wykeham and Alfred the Great are the most appropriate. The old brasses on the floor have been reproduced from rubbings taken by Dr. Edwin Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, when he was a boy in Commoners. They are those of Wardens Morris (Morrys), who died 1413; Thurburn, died 1450; John White, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, died 1559; John Bedell, Mayor of Winchester, formerly scholar, died 1498; and the fellows, John Willinghale, 1432; Nicholas North, 1445; Thomas Lyrypyn, 1509; and John Barnack, 1524. There is also a brass to George Ridding, head master 1866-84, and then Bishop of Southwell, died 1904.

Chapel was originally divided into the choir and ante-chapel by a rood-screen, still marked by the door giving access to it and a blind window on the south side. It took twelve days' labour to take it down in 1571-2. South-west of it in an annexe was Warden Thurburn's chantry, erected in 1450. In 1475 it was converted into the ground floor of the beautiful square, four-pinnacled tower then substituted for Wykeham's

^{133b} *Custus domorum*. In solutis pro 4. bigatis meremi pro reparatione gallerie Domini Custodis, 8s. In solutis, in diversis expensis in edificatione nove gallerie, £34 13s. 4½d. Each fellow's chamber had a gallery, whence probably the word is still used in Commoners' houses for a bedroom. Next year 10s. was spent

on painting the windows of the warden's gallery and hall and £11 6s. 4½d. on building him a library (Winton Coll. Doc.).
^{133c} These and other dimensions of buildings were kindly furnished by Mr. Thomas Stopher, architect and surveyor to the college.



WINCHESTER COLLEGE : THE BURSARY



WINCHESTER COLLEGE : CHAPEL AND CLOISTER

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tower and spire. Unfortunately the piles on which the tower was built were not strong enough to support the additional weight. Five years after it was finished a buttress had to be built against its southern face.^{133d} After the Reformation Thurburn's chantry was thrown into the chapel by piercing the wall with two arches; the column between them had to be repaired in 1671; in 1740 iron ties were introduced and in 1772 an interior buttress was erected. But after a time the structure became so unsafe that the bells could not be rung. In 1860 the whole tower was taken down, a cement foundation was inserted and the stones having been numbered it was rebuilt stone by stone as a memorial to Wardens Barter and Williams. The stone bosses in Thurburn's chantry were carefully replaced. They are of considerable interest for their canting or punning arms of four distinguished Wykehamists of the day; Thurburn himself, a flaming censer (*thuribulum*); Bekynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a beacon on a tun; Thomas Chaundler, warden of Winchester, a capital T and candles in saltire; Hugh Sugar, treasurer, then chancellor of Wells, three sugar loaves. The chapel is to be restored, the floors brought down to the old level, and the walls panelled with oak.

In the passage to cloisters, misnamed ante-chapel, is a monument in the early English style, erected in 1858 to thirteen Wykehamists who fell in the Crimean war, whence the passage itself is now called Crimea. It bears the following apposite inscription: 'Think upon them thou who art passing by to-day, child of the same family, bought by the same Lord. Keep thy foot when thou goest into this house of God, then watch thine armour and make thyself ready by prayer to fight and to die, the faithful soldier and servant of Christ and of thy country.' Just beyond the end of the passage is a graceful gateway leading to School Court, erected in memory of Sir Herbert Stewart, the hero of Abu Klea, and simply inscribed 'In Memoriam Herberti Stewart.'

The cloisters, with their original Purbeck stone slates, are perhaps the most absolutely untouched of all the buildings. No cobweb or dirt defiles their oaken roofs. The thirty-six unglazed three-light windows are most beautiful. In summer Cloisters were used in the 17th century as an alternative school, whence the name of Cloister Time is still given to the summer term. Cloisters are hung with many brasses and memorial tablets. The tomb of Richard Dene, head master, who died 28 May 1494, is in the south-west corner, bereft of the brass and inscription, which Anthony Wood copied.

In the centre of Cloisters stands Chantry, the chantry of John Fromond, steward of the college, erected by him before 1426. It is a two-storied building, with a turret staircase at the south-west end. Outside may be seen carved figures of the woodward and other officials over whom the founder as steward presided, including also the bread-butler with trencher and knife, and the beer-butler with a lagena or 'black-jack'.^{133e} It is 36 ft. long by 18 ft. broad

and 28 ft. high in the chapel on the ground floor. The upper chamber, 14 ft. 6 in. high, originally the chantry priest's dwelling, was till 1910 a library of ancient books. The lower, which from 1629 to 1875 was also a library, is now a junior chapel. Its east window contains some fine old glass taken from Thurburn's chantry, but not originally there, as it was described as ancient glass when bought in 1483. The modern west window, given by Chief Justice Earle in 1874, contains the portraits and arms of Henry VI and others. The bosses in the roof bear the arms of the original contributors to the building. The reredos was given by Dr. Edwin Freshfield. The four side windows and statues of St. Michael and St. Gabriel were given by Archdeacon Fearon, head master 1884-1901. The brass of the first chantry priest, William Clyff, who died 24 March 1434-5, has been recently removed from Cloisters and replaced on the south wall.

Hall is structurally intact. It measures 62 ft. by 29 ft. and is 40 ft. high to the under side of the tie-beam of the roof. The tables and forms date from the time of Elizabeth.^{139f} It contains a panel portrait of William of Wykeham, perhaps painted before 1480, as it shows Winchester College with the original spire. It was bought in 1597 for £4 12s. 6d.¹³⁴ There are also portraits of wardens from Bilson (1580-96) to Barter (1832-61), brought from the Warden's Gallery.

The original School below, now called Seventh Chamber, is no longer the great hall (*magna domus*) of Wykeham's time. When the present 'School' was built in 1687 Seventh Chamber Passage was cut out of its east end, which deprived it of one of its three windows, while of the four oaken columns or 'posts' which supported it only one now remains. The triple rows of stone seats on which the Prefects sat exist in the two remaining windows. Before the passage was taken out the School measured 46 ft. by 29 ft.

On the west side of Chamber Court is Kitchen, the most magnificent apartment in the place next to Hall itself. The lobby adjoining contains the far-famed figure of the Trusty Servant; a man with the ears of an ass on a pig's head, the snout of which is padlocked, while the feet are those of a stag. The right hand is held out and open, the left is loaded with a shovel, pitchfork, broom and gridiron. On his left hip hangs a sword and over his right shoulder peeps a shield. An inscription in Latin elegiacs with an English translation in heroic couplets, probably of the year 1778, gives its meaning:

The Trusty Servant's portrait would you see
This emblematic figure well survey.

The porker's snout not nice in diet shows;

The padlock shut no secrets he'll disclose

Patient the ass his master's rage will bear,
Swiftness in errand the stag's feet declare.

Loaded his left hand apt to labour saith,
The vest his neatness, open hand his faith.

Girt with his sword, his shield upon his arm,
Himself and master he'll protect from harm.

^{133d} T. F. Kirby, *Annals of Winch. Coll.* 219, from Bursar's Account Roll, 1485.

^{133e} These were formerly supposed to have been a later addition (Milner, op. cit. ii, 142). But the accounts for 1394-5 contain a payment 'at the time of the

consecration (17 July 1395) of the chapel, graveyard and cloister (capelle et cimiterii et claustrii'), showing that they were part of the original design (A. F. Leach, *Hist. of Winch. Coll.* 134).

^{133f} 'Paid Nicholas Spiryge, carpenter, working for 9 days and the like joyner

for 3 days at 8s. a day and 4d. for their apprentices, making 3 new tables for the scholars and mending the floor beneath, 8s. 3d.' Other items show that there had been a great 'bally-rag' and breakage on Christmas Day (Bursar's Bk. 1585-6).
¹³⁴ T. F. Kirby, op. cit. 43.

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The Trusty Servant is mentioned in the Bursar's Account for 1619 and in the account for 1628 is a payment to 'Jerome the painter for repairing the portrait of the founder in the hall and of the servant before the kitchen.'

In the *Chateau de Labur* of Grignon, published in 1499, translated by Alexander Barclay about 1502 (ed. A. W. Pollard, Roxburgh Club), are some verses of advice to servants, which begin :

If that thou wylte thy mayster please
Thou must have thre propretees,
Fyrst must thou have an asses eares
With an hertes fete in all degrees
An hogges snoute

which he then goes on to explain as in the writing on the wall. As Alexander Barclay was beneficed in Hampshire about this time, it is quite probable that the picture was derived from his book and was one of the ornaments which Archbishop Warham, the most prominent old Wykehamist of his day, bestowed on the college at this time. A similar figure is also described by Gilbertus Cognatus in *De Officio Famulorum* (Paris 1535) and by John James Hofmann in his *Lexicon Universelle* (1698).

'School,' standing in what was formerly a Ball Court, was built in 1687. It measures 78 ft. by 35 ft. inside and is perhaps the finest and largest school in England. It has been attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, but as it is not mentioned among his works in the *Parentalia*, nor are any designs for it in the collection of his plans preserved at All Souls College, the probability is that he was not the architect. The bronze statue of Wykeham over the door was given in 1692 by Caius Gabriel Cibber.

Mackenzie Walcott thus describes the interior in 1848 : 'Wainscoting covers the walls as high as the sill of the deeply-embayed windows. Fronting the entrance is a tall wooden bookcase, once filled ; to the right is a tier of seats, occupied at Commoners' speaking by the warden, sub-warden and head-master, ordinarily by the latter, flanked by two Wykehamical rods ; on the left is the chair of the second master ; on the north side of the school, facing these seats, are the chairs of the lower masters. Against the east and west walls are built up three tiers of fixed seats, gradually rising one above the other, and extending along the whole breadth of the room ; upon these the forms sit when "up at books." Along the room are set four parallel ranges of oak benches, intersected north and south by a central passage ; upon them are placed the scobs (box spelt backwards),^{134a} twenty-five inches long, twelve inches deep, and eighteen inches in width ; the upper lid being raised as a shelter ; a second cover serves the purpose of a desk ; below it are kept books and implements for writing.'

The ceiling with its rich cornice is the most striking feature of the interior. It is carved with garlands and adorned with the arms of the principal contributors to the building.

On the east wall hung the *Tabula Legum Paedagogicarum*. This table of school laws, dating probably from the 15th century, was re-edited by Bishop Huntingford between 1773 and 1798. The laws are divided into six chapters :—I. Chapel ; II. School ;

III. Hall ; IV. Court, Town and Hills (*In atrio, oppido et ad montes*) ; V. Chambers ; VI. Everywhere and Always (*In omni loco et tempore*). The original laws were brought from the old schoolroom.

On the west wall a huge tablet contains the famous jingle: *Aut disce, aut discede, manet sors tertia caedi*. Above *Aut disce* are the rewards of learning, the mitre and crozier ; above *Aut discede* the resort of those who departed, the sword and the pen and ink-horn ; while above *Manet sors tertia caedi*, the last word of which is in large letters, 'the third lot to be flogged,' is the 'bibling rod.' The lines and probably the emblems were on the wall of the old school.

Meads, the ancient playground, is inclosed by a wall the highest and oldest part of which, including 'Non licet Gate' (an ancient name for this gate), was built of rubble and flint with a tiled roof in Wykeham's time. The rest of the wall is of squared stone, and was erected from the ruins of St. Elizabeth's College and the Carmelite friary in the reign of Edward VI. At the south end the walls are carved with little excavations called Temples, which were used for illuminations with the ends of candles on the last night before the Christmas holidays.

None of the other buildings of the school except Sick House are ancient. The old Sustern Hospital, Commoners' College, or 'Old Commoners,' was wholly pulled down and rebuilt in 1844, and not on the same lines, though the general idea of two quadrangles was preserved. The head master's house, built of flint and stone in the Gothic style of the period, abuts on the road called College Street. Moberly Court, which used to contain commoner prefects' studies on the west wall, is now a garden plot, with the offices of the head master's house on the west. It measures 130 ft. by 54 ft., but is wider at the southern end than at the northern. The east side of the court is formed by the west wall of the college and the second master's house. The south side is now filled by Sixth Book class-room and the masters'—formerly commoner prefects'—common room below, with Moberly Library, commonly called Mob. Lib., formerly dormitories, called Cloisters, a name transferred from the old building, above. From it two wings run out southwards, forming another quadrangle. The west side used to be called Grubbing Hall, being commoners' dining-room, and that on the east used to be called Mugging Hall, being their study and preparation room. Each was 65 ft. 4 in. long by 26 ft. 4 in. broad. Above each were long bedrooms called East and West Galleries, also a name imported from the Sisters' Hospital, and, as has been seen, from college parlance of Elizabethan days. There is not, and never was, any south side to this quadrangle, which is called Flint Court, from the flints which pave it. It is 98 ft. long by 49 ft. broad. At the bottom of Flint Court is Grass Court (about 200 ft. long), now part of Meads, but which until 1857 or thereabouts was cut off from School Court by a line of outhouses, and from Meads by a brick wall. Commoners then had no access to Meads, except on special occasions.

At the west side of Grass Court are the Fives Courts and War Gate (built as a South African War memorial in 1902), the usual mode of access to Meads and college for Commoners. Beyond the gate are Racquet Court and Gymnasium, which are masked by Museum, a building of considerable

^{134a} This derivation is a bad guess. Mr. Wrench's *Word-book* demonstrates that 'scob' is from 'scabellum,' the bench on which the box stood.



WINCHESTER COLLEGE HALL : THE SCREENS



WINCHESTER : HYDE ABBEY CAPITALS

WINCHESTER

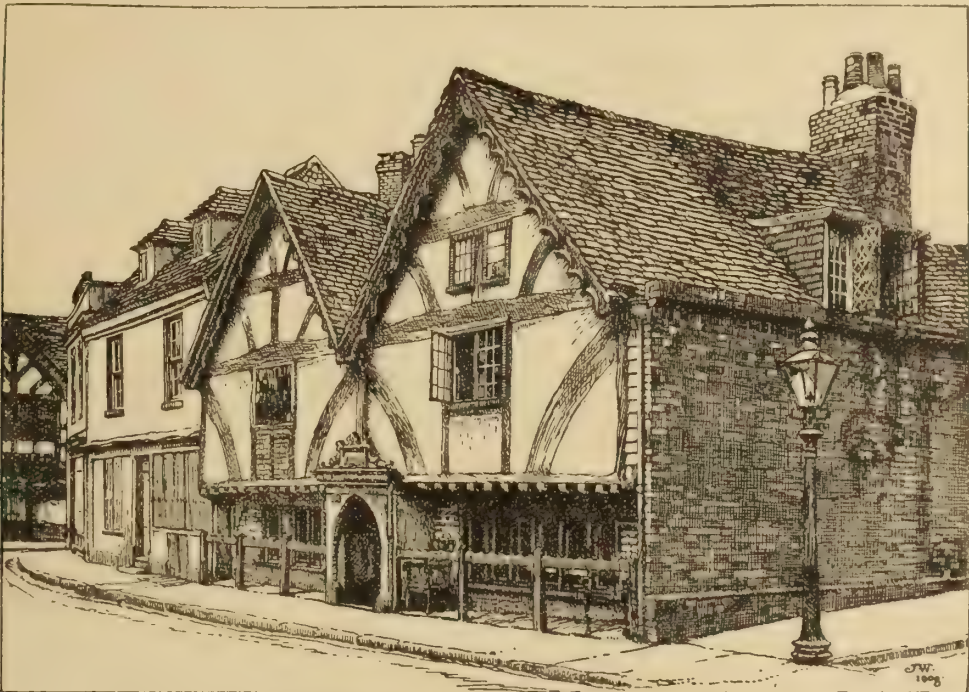
architectural pretensions in red brick with yellow stone arches in the rococo Renaissance style, erected to commemorate the Quincentenary celebration held in 1893. A few yards farther on is Sick House, formerly standing in its own grounds called Sick House Meads, and still separated by a hedge and a small garden from the rest of Meads. It is a charming little house with no great pretensions, in red brick with white stone quoins and mullions. It was built in 1640 by Warden Harris, who called it 'Bethesda,' which name is inscribed in Hebrew characters over the door, while in Latin is also written 'Sumtibus Harrisii fuit aedificata Bethesda.' The back part was added or enlarged by John Taylor, a Fellow in 1775. A huge red brick infirmary, erected in 1893, occupies the south part of the old Sick House Meads.

Beyond Meads Wall, on the right of Lavender Meads, are the new Science Schools built in 1903,

cloisters consists of a silver chalice, paten, flagon, eucharistic spoon and alms-plate, the first four dated 1895, the latter 1894. They are engraved 'The gift of Confrère Edwin Freshfield of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.'

The altar linen in use in the chantry was also given by Dr. Edwin Freshfield and comprises some very beautiful lace, mostly of Greek workmanship.

Remains of the Carmelite friary^{184b} have been found near the College Sick House and Memorial Buildings in Meads and in the gardens at the back of the houses north of the memorial gateway on the east side of Kingsgate Street. To the south of Garnier Road, which forms the southern boundary of 'The Riddings,' as Lower College Meads are called, nearly opposite the old graveyard of St. Faith, is Prior's Barton House marking the site of the manor of Prior's Barton.



WINCHESTER : HOUSE IN CHEESEHILL STREET

and, invisible behind them in Culverlea, Music School, dating from the same year.

At the farthest end of New Field is Webbe Tent, a picturesque thatched cricket pavilion, erected in 1887 and dedicated to the memory of H. R. Webbe, captain of 'Lords' in 1875, by his brother, the well-known Harrow cricketer, A. J. Webbe.

The plate consists of two chalices and paten covers of 1611; two patens, the gift of Warden Nicholas and his wife in 1683; another paten of 1833 given by will of John Johnson, D.D.; two flagons of 1627, given by Warden Love in 1629; an alms-dish of 1681 also given by Warden Nicholas in that year; and a secular cup of late 16th or early 17th-century workmanship, inscribed 'D. D. Gul. Master in Usum Sacristae Coll. Winton, 1762.' All are of silver-gilt.

The plate of Fromond's chantry in the college

In the meadows still further south again of the college in the old suburb of Sparkford is the hospital of St. Cross (*vide infra*).

On the summit of St. Catherine's Hill are a bank and ditch, within which the foundations of St. Catherine's chapel are said to exist, but there is no masonry now showing. Near the clump of trees on the top is a maze cut in the turf, within a square. It is said to have been made by the college boy who wrote 'Dulce Domum,' but nothing seems to be known of its actual origin.

In the old eastern suburb of the **THE SOKE** city, the ancient liberty of the Soke, is Cheesehill Street, running north and south, east of the main arm of the Itchen,¹⁸⁵ which formed the military fosse of the eastern wall of the city. Cheesehill Street takes its name from

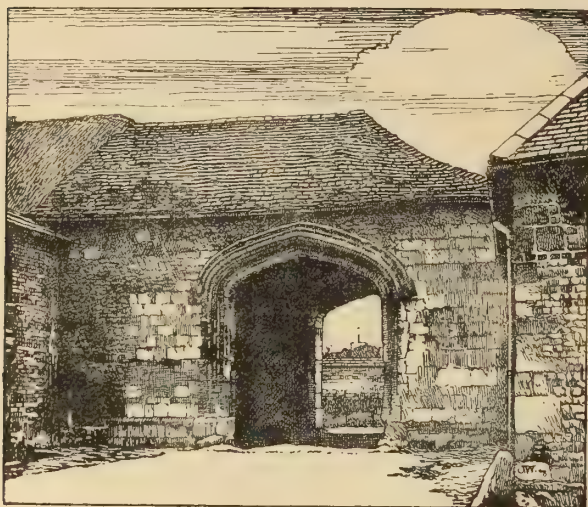
^{184b} See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 193.

¹⁸⁵ A small branch of this arm of the river, which just above Simmond's Mill curves off to the west to meet the

main river again just below the mill, was originally known as the Lady's Lake and frequently occurs in later leases as such.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

being the site of the chesil or gravel bank on which the boats laden with timber and stone, &c., coming up the Itchen from Southampton were grounded. The church of St. Peter Cheesehill, on the west side of the street, is at its north end, at the bottom of the hill as the ground runs uphill to the south. Nearly opposite is an old house of early 16th-century date which has been considerably rebuilt, although the front remains fairly complete. It is of half-timber construction and is in two gables with a projecting upper story. The timber framing is rather heavy and widely spaced, and in the gables, which have cusped barge-boards, partly restored, takes the form of king-post trusses. The window frames are all later insertions and the ground floor is now used as a shop. As Cheesehill Street, here a few yards east of Water Lane, joins Bridge Street (a continuation of the High Street, so called after it crosses the Soke Bridge), the latter curves uphill, sending off one branch to the north, St. John's Street, past St. John's Church to the site of the old Bub's Cross and itself a few yards



WINCHESTER : HYDE ABBEY GATEWAY

higher merges into Morn Hill (Magdalen Hill) Road, which runs west and north of St. Giles's Hill. Bub's Cross, which was standing in 1750,¹³⁶ but pulled down before Dr. Milner wrote in 1798,¹³⁷ was in existence at least as early as the 16th century.¹³⁸ West of Bub's Cross, Redhouse Lane leads down to Water Lane, on the east side of which is a group of old cottages facing south, which were built in 1789 in place of the original Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen on Morn Hill.¹³⁹ Beggar Lane, so called, it is said, from having been the gathering-place of beggars who waited there until the city gates should be opened, runs north from the site of Bub's Cross.

In the most northerly of the old suburbs of the city, St. Bartholomew, Hyde Street, **HYDE ABBEY** the old Roman road to Silchester, running north from where Jewry Street meets the North Walls and City Road, passes west of the site of

Hyde Abbey. There is a red brick house in Hyde Street of early 17th-century date. It faces north and south at right angles to the street, and has been partly rebuilt, all the windows being mid-18th-century insertions. Some original openings are still visible, however, and appear to have held wooden mullioned sashes. The end to the street has a curved gable coped with moulded brick and a moulded brick cornice. At the ground level is a blocked door with a pilastered Doric entablature all in brick.

The gate-house of Hyde Abbey is a rectangular stone building of 15th-century date 30 ft. 3 in. by 22 ft. 2 in. internally, facing north-east by north. The entrance passage occupies the right or west side of the building, the east side being of two stories with a vice in the south corner, entered by a small door from the abbey precincts, which still remains, though the vice has been almost completely destroyed. The passage is spanned by two wide four-centred arches, the outer being of two moulded orders separated by a hollow with a rebate for the doors on its inner face. The inner arch is of plainer character, with a single chamfer, and is not arranged for a door. The passage does not seem to have been vaulted, and it is doubtful if there was ever more than a partition between the passage and the east rooms, which were doubtless the porter's lodging. In a westerly direction from the gateway are some farm buildings, apparently a part of the abbey, but such fragments of detail as remain are all much defaced. Adjoining the gateway is a barn which appears to be largely built of old stonework, and at the other end of this are a few old walls containing a couple of small square-headed loopholes with much defaced splays and rear arches. Eastward of the gateway is a small stream running north and south, over which is a small footbridge with a segmental arch largely built of 12th-century stones and containing a fragment of chevron ornament. North of this the stream is again spanned by a thick rubble wall on a rough arch. Within the area covered by the abbey grounds are numerous barns and outbuildings largely built of old stones.

There are some fragments of the abbey buildings preserved in St. Bartholomew's Church close by. These consist of five capitals of very rich design. In the case of three each face has a circular medallion with elaborate floral designs, dragons, and in one instance cherub heads; also a double skew-back, one side of which has the chevron ornament and the other a pellet and leaf ornament and an edge roll.

North of the site of the abbey in the meadows on the way to the Worthies is Abbot's Barton Farm, the manor farm of the Abbot of Hyde's manor of Abbot's Barton. Within the last few years the meadow land between the site of the abbey and the Abbot's Barton Farm has been let out for building, and the result is a new colony of small modern semi-detached villas still spreading to the north. The swampy land east of this site has been drained at the ratepayers' expense and turned into a flat, uninteresting public park. West of the city the suburb of

¹³⁶ Godson's map of 1750.

¹³⁷ Milner, op. cit. ii, 209.

¹³⁸ Winton Corp. Doc. printed in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 604. In this

document it is given as Hubb's Cross, bearing out a suggestion made by the Rev. A. G. Joyce that the cross was originally St. Hubert's Cross, marking the way

to the hunting ground further up the hill.

¹³⁹ See under 'Charities.' See also under Chilcomb, Farley Hundred.



WINCHESTER COLLEGE AND THE WARDEN'S HOUSE FROM BLACKBRIDGE IN 1777

(By S. H. Grimes)

WINCHESTER

Fullood has increased in the same way within the last twenty years, the side roads branching north and south from the Upper Stockbridge Road being lined with modern cottages and villas. South of the Upper Stockbridge Road is the workhouse, south of which again is Oram's Arbor, where until the 19th century the freemen met to choose their member for Parliament. There has lately (1908-9) been some controversy concerning the use of the Arbor as a public recreation ground.

South-east of Oram's Arbor at the junction of Upper High Street and Sussex Street is an obelisk erected in 1759, on the site of an early processional cross, to commemorate the plague which had raged in the city in 1666. It was to this spot that the peasants of the surrounding country had brought food for the citizens, who carried it away after the peasants had left, leaving payment for the same in a bowl of vinegar to avoid infection.¹⁴⁰ The county police station and the county gaol are on the north side of the Romsey Road, the Roman road which goes out from the Westgate to Salisbury, the Royal County Hospital being on the opposite side of the road a few yards west of the gaol.

In spite of the tradition that the **BOROUGH** merchant gild of Winchester was created by Ethelwulf, father of Alfred the Great, in A.D. 856¹ there is no authentic evidence of its existence until the reign of Henry I.^{1a} The early corporate existence of Winchester owed its first beginnings to its important geographical and political status² rather than to any deliberate trade organization. Whether the gild merchant existed before or only after the Conquest it was only a part, and at first not necessarily a vital part of the borough life. That it would become so was inevitable, but that this stage had not been reached in the 12th century is shown clearly by the two charters of Henry II, one granting to the citizens of Winchester all the liberties and customs which they had enjoyed during the time of Henry I,³ the other granting quittance of toll passage and customs to those citizens who were members of the merchant gild.⁴ It is shown again in the charter of Richard I given in March 1190, which was not a grant to the burghal community, but a special grant to those of the citizens who were of the merchant gild and their heirs.⁵ By the time of John the men of the merchant gild are dealt with in the charter given *pro fidei servicio* to the citizens of Winchester⁶; they were becoming identified with the burghal community, and the 'twenty-four' were to be drawn from their ranks. But, and this is the important point, 'that incorporeal thing the borough' had existed apart from any idea of a merchant gild; the

gild was grafted into the existing trunk, but it had no root connexion with its existence.

Although it is thus necessary to clear away the theory that the pre-Conquest gild merchant was the centre round which the borough community was formed, gildsman being equivalent to burgess and the jurisdiction and government being in the hands of the gild, it is not easy to form any clear idea as to the actual early constitution of the borough. The light on its existence that should come from the Domesday Survey is not forthcoming, but its very absence from the Survey is, in the words of Mr. Round, 'a tribute to the greatness of its position.'^{6a} The only facts, apart from the mention of many 'haws' in the city, that Domesday provides, are that fourteen of the burgesses paid 25s. to the abbey of Romsey,⁷ that the abbey of Wherwell held thirty-one messuages and a mill in the city,⁸ and that four inhabitants of the suburb of Winchester used to pay 12s. 11d. to the king as of his manor of Basingstoke.⁹

The Survey of Winchester (c. 1103-15) to some extent supplements the absence of the Domesday Survey of the city. In the first place it shows that although Winchester was a royal and demesne borough in the latter middle ages, deriving all its liberties directly from the king, in the early 12th century it was, like nearly all the ancient boroughs of England and the Continent, an example of what Professor Maitland has termed 'tenurial heterogeneity,'¹⁰ nothing but 'a juxtaposition or patchwork of fragments of great estates.'¹¹ In other words, although the king was the only lord of 'the borough,' he was only landlord of a greater number of the burgesses, while the bishop was becoming lord of a large part of the town and Herbert the Chamberlain, Ralph Basset, Geoffrey Ridel and William de Pont de l'Arche were keeping up their interest in the burgesses. The purpose of the Survey was to ascertain what 'gafol'¹² (*Langabulum* and *Brug'*) had been received from the houses in Winchester in the king's demesne in the time of Edward the Confessor, 'for the king wished to have thence the full amount that King Edward had from it in his time.' The result shows, on the oath made by eighty-six principal burgesses (*de Burgensibus melioribus*), that whereas the dues of King Edward had been paid by sixty-three burgesses within the High Street, now the king received his dues from eighteen of these only. Twelve of the original sixty-three had been evicted by the Conqueror to make room for the 'king's house' or palace^{12a}; the remaining thirty-three paid nothing.¹³

In other streets in the city, in 'Snithelingastret,' 'Bredenestret,' 'Scowertenestret,' 'Alwarenestret,' 'Flescmanestret,' 'Wongarstret,' 'Tannerstret,'

¹⁴⁰ Ex inform. Alderman W. H. Jacob. The surviving inhabitants of Winchester afterwards banded themselves together and formed a society for the relief of the distressed widows and orphans of the victims of the plague. This has continued as the Natives' Society.

¹ The tradition is based on a statement by Dr. Milner, who refers to Trussel's MS. as his authority, but Trussel states that 'the origin of (this) corporacon I could never yet have the happynes to find' (Woodward, *Hist. of Hampshire*, i, 266).

^{1a} The gild is said, in a charter of Henry II, to have existed temp. Henry I (Town Charters [Winton Corp. Doc.],

Drawer 1, no. 2). The pre-Conquest fellowship of 'cnihts' had no discernible connexion with the later gild.

² The last section of the secular laws of Edgar (A.D. 959-75) ordains that one measure of one weight shall be observed in the money issued throughout England as at London and Winchester (Stubbs, *Select Chart.* 71).

³ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 1, no. 2. Inventory by Alderman W. H. Jacob.

⁴ Ibid. no. 1.
⁵ See Merewether, *Hist. of Boroughs*; Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 1, no. 3; Cart. Antiq. (P.R.O.), R. 30.

⁶ Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), 217.

^{6a} V.C.H. Hants, i, 432. ⁷ Ibid. 474.

⁸ Ibid. 475. ⁹ Ibid. 456.

¹⁰ Dom. Bk. and Beyond (1897), 178-9.

¹¹ Petit Dutailis, *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs*, i, 82.

¹² This must of course be distinguished from the *geld* which is the keynote of Domesday, the 'gafol' being received by the king as lord from 'the king's land' in the city, the 'geld' being received as king from the rest of the land. See V.C.H. Hants, i, 528.

^{12a} Vide supra.

¹³ Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), Addimenta, 531a.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

'Bucchestret' (where near the wall the abess had two manes *de terra regis*), in 'Calpestret,' 'Goldstrete' and 'Gerestrete' or 'Garstret,' a total of 144 householders rendered their customary dues.

Outside Westgate fifty-six houses, twenty-seven of which had been built since the time of King Edward, rendered the due customs to the king. Four houses which had paid their fixed 'gafol' in the time of King Edward now rendered nothing. Five houses on the land of the abbot (of Hyde) rendered nothing, though they were *de terra regis*.¹⁴ Within the city again seven householders in Snithelingastret,¹⁵ nine in Bredenestret, eight in Scowertenestret, seven in Alwarnestret,¹⁶ three in Flescmangerstret, and thirteen in Wongarstret rendered their customary dues. Under the sub-heading *De terris Baronum* under Bredenestret is a note to the effect that in this street in the time of Edward the Confessor there were ten burgesses *de terra regis*, now only eight.¹⁷ Unfortunately it is impossible to gather from these facts any material information as to the borough and burgesses, not even the actual numbers being ascertainable; but, besides proving the variety of tenure of the city, they are useful as showing that the greater number of the burgages held by the king were on either side of the High Street.¹⁸

The second survey, that taken by order of Bishop Henry of Blois in 1148, has a special significance also in that, being a general survey of the lands and tenements in Winchester, it shows the size and population of the city.

The following table represents roughly the relative numerical strength of royal, episcopal and monastic holdings and the localities in which these influences were centred at the time of the survey¹⁹ :—

| | King | Bishop | Abbot of Hyde | Prior of St. Swithun |
|----------------------|------|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Cypstret | 77 | 60 | 17 | 6 |
| Outside Westgate . | 58 | 29 | 12 | 21 |
| Outside Northgate . | 1 | 14 | 31 | — |
| Snithelingastret . | 7 | 24 | 1 | 2 |
| Bredenestret . . . | 9 | 9 | — | 5 |
| Scowertenestret . . | 6 | 5 | 23 | — |
| Alwarnestret . . . | 5 | 7 | — | 4 |
| Flescmangerstret . | 3 | 9 | — | 6 |
| Sildwortenestret . . | 5 | 6 | — | 5 |
| Wongarstret . . . | 5 | 15 | — | 11 |
| Tannerstret . . . | 14 | 24 | — | 4 |
| Bucchestret . . . | 19 | 8 | — | 3 |
| Colebrookstret . . | — | 2 | — | — |
| The suburb outside | | | | |
| Eastgate | — | 29 | — | 21 |
| Menstrestret . . . | — | 4 | — | 15 |
| Calpestret | 17 | — | — | 11 |
| Goldstret | 9 | 1 | — | 14 |
| Outside Southgate . | — | 60 | — | 28 |
| " " | — | 54 | — | 8 |
| Gerestret | 12 | 2 | — | 2 |

¹⁴ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), Additamenta, 535-7. For various other points of interest in this part of the survey see summary given in *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 533.

¹⁵ For identification of streets see above.

¹⁶ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), Additamenta, 537-42.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 538b.

¹⁸ The old name for the High Street

was Cyp or Chepe Street. For a discussion of the identification of the 'Chenichetalla' see *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 530-1.

¹⁹ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), Additamenta, 560-2.

²⁰ *Pipe R.* 5 *Hen. II* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 48; 6 *Hen. II*, 48; 7 *Hen. II*, 59, &c.

²¹ Hunter, *Mag. Rot. Scacc.* (Rec. Com.), 40-1.

The facts shown by this table determined much of the character of the later internal history of the borough when royal influence gave place to civic rights and civic rights were pitted against episcopal and monastic claims. Passing from the witness of the Surveys of Winchester, it is necessary to watch carefully the gradual change in the character of the borough community. Already in the latter half of the 12th century, as the early Pipe Rolls of Henry II show, the burgage rents in the city owing to the king were being farmed at a round sum²⁰; yet throughout the reign of Henry II and Richard I it was the *sheriff*, or a farmer under him, who rendered the farm, and in the eyes of the auditors of the Exchequer the borough was simply a part of the county which the sheriff farmed. The difficulties of Hubert Walter and of King John were the forces beyond all others which were to bring the borough, as a corporate community differentiated from the shire, into direct financial, judicial and political relations with the Exchequer and the Crown, and the outward and visible signs of this were the granting of the city at fee farm, the granting of rights and privileges which practically constituted the borough as a select self-governing community, and the growth of the right of separate elective representation in the Parliaments of the kingdom.

The Great Roll of the Exchequer of 1129-30 (31 Henry I) does not include any mention of the farm, the membrane on which it was probably entered being missing. However, the sheriff rendered, as was to be customary, 20 marks of silver blanchied for the farm of the 'Chepemanesela,' £20 13s. of the £80 due from the city as an aid-paying borough, and £22 15s. 8d. arrears.²¹ In the Pipe Roll of 1155-6 (2 Henry II) a certain Stigand (not the sheriff) rendered account of the farm of the city. The farm of the Chapman's Hall was also in private hands. Godfrey de Windsor and Alfwyn Berd owed 20 marks of silver for the hall, and rendered account of the farm of the same, paying £8 into the treasury and having quittance.²² Peter Merciarus rendered account of £100 for the king's peace, and, paying £63 into the treasury, remained with a debt of £36.²³ The next year Stigand also rendered the account for the farm of the city, paying into the treasury £45 3s. 2d.²⁴ The same Stigand also rendered account for 100 marks of his debts, of which he paid into the Exchequer £13 10s., and to the men of the royal ship (*Snecca*) £30 by royal writ, owing therefore £23 3s. 4d.²⁵ In the next year, 1157-8, the sheriff is found rendering account of the farm, while the men of the Chapman's Hall themselves accounted for their debt of 40 marks of silver for the last two years. Osbert the Linendraper (Lingedrapel) rendered account of 20 marks of silver of the new farm of the Chapman's Hall.²⁶ Throughout the succeeding years of the reign of Henry II the sheriff himself rendered account of the farm of

²² Hunter, *Great Rolls of the Pipe*, 1155-8 (Rec. Com.), p. 52.

²³ *Ibid.* p. 53. This debt all but £6 was paid the next year (*ibid.* p. 108), and finally paid the year after (*ibid.* p. 176).

²⁴ *Ibid.* p. 107.

²⁵ *Ibid.* p. 108.

²⁶ *Ibid.* p. 175.

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the city,²⁷ paying into the Exchequer yearly sums varying from a few shillings to over £200, the low payments marking years of debt or excessive expenses and the high payments those of payment of arrears as well as the farm of the present year. The amount of the annual farm, as is definitely set out on and from the roll of 1177, was £142 12s. 4d. It had been raised from that figure in 1160, on the death of Sheriff Thurstin, by the addition of £80, but this remained in dispute under his son.^{27a} In 1171 and 1172 the sheriff rendered nothing into the Exchequer on account of large expenses, and only 4s. 11d. the next year.²⁸ Again in 1176 nothing was paid into the Exchequer, but there is a note to the effect that the former sheriff still owed £173 11s. 7d. 'de veteri firma . . . qui requirendi sunt a Willelmo fratre suo qui finivit cum rege de eodem debito reddendo per annum £20.'²⁹ The expenses incurred by the sheriff, apart from the settled alms, liveries and tenths, necessarily varied from year to year. Some peculiar payments occur only in special years, such as £20 given to Ailward the chamberlain in 1172 for a gown for the king's son bought at Winchester fair³⁰; 12s. 4d. paid in 1175 for blessing the ditches for the ordeal (by water) and cost of doing justice on those villeins who had burnt their lord³¹; and £2 2s. spent in 1176 for dyeing 40 ells of canvas for the king's chamber and other small preparations when the king's daughter went to Sicily.³² For the rest there usually occur sums for the conveyance of the treasury chest and treasure from Winchester to Portsmouth, Rochester, London or Southampton, &c.; sums for providing carts for the same, for building and repairing the treasure-house and mint-house; sums for the conveyance of prisoners from Winchester to London, &c., and for the maintenance of prisoners, as well as the large sums due to the royal castle works at Winchester and the repair of the royal houses.³³

At the beginning of the 13th century, by 1201-2, as a result of King John's difficulties, the city was held at fee farm, rendering £142 12s. 4d. as annual rent.³⁴ In 1208 the king regranted the city, which had evidently been seized into the king's hands, to the citizens on condition that they paid all the debts they owed the king.³⁵ The list of 393 pledges given to the sheriff was headed by the mayor, who was responsible for 3 marks, as were also nineteen other citizens; the Prior of St. Swithun was responsible for 15 marks, Owen Palmarius for 4, Nicolas de Kiriell for 5, John de Stokes for 5, and Ernald Vinitor for 20.³⁶

In June 1228 Henry III directed a writ to the barons of the Exchequer that whereas the citizens of Winchester were accustomed since the time of his

father King John to render £142 yearly to the Exchequer for their fee farm, he now for the faithful service of the city both to his father and himself and because of the poverty and destruction of the city pardoned the citizens the whole of their arrears of the farm for each of the three years 1224-5, 1225-6, 1226-7.³⁷ Later in the year 1228 the king granted the city to the citizens for five years from Michaelmas 1227 for £80 annually.³⁸ In January 1232 the king pardoned the citizens £64 17s. 1d. owing to the Crown from the farm of the city since the year 1215-16; £40 0s. 3d. owing from 1214; 200 marks owing 'de veteri tallagio tempore ejusdem' and 10 dolia of wine owing 'pro defalta foreste de eodem tempore.'³⁹ Two years later he granted that the good men of Winchester should hold their city at farm for two years from Michaelmas next, rendering £80 annually as they were accustomed to do formerly.⁴⁰ When that term of years was ended in 1236 the king repeated the grant for three years.⁴¹ In October 1242 it was made for one year.⁴² Further in 1264, because 'through the impotence of the citizens and the poverty of the other inhabitants' the city was so impoverished that the buildings were destroyed and in ruin on every side, Henry III further reduced the fee farm from £80 to £66 13s. 4d. (100 marks) for a term of twenty-one years.⁴³ For like reasons Edward III in 1352 granted to the citizens the holdings which the Austin Friars of the city had lately acquired without his licence and forfeited on that account.⁴⁴

In the meanwhile various charges had been made on the fee farm for purveyance, pensions, &c.^{44a} Further, the queens of England often obtained the fee farm in part dowry. In June 1290 Eleanor the king's mother was granted the farm for life in augmentation of her maintenance.⁴⁵ Queen Isabel was dowered by her son Edward III with the whole farm at 100 marks in 1327⁴⁶ and confirmed in the same in 1344-5.⁴⁷ Queen Joan of Navarre, being endowed with the same by her husband Henry IV, held it throughout her widowhood and in 1422 appointed three conservators of her rights in the city.⁴⁸

By the year 1410 the city was in great difficulties as to the collection of the fee farm, with the result that the mayor and citizens presented a petition to Parliament praying for licence under the Great Seal to purchase lands, rents, services, &c., to the value of 40 marks yearly. Permission was accordingly given.⁴⁹ However, the Hundred Years' War still continued to drain the city of money and inhabitants and in 1450 another petition was drawn up and presented to Henry VI. Already in May 1441 the king had granted the then mayor and commonalty in relief of their charges 40 marks from the 'ulnage and subsidie

²⁷ In his paper, 'The Rise of the Pophams' (*Ancestor*, vii, 59 et seq.), Mr. Round has shown that Richard Fitz-Thurstin, the sheriff, who accounted for the city's farm until Easter 1170, was son of Thurstin, clerk to the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, who held property in Winchester and land in Hampshire under Henry I. This Thurstin was sheriff till 1160, when he was succeeded in his property and as sheriff by his son Richard, who lost office in consequence of the Inquest of Sheriffs (1170), and was succeeded by Hugh de Gundeville. Richard's arrears as sheriff of the 'farm'

were charged, on his death, to his brother William and his heirs.

^{27a} Ex inform. Mr. J. H. Round.

²⁸ *Pipe R.* 18 *Hen. II* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 40; 19 *Hen. II*, 83.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 22 *Hen. II* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 198.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 18 *Hen. II*, 83.

³¹ *Ibid.* 20 *Hen. II*, 132.

³² *Ibid.* 22 *Hen. II*, 199.

³³ See under Castle.

³⁴ *Rot. Cancell.* (*Rec. Com.*), 3 John, p. 255. ³⁵ *Rot. de Oblatis* (*Rec. Com.*), 431.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 452-7.

³⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, pp. 57-8.

³⁸ *Ibid.* p. 129. ³⁹ *Ibid.* 1231-4, p. 21.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-47, p. 66.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* p. 149.

⁴² *Ibid.* p. 304.

⁴³ *Pat.* 49 *Hen. III*, m. 28.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, p. 223.

^{44a} *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 268; 1318 23, p. 69; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, pp. 138, 450; 1381-5, p. 430; 1422-9, pp. 110, 537.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 85; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 368.

⁴⁶ *Chart. R.* 1 Edw. III, m. 31, no. 60.

⁴⁷ *Town Charters* (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 4, no. 11.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* Drawer 5, no. 17.

⁴⁹ *Rolls of Parl.* iii, 640.

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of wollen clothes' within the city and county, but now 'this annuyte' was 'voide to theym and hoolie resumed' by the king 'because of an Acte of Parliament.' Hence the mayor and citizens, being destitute of all relief and being 'charged to bere the fee ferme of the said citee which draweth yerlye to the sune of an cxii marcs, and bere also the maister of the Hospitall of Marie Magdalene, beside Wynchester, lx^s, also when the 15th or taxe is granted . . . the some of £51 10s. 4d.,' were utterly undone and 'must cese and deliver uppe the citee and the kayes into the king's hand' unless his grace should be showed to them in this behalf, and he should grant them 40 marks 'to be hadde and taken yerelie to thym and their successors' for evermore from the aforesaid ulnage.⁵⁰ As a result in February 1452 Henry VI gave the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty 40 marks for 50 years.⁵¹ Edward IV in 1462 inspected and confirmed this charter.⁵² Henry VII inspected and confirmed both the charter and in-peximus in November 1486,⁵³ and at the end of the term of fifty years, in October 1504, renewed the grant to the city for sixty years.⁵⁴ Henry VIII confirmed the same in 1515.⁵⁵ In spite of this substantial relief, the city seems to have been still burdened with financial difficulties judging from the appeal made in August 1516 to Bishop Fox, 'the most excellent noblest kindest and loving bishop that was ever bishop of the see.' On account of 'the dekeying and desolacion of the city' and its consequent inability to bear the expense of clothing those 'sixteen or twenty honest persons' who were yearly bound to present the mayor elect before the barons of the Exchequer, the mayor and citizens petitioned that henceforth the mayor elect should be sworn at Winchester before the late mayor, the recorder and three or four aldermen, and a royal charter was obtained to that effect.⁵⁶

Philip and Mary, because of the poverty of the city, granted the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty lands and houses in the city and soke inclusive of fee-farm rents amounting to 44s. 10d. a year. The whole ulnage of cloth seems to have been in the hands of the mayor and commonalty for the relief of their fee farm by 1559, in the September of which year they granted it to Robert Ryve of Basingstoke for a term of twenty-one years.⁵⁷ In December 1604 King James I, again for the relief of their fee farm, committed the farm of the custody and ulnage of all vendable cloth in the city and county to the Mayor and bailiffs of Winchester together with 'the moiety of forfeitures of the said cloths put to seal not being sealed with the seal thereunto ordained.' Eight years later the mayor and bailiffs granted the ulnage to Ludovic Duke of Lennox at his earnest desire and request, and for £400 paid down and a yearly quittance of £29 18s. 8d.⁵⁸ However, he regranted it to the city in the same year.⁵⁹ The reign of Charles I with its financial difficulties brought new burdens on the city in the shape of ship-money, making the demands of the fee

farm even more difficult to meet. Winchester was assessed for ship-money at the high sum of £170. In April 1638 the sheriff, Sir John Oglander, was ordered to free the city of £20 of the assessed sum, since it could not bear the burden, and suit had been made to the Lords to regard the poverty of the place. The sheriff thereupon wrote to the council that he had had no hand in assessing the city so high and saw no possibility of collecting the £20 and no reason why he should pay any part out of his own purse.⁶⁰ However, he evidently had to pay, as in January 1638-9 the council, noting the acquittance by the city of £150, thought fit that it should be discharged the other £20, which should be paid by the sheriff. The £150 already paid had evidently been mostly disbursed by the last mayor himself, and the present mayor was therefore required to give warrants of assistance to collect the sum owing to the late mayor from such as had not yet paid their rates.⁶¹

The sheriff's *quietus* for 1655, as for following years, shows £33 6s. 8d. (50 marks) delivered by the bailiffs as parcel of the fee farm of 100 marks, of which 60s. went 'to the infirm people upon the mount' (St. Giles' Hill). The other 50 marks went to the heir of the Marquess of Winchester, to whom and his heirs Edward VI had granted 50 marks from the fee farm on his creation in 1551-2.⁶² Indeed, throughout the late 16th and early 17th centuries and later the Crown had little profit from the fee farm of Winchester, since this 50 marks went to the Marquesses of Winchester and the other 50 were practically covered by the grant of the ulnage. Even so, the city was reduced to a still worse state financially by the reign of Charles II. In February 1670 the mayor petitioned the king for a release of the payment of 50 marks of the fee farm, part of the 100 formerly paid, but reduced to 50 because of the decay of the town. The city had never been in so low a condition as then. The late castle was turned into rubbish during the troubles, many houses were burned, and the city treasure exhausted through loyalty, the citizens having presented their plate and a large sum of money raised on credit to the late king.⁶³ As a result of this petition the king in 1674 released 50 marks of the fee farm to the mayor and bailiffs for sixty years.⁶⁴ George II, on the petition of the mayor and bailiffs, renewed this grant for a term of twenty-eight years in July 1731,⁶⁵ and George III renewed the same in perpetuity in 1762.⁶⁶ Thus this connexion between the city and the Crown was practically severed. In the report made by the commissioners on the state of the borough in 1835 the fee-farm rental was set at £18 19s. 5d., but the arrears were heavy. In 1820 the sum collected was £12 19s. 6d.; in 1827 the sum collected was £16, and that entered as uncollected was £14 15s. 6d.⁶⁷ As a survival of this a few 'fee-farm rents' amounting to about £11 a year are still levied on houses and buildings which were originally Crown

⁵⁰ Lansd. MSS. 321, fol. 1-3; Add. MSS. 5830, fol. 45b, 46b, 47b.

⁵¹ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 7, no. 31.

⁵² Ibid. Drawer 8, no. 38.

⁵³ Ibid. no. 33.

⁵⁴ Ibid. Drawer 7, no. 31.

⁵⁵ Ibid. Drawer 8, no. 34.

⁵⁶ Stowe MSS. 846, fol. 163b; L.

and P. Hen. VIII, ii (1), 2320, p. 715.

⁵⁷ Proc. in Boromote, Sept. 1552-Feb. 1560 (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 35.

⁵⁸ Third Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 173.

⁵⁹ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 11, no. 42.

⁶⁰ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1637-8, p. 367.

⁶¹ Ibid. 1638-9, p. 39.

⁶² Winton Corp. Doc. Sheriff's *Quieti* for various years.

⁶³ Cal. S. P. Dom. Add. 1660-70, p. 54.

⁶⁴ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.) Drawer 11, no. 43.

⁶⁵ Ibid. Drawer 13, no. 46.

⁶⁶ Ibid. no. 47.

⁶⁷ Parl. Rep. 1835 (4), xxiv, p. 893 et seq.

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property. Also 100 nobles a year is still paid by the city to the Marquess of Winchester as his Tudor ancestors' creation fee.

Turning to the long series of charters that record the growth of civic rights and liberties, the earliest extant is that of Henry II granting the citizens all liberties and customs which they had enjoyed in the time of Henry I. Any duties unjustly levied in the late war were to be quashed, and henceforth all merchants coming to the city should come and go in the king's peace and safety, rendering their right dues.⁶⁸ The charter of King John, marking the change in the character of the civic community, was given to both citizens and members of gild merchant, and confirmed the right of having moneyers and an exchange in the city,⁶⁹ together with all rights pertaining to the royal coinage and exchange. Further, the king conceded to the citizens the site of two mills within the city at Coitbury for the repair of the city, the right not to be impleaded outside the city or to answer for any debt except a capital debt or plea. Then comes what is practically a repetition of the charter of Richard I to the members of the gild merchant.⁷⁰ The charter was confirmed by successive sovereigns.⁷¹ Philip and Mary granted various lands and houses in the soke, and houses formerly belonging to St. Mary's Abbey, to the mayor and citizens without adding any new privileges. The incorporation charter of Elizabeth was granted in January 1587-8, when at the petition of Sir Francis Walsingham, high steward of the city, the queen constituted Winchester a free city corporate, whose governing body was to be one mayor, one recorder, six aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners, and two constables, with the 'twenty-four' to assist and aid the mayor. The aldermen might be removed and other inhabitants or citizens put in their place. The mayor, recorder and aldermen were henceforth to be justices of the peace for the city and liberty and precincts. The justices of the peace of the county were not henceforth to exercise any jurisdiction belonging to the justices of peace of the city. The mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty were to have all fines, issues, redemptions, &c., before the said justices, and to levy and collect the same. Every mayor from henceforth should be escheator for the Crown within the city. A Court of Record should henceforth be held in the Gildhall every Wednesday and Friday before the mayor, the recorder, or his deputy, and the bailiffs were to adjudge all actions in the ancient manner. The boroughmote should be held twice a year, also leets and law days and views of frankpledge. The citizens should have return of all writs, so that no sheriff or other bailiff should enter the city to execute such; they were discharged of suit at hundred and county court, of all tolls and

lastage, pontage and pisage, stallage, murage and chiminage, and none should be empanelled with foreigners in any assizes or juries. Moreover, the queen pardoned to the mayor and bailiffs and commonalty all actions and suits *de quo warranto* whatsoever, and all unjust claims made against them, all saving the rights of the bishop.⁷² Thus were summed up the results of the preceding centuries, the rights and liberties and historic growth of the civic community of Winchester, and the governing body of the city remained thus incorporated until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835.⁷³

Under this Act the city was re-established under the title of mayor, aldermen and burgesses, and it was divided into three wards, each electing six councillors, the eighteen taking the place of the twenty-four, and one-third of the council going out of office annually. The six aldermen were to be in office under the old conditions; if a councillor should be elected to fill the office of alderman the vacancy in the council should be immediately filled up. No man was henceforth to obtain the freedom of the city by gift or purchase; the freemen's roll was to be kept by the town clerk. Every burgess enrolled was entitled to vote in the election of councillors and auditors and assessors. The courts and jurisdiction within the city remained practically the same, except that the bishop's jurisdiction of the soke finally disappeared.

The three wards into which the city was thus divided in 1835 were those of St. Maurice, St. John and St. Thomas. The commissioners who reported on the municipal boundaries in 1837 proposed a rearrangement of the parishes within these wards.⁷⁴ However, the wards remained the same (except that parts of the added area were added to each ward) until 1904, when the city was divided into six wards—St. Maurice, St. Bartholomew Hyde, St. John, St. Michael, St. Thomas and St. Paul—each returning three councillors.⁷⁵

The idea of representation was one of slow but certain growth, developing on the smaller scale within the borough itself as the election of officers became part of civic responsibility, and extending to the wider scale as the borough became a financial and judicial unit in the conception of the Exchequer and the Crown. In 1283 the Mayor and citizens of Winchester and other chief cities were summoned to send two of the wiser citizens, chosen by the citizens from among themselves, to a national council at Shrewsbury for the discussion of the affairs of the nation with regard in especial to the difficulties of the Welsh war.⁷⁶ With the issue of the writs of the model Parliament of 1295 the normal representation of Winchester by two burgesses was begun and was

⁶⁸ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 1, no. 2.

⁶⁹ King Athelstan, incidentally acknowledging the legal entity of the *burh* of Winchester, had, as we have seen, appointed six moneyers for Winchester (Wilkins, *Leges Angl.-Sax.* 59). In 1125 the coiners throughout England were punished, evidently for some illegal proceeding, except three that were at Winchester (*Ann. Mon.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 47).

⁷⁰ *Vide supra*. The charter of King John does not exist among the corporation documents (*Cal. Rot. Chart.* [Rec. Com.], 217).

⁷¹ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 2, no. 4; Chart. R. 18 Edw. I, no. 83; m. 11, no. 34; 17 Edw. II, m. 5, no. 11; Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 3, no. 7; Chart. R. 1 Edw. III, m. 31, no. 60; Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 4, nos. 10, 11; *ibid.* Drawer 5, no. 14; Drawer 6, no. 19; Drawer 7, no. 30, no. 29; Drawer 8, no. 34. Inventory made by Alderman W. H. Jacob.

⁷² *Ibid.* Drawer 10, no. 41.

⁷³ See *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4), xxiv, p. 893 et seq. and Acts of Parl. September 1835, cap. 76. A temporary remodelling of

the corporation in 1649 lost force at the Restoration (see *Lords Journ.* xi, 60). In 1684 the city was dragooned into a surrender of its charters and liberties to Charles II (see surrender in Fifth Ledger Book of city), but the surrender was not enrolled before the king's death, and in November 1688 James II restored all liberties as granted by Elizabeth's charter; Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 12, no. 44.

⁷⁴ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Boundaries* (1837), pt. iii.

⁷⁵ *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order.*

⁷⁶ Stubbs, *Select Chart.* 468.

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continued until the second Reform Act of 1839 reduced the representation to one member. Up to the 19th century the electors were the mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs and burgesses of the city.⁷⁷ The earliest extant Chamberlains' Rolls for the city note the expenses of the two burgesses delegated for Parliament. In the earliest compotus, that for 1354, 75s. is accounted for as paid to William Wynesflode and Roger Germain for their expenses in Parliament. In that year 4s. was also allotted to Richard Wigge for the same cause.⁷⁸

This representativesystem once in working, Edward I was not slow to see the value of it and to use it for other purposes. Thus in 1295 he ordered the men of Winchester to choose two citizens competent to dispose and order a new town for the greatest advantage of the king and of the merchants coming thither, and to cause the two citizens to come to the king at Bury St. Edmunds on the morrow of All Souls at the latest.⁷⁹ Such orders as these necessarily added new financial burdens on the city. The meeting of Parliament at Winchester involved the city in yet heavier expenditure, as may be seen from the accounts of the mayors as entered in the Chamberlains' Rolls. For example, in 1372, among the expenses of Ralph Forde, the mayor for that year, is £4 12s. for the enlarging of the mayor's house on account of Parliament and the coming of the lords. The sum of 109s. was also paid to minstrels for performing before the king,⁸⁰ the prince, the Earl of Pembroke and other great lords.

As early as the reign of Henry I there is mention of Godwine the alderman who heads the list of those present at a transfer of land and houses in 'Bukerestre' (Busket Lane).^{80a} Mr. Round points out that this is strictly analogous to the London practice at the time and considers that it suggests an early division of Winchester, like London, into wards with their aldermen. But, looking backward, it is clear that from the 13th century at least the city had been governed by mayor, bailiffs and twenty-four freemen. The bailiffs, taking the place of the earlier reeves (*prepositi*), were part of the native growth and represented the power of the Crown; the mayor with his 'compares' represented Continental influence and the introduction of a commercial as against a territorial influence in the civic

life.⁸¹ The mythical first Mayor of Winchester, Florence de Lunn, whose office is said to have been created with that of a subordinate bailiff in 1184,⁸² may be summarily dismissed. The first authentic reference to a mayor comes in October 1200, when King John directed a writ *de liberate* to the mayor to provide certain articles of clothing for Geoffrey the king's son.⁸³ The next mention of the mayor comes in 1207-8, when he heads the list of the pledges given to the sheriff for the payment of the debts of the city to the king.⁸⁴

According to both the customals of the city of the 13th and 15th centuries, the mayor was to be chosen, as the later document⁸⁵ has it, 'by the comunis gaderynge and gaderynge and grauntynge of the foure and twenty i. swore also of the comynes the pryncypals: the weche mayre shal be out put fro yere to yere; the weche mayre ne shal underfonge [undertake] no pleynte ne no ple meinteygne ne susteygne of thynges that toucheth the soule of the town.'⁸⁶ The election of the mayor thus made was confirmed by the king, to whom the mayor had personally to take an oath 'touching those things that pertain to the mayoralty.'⁸⁷ In the case of the death of a mayor during his term of office the 'good men' of Winchester had licence to elect a mayor 'faithful to the king and useful to the city.'⁸⁸ At a later date, in 1573, an ordinance was made to the effect that if a mayor should die during his mayoralty 'the party that was last mayor' should take the place for the remaining term of office, or, if he refused, the citizens should within twenty-one days elect one to serve for that remaining term.⁸⁹ The order for the election of the mayor as obtaining in 1520 is thus described in the First Book of Ordinances of the Corporation: 'the citizens bene assemble for the election of the mayor all thoes that hathe been mayors to name two such able men of the twenty four as they think most metes be.' These names were to be put in writing and delivered to the present mayor, who should put out one of them, the other remaining mayor-elect. If there should be any variance, then, unless there were a majority, the eldest ex-mayor's party should have the decision. No mayor need without his own consent be mayor again for five years, or his nominators should forfeit £10.⁹⁰ The Commissioners of 1835⁹¹ reported that the mayor was

⁷⁷ In connexion with this is a letter among the Additional MSS. written by Mr. Godwin, town clerk of Southampton in 1749. He says: 'I wrote to the Town Clerk of Winchester for an account of the persons in whom their right of election is and of what number they consist, to which he sent me for answer:—That by a resolution of the House of Commons in 1690 October 20 upon Mr. Morley's petition the right of electing members for that city of Winchester was settled to be in the mayor recorder aldermen bailiffs and corporation of the city—that he knows no later resolution—that the present corporation consist of eighty-five in number among whom are some peers who consequently cannot vote for members of the House of Commons'; Add. MSS. 5841, p. 143. In 1832 about 140 persons had the right to vote, of whom about 80 usually exercised it (Rep. Munic. Corp. Boundaries [1837], pt. ii, 217).

⁷⁸ Chamberlains' Rolls (Winton Corp. Doc.), 27 Edw. III.

⁷⁹ Cal. Close, 1288-96, p. 515.

⁸⁰ Chamberlains' Rolls (Winton Corp. Doc.), 45 Edw. III. An imperfect skin of the mayor's receipts and expenses.

^{80a} See Mr. J. H. Round's paper on 'Bernard the Scribe' (Eng. Hist. Rev. xiv, 424), and his *Commune of Lond.*, 242-3.

⁸¹ See Round, *Commune of Lond., &c.*, 240 et seq.; also *Arch. Journ.* 1, 257.

⁸² Eighteen years according to Milner, quoting from the Trussell MSS., before the city of London obtained the privilege (Milner, *Hist. of Winchester*, i, 167).

⁸³ *Rot. de Liberate* (Rec. Com.), 2.

⁸⁴ *Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus* (Rec. Com.), 452.

⁸⁵ The customals setting out the ancient customs of the city both exist among the corporation records. The earlier one is of the 13th century with rubricated capitals, written in old French and much stained and damaged. The other, reported on by Mr. H. T. Riley (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 601), is in good condition. At the end

the writer, a professional scribe, overwhelmed by the length of his task, exclaims: 'Explicit hic totum pro Christo da mihi potum.'

⁸⁶ Town Chart., &c. (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 6, no. 25.

⁸⁷ See frequent references in the Patent Rolls, e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 189; 1225-47, p. 66; 1272-81, p. 399; 1281-92, pp. 77, 196, &c.

⁸⁸ e.g. in 1235; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-47, p. 109.

⁸⁹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Rec.), fol. 169; Proc. in Boromote, fol. 109.

⁹⁰ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Rec.), fol. 93. In 1573 an ancient custom of the city was declared at the boroughmote—namely, that any person who had twice been mayor should take precedence of those only once mayor (Proc. in Boromote [Winton Corp. Doc.], fol. 113).

⁹¹ *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4), xxiv, p. 893 et seq.

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then elected by the common assembly from among the freemen, but in practice generally in rotation from among the aldermen, and, although not an alderman during office, resumed his seniority when the year expired. The same conditions hold now.

The Chamberlains' Accounts show that in the 14th century the normal payments to the mayor were about £10.⁹² In 1554 'the twenty marks of old tyme accustomed for the mayor's office' were raised to £20, £10 to be paid at the first boroughmote and £10 at the second. But whereas the bailiffs had been accustomed to give the sergeants of the city livery gowns, the mayor was now to give the gowns of a specified length of 3½ yards.⁹³ In 1573 the order concerning the providing of the livery was rescinded, the salary of £20 confirmed, a rider being added to the effect that if the mayor should do or leave undone anything against Act of Parliament concerning rating and certain rates of wages of servants and artificers, or against the proclamation of the prohibition for eating flesh at Lent or any city ordinance binding him, the auditors might abate or deduct so much of the £20 as they should think right.⁹⁴

The Commissioners of 1835 reported that the mayor had no salary, but emoluments from certain sums paid in the nature of quit-rents called 'chicken money,' then worth about £18 a year, but formerly worth about £40.⁹⁵ A former bequest to the mayor and aldermen of £1 a year for cake and ale was then paid to the mayor only. No hospitality was then expected of the mayor such as the former expensive entertainments at St. John's House, so frequently mentioned in the 17th and 18th-century coffer books and the borough ordinances.⁹⁶ The office, though its duties are heavy, is practically honorary at the present day. The earliest existing Chamberlains' Rolls for the city show that from the 14th century at least payments were made each year to the mayor-elect for his expenses in going to London to receive his commission for office, and in each compotus of the mayors entered on the Rolls this item is included among his expenses.⁹⁷ In 1364-5 an instance arose of a mayor neglecting to appear to be sworn.^{97a} The citizens had chosen Richard Wygge as mayor, but, as he did not duly appear at the Exchequer, the city was taken into the king's hands and by him committed to four citizens. Two of the citizens, upon their petition, had a day to bring in the said Richard Wygge, and, on his appearance to be sworn, the city was restored to the citizens.⁹⁸ It was not until 1516 that the mayor-elect was permitted to take oath of office before his predecessor, the recorder and two

or three aldermen instead of before the barons of the Exchequer.⁹⁹

Some suggestion of restrictions placed on those holding the mayoral office is found in 1573, when order was made that Stephen Ashton, mayor, should be allowed to dwell in the east part of his house, provided that during his mayoralty that part of the house should not be used as an inn. His wife and servants, however, might use all the rest of the house as a common inn, provided always it should be lawful for him to receive any men of honour or justices of the peace of the shire for lodging and diet into the said east part of the house where he himself was to dwell. During his mayoralty he was not to sell fish openly in the streets or ride to the sea for fish except he should have great occasion and then not without an attendant. He was allowed to lodge any fishermen or 'Rippiar'¹⁰⁰ within his inn provided he did not buy any fish brought to the city to be sold or suffer the same fish to be sold in hulster out of the open market, but he might buy any fish in open market only for the provision of his house.¹⁰¹ Special conditions were made for the protection of the mayors from slander and blasphemy. In April 1415, and again in 1428, the order that those who slandered the mayor were hereafter to be imprisoned and fined 120s.¹⁰² is illustrated by the case of John Woodman, a justice of the peace and a sworn assistant of the mayor. During a meeting of the city council in 1650 he had spoken to the mayor, Edward Riggs, in a slighting and upbraiding manner. During the mayoralty of Thomas Muspratt in 1651 he had appeared at the head of a tumultuous company who in riotous manner had broken down the doors of St. Maurice Church. The mayor had gone in person to preserve the peace, but Woodman assisted the rioters and he and his companions had affronted the mayor with so many opprobrious terms that he was forced to retire 'to the great dishonour of magistracy and the destruction of the government of the city.'¹⁰³ In 1717 Richard Leversuch, mason, was forced to pay a fine of 5 marks and to make apologies in 'a most humble prostrate manner' for 'a very rude approach on Gilbert Wavell mayor to whom he had uttered contumelious, opprobrious scandalous words.'¹⁰⁴ Again in June 1679 John Reading, the organist of Winchester College, who set 'Domum' to music, was forced into an apology for having abused the mayor and aldermen of the city by publishing a scandalous libel against them, for which he acknowledged himself 'heartily sorry.'¹⁰⁵

⁹² e.g. the Compotus of John Nutley, mayor, as rendered in 1354-5 was £6 4s. from the aldermen, 9s. from the seal, £3 6s. 8d. from the staple—Summa £9 19s. 8d. Chamberlains' Accts. (Winton Corp. Rec.), 28 Edw. III.

⁹³ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 105.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 174.

⁹⁵ *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4) xxiv, p. 893 et seq.

⁹⁶ In June 1553 the supper at St. John's House was deferred for two years in consideration of certain payments to be made to the king (Proc. in Boromote, 1552-60 [Winton Corp. Doc.], fol. 4b). In 1562 it was deferred to the Sunday following because the judges were come into the city and wanted the vessels of the city (First Bk. of Ordinances [Winton

Corp. Doc.], fol. 131). In 1564 the supper was deferred 'to avoyd the drawyng of the plage now rayging' (Proc. in Boromote, 1552-60, fol. 58). In 1796 the sessions dinner and the borough court feasts were combined since the late mayor had been considerably out of pocket with his allowance of only £26 5s. and the high price of provisions (Bk. of Ordinances, *sub anno*).

⁹⁷ e.g. Chamberlains' Accounts (Winton Corp. Doc.), 34 Edw. III. William Haselwood, mayor, 'In expensis suis versus Londinum et in redeundis pro comissione mayoratus recipiendum.'

^{97a} The main clause in the oath tendered to the mayor was: 'And ye schal no man discharge for offys ne non officier ne ministre make newe ne chaunge be

thout the sent of the twenty four and of the Comunes. Eute wel and trewlyche alle the statutes and usages ze schal putte in execucion and by your power lawfullyche hem execute' (Stowe MS. 846, fol. 53b).

⁹⁸ Memo. R. 38 Edw. III, rot. 1.

⁹⁹ Pat. 8 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

¹⁰⁰ A 'Rippiar' was one who carried fish from the coast inland.

¹⁰¹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 174.

¹⁰² Ibid. fol. 3b; fol. 9.

¹⁰³ Fifth Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 96b et seq.

¹⁰⁴ Sessions Minute Bk. (Winton Corp. Doc.) 1714-42.

¹⁰⁵ Ledger Bk. (Winton Corp. Doc.) *sub anno*.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In 1561 provision was made that the mayors should henceforth wear scarlet robes on the great festivals if the mayor-elect shall have provided his gown.¹⁰⁶ In no case was any mayor to come into the High Street or common market 'except he be rydinge out of the town or going a shoting without a gown or cloak on pain of forfeiting 3s. 4d. for every conviction on the testimony of a citizen, provided always that he might walk before his doors or shop windows about his necessary business.'¹⁰⁷ In 1579 the mayor was ordered to provide his wife with a scarlet gown, 'according to the ancient order of the city,' so that she might wear the same on the first boroughmote day and all other days when her husband should wear his, under pain of £10 deduction from his fee.¹⁰⁸ Mr. Edward White in 1581 was excused providing his wife's gown for the first boroughmote on condition he should do so by Easter,¹⁰⁹ and Mr. Anthony Birde was given a similar extension of time in the next year.¹¹⁰ The mayoress no longer wears a scarlet gown, but has recently been provided with a handsome jewel by the corporation. The mayor keeps his robe and wears with it the gold chain of office presented by the citizens in 1879.¹¹¹

The early reeves (*prepositi*) of the city, the predecessors in position and authority of the bailiffs, seem to have been at least two in number. Ethelwold is mentioned in the first survey of Winchester¹¹² as having held under Edward the Confessor, while Richard¹¹³ and Warine,¹¹⁴ and apparently 'Gefordus',¹¹⁵ also, were reeves at the time of the survey. In a document of the same reign (Henry I) the witnesses are Godwine and Geoffrey, reeves of Winchester, and William FitzOsbert, their clerk.¹¹⁶ In the early years of the reign of King John royal writs were directed to the reeves concurrently with and separate from those directed to the mayor,¹¹⁷ although in some cases writs are directed to the mayor and commonalty.¹¹⁸ The early writs for confirming the election of the mayor were invariably directed to the bailiffs and good men of Winchester.¹¹⁹ From 1274 at least (see *infra*) the election of the two bailiffs was shared by the commonalty of the city and the twenty-four.¹²⁰ In later centuries up to 1835 they were elected annually with the mayor, being selected by the retiring mayor and aldermen and proposed at the common assembly. Each served for two years, first as low and then as high bailiff. They were chosen from the community at large, with no preference as to seniority.¹²¹ The office ceased with the Municipal

Reform Act of 1835. The functions of the bailiffs in the city were similar to those of the sheriff in the county, the chief duties being the collection of the fee farm and the annual accounting and delivering up of the court rolls and rentals or tarrages of the city,¹²² and during the Hundred Years' War the position was no easy one. Several times petitions occur for exemption from holding office, such as that of Thomas Hebbe, who in 1422-3 appeared before the mayor and the twenty-four and for a sum of 40s. was exempted from serving the office of high or low bailiff on account of his faithful service as serjeant for twenty years last past.¹²³ Among the lesser duties of the bailiffs was that of keeping the common pound, the duty devolving on them by a city ordinance of August 1516.¹²⁴ In 1553 they were ordered now and henceforth after every boroughmote at every half year to gather diligently all entries and estreats made by the town clerk of the presentments at every boroughmote.¹²⁵ In the 16th and 17th centuries some restrictions were made as to the dress of the bailiffs. An ordinance of 1584 forbids any bailiff or higher officer to wear bright-coloured hose, either white, green, yellow, red, blue, 'wegget' or 'orange' colour, in the streets or at any assembly, boroughmote or sessions, or on Sundays or 'holydays' any white, green, yellow or red doublet, on pain of 2s. 6d. fine.¹²⁶ The order was not well obeyed, for in 1600, and again in 1656, it was ordered that every bailiff of the city should wear a 'citizen's gown,' such in fashion as the scarlet gowns worn by the mayor and aldermen, on solemn feast days and at every assembly and boroughmote and sessions.¹²⁷ An early instance of insubordination on the part of one of the bailiffs occurs in 1367, when one was attached to answer for contempt of court.

In 1559 the local authorities attached Stephen Ashton,¹²⁸ bailiff, for infringing the liberties of the city by serving a writ of a justice of the peace upon one of the citizens. He was ordered in punishment to make two long mats, the one for the high bench in the town hall, the other for the lower bench.¹²⁹

The twenty-four 'jurates' existing as the 'compares' or peers of the mayor, 'eider e conseiller le . . . mere a franchise sauver et sustener',¹³⁰ conclusively link the civic constitution of Winchester with that of the communities of the Continent. Like the twenty-four councillors of London, they were identical in character and function with the twelve *skivini* and the *duodecim consultores* of the *établissements* of Rouen, in whose hands the administra-

¹⁰⁶ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 129b.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid. fol. 28; Proc. in Boromote (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 76.

¹⁰⁸ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 200b.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. fol. 216.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. fol. 223b.

¹¹¹ The style is early Gothic; the badge circular, with the arms of the city surrounded by tracery; the centre link is a cinquefoil with a representation of Henry II giving his charter of 1184 to the city.

¹¹² Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), Additamenta, 533.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. 532.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Engl. Hist. Rev. xiv, 423.

¹¹⁷ See Rot. de Liberate (Rec. Com.), 2, 7, 8, 97, 101, 102.

¹¹⁸ e.g. Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), p. 60b, 1 John, 1200.

¹¹⁹ e.g. Cal. Pat. 1272-81, p. 399; 1281-92, pp. 77, 196, &c.

¹²⁰ In 1554 an ordinance was made by the common assembly that the citizens and the twenty-four who presented the bailiffs should henceforth with the bailiffs and the twenty-four also present two able persons of the commons, of which the bailiff of the twenty-four should elect one to be his fellow for the year (First Bk. of Ordinances, fol. 105).

¹²¹ Parl. Rep. 1835 (4), xxiv.

¹²² See Add. MS. 6133, and the Tarrage Bks. among the Corporation documents.

¹²³ Add. MS. 6036 (the Black Book of Winchester), fol. 11. See also fol. 28 for similar exoneration of John Wryther.

¹²⁴ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 13b.

¹²⁵ Proc. in Boromote, 1550-60 (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 4b.

¹²⁶ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 230b.

¹²⁷ Ibid. fol. 300 and Fifth Bk. of Ordinances, fol. 100b.

¹²⁸ Memo. R. Mich. 41 Edw. III, rot. 1; ibid. rot. 17.

¹²⁹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 122.

¹³⁰ Customal among Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 6, no. 24. Also printed Arch. Journ. ix, 70.

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tion of justice in that city remained.¹³¹ Commercial need had primarily decided the nature of the Continental communities, and commerce brought Winchester, like London, into touch with the Continent. It was natural, therefore, that the twenty-four nominally elected by all the freemen, 'de plus prudes hommes et des plus sages de la ville,'¹³² should in effect be the sworn men of the merchant gild, whose rights and liberties were already so well protected (see *supra*). These twenty-four peers of the mayor held office for life or during good behaviour, and aided and assisted the mayor in the council house until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, when their place was taken by the eighteen councillors (see *supra*). In October 1507, under the mayoralty of John Butler, an ordinance was made to the effect that 'no manner of man' of the twenty-four should 'bare himself in woordes in the king's courte or any assemble or in counsell house upon pain of 6s. 8d. to be levied to the use of the cytie,' also every one of the said twenty-four was 'to kepe syllence upon the mayor's commandment upon the same paines.'¹³³ For breach of this ordinance William Brexton, one of the twenty-four, was expelled the council in March 1559.¹³⁴ The twenty-four were also bound to practical duties in the life of the city, as appears in 1556, when eight members of their body with four other freemen were appointed to view the houses in the city for watch thenceforth to be 'kept and, such houses as they shall appoynt to watch, the tenants of the said houses shall yerely watch from thensforth.'¹³⁵ In 1574 it was agreed that 'for the avoiding the peril and danger of fire . . . every one of the twenty-four . . . shall have ready at his house one leather Bucket' on pain of forfeiting 6s. 8d.¹³⁶ Another obligation, still binding on the councillors, dating at least from 1538, was that of attending the mayor every Sunday and principal feast at the cathedral. In 1575 this 'attendance' was defined as not only presence at the church, but accompanying the mayor to and from the same.¹³⁷ Gowns were also compulsory for the twenty-four, as for the other officials.¹³⁸

The aldermen of the city, strictly speaking, had no part in the ordinary civic government until the later charters of the 15th century interposed new officials, under the old name, between the mayor and the twenty-four. The aldermen of earlier centuries were distinct officers, whose chief functions related to the police and sanitary systems within their several limits. For example, the earliest existing Court Roll among the city archives is that of a boroughmote held in 1417-18, before John Atte Oke, mayor, when the alderman of the city presented that John Prat, butcher, had four hog sties near the Chequer Inn, to the injury of John Collet. The alderman of Tanner Street presented Walter Hore for selling ale

below the statutory price, and John Coldstone for having a trough in Wongar Street, near the house of John Stacey, to the injury of the latter.¹³⁹ In the same year the same alderman presented John Blake for having broken stalls (stallagium) in Tanner Street, and Simon Pikestaff for selling a flagon of ale for 2d.¹⁴⁰ Later in the Court Rolls the 'bedells' present similar cases. They seem to be subordinate officers acting for the aldermen and carrying out their routine police duties; and it is significant that the title 'alderman' was in 1424 to gain a different connotation (see *infra*). They present not only cases of nuisance, but also cases of petty larceny, &c. Thus the bedell of Colebrook Street in 1417-18 presented Margaret Godard for stealing one salmon, price 12d., from John Edwards¹⁴¹; the bedell of Jewry Street presented Richard Denmead for having unjustly carried away wool of various colours to the value of 25d.,¹⁴² and Margery Bat as a common scold and disturber of the peace.¹⁴³ By the 16th century such presentments were made through the jury, not personally by the bedells.¹⁴⁴

The aldermen occur in another capacity in the Chamberlains' Accounts for the city. Thus in the earliest roll—that for 27 Edward III (1353-4)—in the compotus of the taxes for the mending of the staple house in the city, John Lacey, alderman of Tanner Street, accounted for 28s. 9d. as a result of five weeks' collection; Henry Rende, alderman of the city, for 47s. 8½d.; Richard Crawlle, alderman of Jewry Street, for 7s. 3d.; Walter le Eir, alderman extra Northgate, for 3s. 6½d.; William le Lues, alderman of Gold Street, for 13s. 4d.¹⁴⁵ Two years later the aldermen accounted for £18 4s. 3d. towards the repair of the city walls, £8 10s. 9d. from the aldermanry of the city, 28s. 6d. from that of Jewry Street, 51s. 9d. from that of Gold Street, 18s. 9d. from that of Northgate, £4 14s. 6d. from that of Tanner Street.¹⁴⁶

The character and functions of the aldermen were changed in 1424. Alderman was no longer to be the title of a ward official, but of an important member of the city government. Henry VI in that year granted the mayor and commonalty the right to elect four aldermen from among themselves. The mayor, with two or three of these, was to form a court with full power over all causes within the city, and in times of emergency to act as justices of the peace.¹⁴⁷ Henry VIII confirmed this charter in June 1515.¹⁴⁸ Elizabeth in her charter of 1587-8 (see *supra*) changed the number of aldermen who now might hold office for life to six. In 1835 the conditions of Elizabeth's charter still held good, and the Municipal Reform Act of the same year left them untouched.

In the 16th century the aldermen, like the mayor, were guarded against slanderous attacks, and in

¹³¹ See Petit Dutailis, *Studies suppl. to Stubbs' Const. Hist.* i, 97-8; and Round, *Commune of Lond.* 239-45.

¹³² *Arch. Journ.* ix, 70.

¹³³ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 12. The year before an ordinance had been made to the effect that 'none of those chosen of the counsell of the city should be a pleader at barr within the city or of the counsell retayned against any citizen or inhabitant of the city, but he maye pleade againste any straunger coming to the city'; *ibid.*

¹³⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 122.

¹³⁵ Proc. in Boromote, 1550-60 (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 17b.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 118b.

¹³⁷ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.) fol. 182b. This practice at that time had been discontinued 'to the disworship and slander of the city.' In 1595 the meeting with the mayor before attendance was fixed at the High Cross as 'the most public and indifferent place'; *ibid.* fol. 277b.

¹³⁸ See Fifth Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 77.

¹³⁹ Rot. Cur. 5 Hen. V (Winton Corp. Doc.), m. 2b.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.* m. 4b.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.* m. 11.

¹⁴² *Ibid.* m. 17.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ See Boromote presentments (Winton Corp. Doc.).

¹⁴⁵ Chamberlains' Accounts (Winton Corp. Doc.), 27 Edw. III.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 29 Edw. III.

¹⁴⁷ Quoted in *Inspecimus Chart.* 6 Hen. VIII, Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 8, no. 34. ¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

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January 1558 Thomas Colye, one of the twenty-four, was sentenced to mend one pane of the glass window in the council house and two 'quarells' in the other pane of the same window for divers unseemly words spoken by him against Alderman Hodson.¹⁴⁹

The office of high steward occurs in Elizabeth's incorporation charter, when the office was first held by Sir Thomas Walsingham (see *supra*). The office, to which formerly a fee of £6 13s. 4d. was attached, is now honorary, the election being made by the common assembly.

The recorder—though undoubtedly the office existed earlier¹⁵⁰—first appears by name in Elizabeth's incorporation charter, Thomas Fleming being then appointed by the queen for life. His election has always been by the freemen, the nomination being made in a meeting of the mayor and aldermen. The holder of the office must be a barrister, and the office is held for life. An exception to the latter condition was made in the suspension during the Commonwealth of Cornelius Hooker, 'pretended recorder,' for loyalty. One Goddard was substituted in his place, on whose death in 1666–7 Cornelius Hooker was restored on his petition to the king.¹⁵¹ The duties of the recorder are now regulated under the Consolidating Act of 1882 and the appointment is made by the Lord Chancellor.

The town clerk is mentioned in the earliest Chamberlains' Accounts of the 14th century, when his wage for the year was 40s.¹⁵² In 1476–7 provision was made that he should have yearly 'one gown of the lyverie of the Bayliffes of Winchester or 10s. in readie monie at thelection of the same clerk for his labors and attendance and specialie for the actes of the court yerelie there holden to be wrytten.'¹⁵³ Six shillings and eightpence was added to his fee for his good service in 1562.¹⁵⁴ In 1835 his salary was £6 13s. 4d. with perquisites, including £6 8s. on every enfranchisement of corporation property to lessees.¹⁵⁵ The charter of Elizabeth either installed or confirmed the town clerk of the city as deputy recorder, and as such the office practically remained. Later in the 16th century he was allowed to plead at the bar 'where counsel shall lack in the city.'¹⁵⁶ John Pottinger, town clerk, was ordered to have his place next to the last bench in the boroughmote of 1564.¹⁵⁷ In 1566–7 John Pottinger and John White were appointed joint town clerks.¹⁵⁸ There were still two clerks as late as 1611, when the town clerks of the city were ordered to make a tarrage book once in every ten years.¹⁵⁹ As late as 1834 two clerks were holding the office jointly for life. Since the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835 one town clerk has held office with a deputy.

The two chamberlains of the city were elected

from among the freemen at the common council, and were generally re-elected. Their main function was the collection of the quit-rents from lessees of the mayor and commonalty, and their Account Rolls among the city documents date from 1353–4. The chamberlains were also bound to see to repairs of the city buildings. Thus, for example, in 1556 they were ordered to repair all decayed houses and stores, and in 1585 John Pottinger and Harrie Crewe, chamberlains, were presented at the boroughmote because they had not 'sufficiently repayed the washyng place but doo suffer the same to grow ruinous and in decaie in default of planks and bordes under foote.'¹⁶⁰ The office ceased in 1835.

Two coroners were elected in the 13th century to do duty 'as well in the Sook as in the city.'¹⁶¹ Their election was by the mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen and the twenty-four, and, after the charter of Elizabeth, without need of royal licence (see *supra*). Such they remained up to 1835, when they received £1 for each inquest, being always freemen and being usually re-elected annually.¹⁶² Since 1835 one coroner for the city holds office for life. The constables of the city were two in number, appointed by the commonalty in the 14th century¹⁶³; but the number varied, the 17th-century constables' returns showing that there were then six constables in the city,¹⁶⁴ while in 1834 the commissioners reported they were four in number.¹⁶⁵ Their chief function was necessarily to execute the warrants of the city magistrates. They also presented cases before the city magistrates. In a typical 17th-century return they are found presenting forty-two alehouse keepers for licence, thirteen recusants, thirty-two newcomers into the city, five married soldiers, six cases of dangerous fireplaces, eleven cases of lodgers taken into houses as inmates, Widow Norcott 'for giveinge entertaynment on the Sabbath day,' Henry Coish 'for selling beere on the fast day at sermon time.'¹⁶⁶ One other duty they shared with the beadle in the 17th century was that of bringing before the magistrates disorderly and idle children who much profaned the Lord's day by 'unlawfull exercises and pastimes in the great churchyard and the streets.'¹⁶⁷

As early as the 13th century there were four sergeants of the city who were to bear swords 'for to do the hestes of the maire and of the baylives',¹⁶⁸ their functions in the city answering to those of the sheriff's officers. One seems to have been the mayor's serjeant, who bore the mace; the other three were general town serjeants. By ordinance of 1563 the mayor's serjeant was to have the sessions fees, the eldest serjeant of the other three those of the boroughmote.¹⁶⁹ In 1573 'the three serjeants and the bedell' were to have yearly before the first borough-

¹⁴⁹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 121.

¹⁵⁰ Probably he is the city attorney who appears on the Chamberlains' Rolls of the 14th century as distinct from the town clerk (e.g. Computus of 28 Edw. III.).

¹⁵¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1666–7, p. 82.

¹⁵² Chamberlains' Accounts (Winton Corp. Doc.), 28 Edw. III. &c.

¹⁵³ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 11b.

¹⁵⁴ Proc. in Boromote, 1550–60 (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 48b.

¹⁵⁵ *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4), xxiv.

¹⁵⁶ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 113.

¹⁵⁷ Proc. in Boromote (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 62.

¹⁵⁸ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 150.

¹⁵⁹ Third Bk. of Ordinances, *sub anno*.

¹⁶⁰ Proc. in Boromote (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 110b; Sessions and Borough Court Presentments (Winton Corp. Doc.), 11 June 1585.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.* Town Charters, Drawer 6, no. 24. They appear circa 1274, see *Arch. Journ.* vii, 374.

¹⁶² *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4), xxiv.

¹⁶³ Court R. (Winton Corp. Doc.), *temp.* Ric. II and Hen. V.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Constables' Returns, *temp.* Chas. II.

¹⁶⁵ *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4), xxiv.

¹⁶⁶ Undated fragment (Winton Corp. Doc.) *temp.* Chas. II. One of the constables is William Oram, whose surname is familiar in Winchester from Oram's Arbor.

¹⁶⁷ Fifth Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), 1656, fol. 107b.

¹⁶⁸ Customals Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 6, nos. 24 and 25.

¹⁶⁹ Proc. in Boromote (Winton Corp. Doc.), 1550–60, fol. 50; *ibid.* fol. 114b; First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 175.



WINCHESTER: THE CLOSE GATE AND CHEYNEY COURT HOUSES c. 1817-1825
 (From a drawing by G. S. Shepherd)



WINCHESTER: THE OLD GILDHALL c. 1817-1825
 (From a drawing by G. S. Shepherd)

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mote a livery gown of three yards and a half of broad Kentish cloth at the charges of the chamber of the city at 7s. the yard and not under. This order rescinded that of 1554, whereby the mayor had been bidden to provide these gowns. From the middle of the 15th century at least the serjeants were bound to wait on the mayor on Sundays and holy days, going before him 'towards St. Swithun's Church (the Cathedral) and home agayne under payen of lossinge 3s. 3d. as often as anyone was absent.'¹⁷⁰ They were also bound to attend the mayor on the occasion of royal visits or ceremonies in the city. This in September 1723 gave rise to an amusing presentment made at the boroughmote by Robert Tarleton, serjeant-at-mace. He declared that on 31 August last 'about one houre after his Majesty passed through the said city he saw Anthony Newman junior carry in procession upon his shoulder a large cabbage with stem and the roots on to it before George Todd of the said city victualler on the middle Brooks,' and that he saw it 'brought out of the red Lyon ale house and carryd before the said George Todd towards his own house and he verily believes it was carried before the said George Todd by the said Newman with an intent to ridicule the mayor and aldermen of the said city who had just before caryd their mace before His Majesty.'¹⁷¹ One of the offices devolving on the serjeant-at-mace from 1716 was 'to attend att the Westgate att the four fairs to prevent waggons, wains and carriages dragging down the town,' and to levy a fine of 6d. on every person so offending.¹⁷² John Winall, one of the serjeants, was expelled from office in July 1553,¹⁷³ but as a general rule the serjeants, who were never freemen, although nominally elected annually by the common council, were retained in office for a long term of years. No serjeant might be a victualler or publican. In 1834 one of them was keeper of the city bridewell, a customary office in many cities for the serjeant.¹⁷⁴ At the present day there is a town serjeant who is a mace-bearer and there are three other mace-bearers.

Among the other officials in the city whose offices date at least from the 14th century were the four auditors of the twenty-four, the four common auditors, two weighers of wool, two 'cadaveratores,' two testers of woad, wardens of corn and poultry and wardens of tanned leather.¹⁷⁵ There were also two town cellarers (in 1417 these were Agnes Sadler and William Sadler), a town carpenter, a town blacksmith, one tailor, two corvisers, one tiler, two skimmers, one chandler, three 'scrotesarii.'¹⁷⁶ At the 16th and 17th-century elections of officers there also appear three 'scrutatores' and one sealer¹⁷⁷ of

skins and wool, two testers of ale, five porters of the five gates of the city, the beadle, the town crier and the bellman.¹⁷⁸ In the 14th-century Chamberlains' Accounts a bagman also appears, from whom William Haselwood mayor in 1360 received 40s.¹⁷⁹ Later accounts of the bagman exist from Michaelmas 1535.¹⁸⁰ For the rest, the town chandler calls for most notice, since he so often appears in the boroughmote proceedings and the ordinance books of the 16th century and later. In November 1552, for instance, it was agreed that 'the talowe chandelar which is and shalbe admitted to serve the inhabitants of the city of tallow candles shall serve them of good and well made candles and not above the price of 2½d. the pounce and the countrey not above 3d. the pounce upon payne to forfeit for every pound sold contrary to the act 3s. 4d.'¹⁸¹ In the 14th century the yearly sum paid for ringing the 'Briggsbelle' was 2s.¹⁸² The later bellman of the 17th century was provided with a bell and a lantern, a coat costing £1 6s., and a salary of £8 yearly, for which a rate was levied in 1664, together with an additional £1 a year for ringing the eight o'clock and four o'clock bells.¹⁸³ In December 1716 the bellman was provided with a new bell, the other not being loud enough.¹⁸⁴ The cofferers do not occur among the officials until the 16th century,¹⁸⁵ and the scavenger does not appear until the beginning of the 17th century.

The ordinance books and boroughmote proceedings show effort after effort on the part of the mayor and council to improve existing sanitary conditions, but the very character of the efforts tells its own tale. Constant orders appear in the 16th century for the stopping, scouring and letting go of the brooks. In 1558 the stopping was to be dispensed with 'for the great sickness in the city, so that the Brook called St. Kenetts Brook be drawn and scoured.'¹⁸⁶ Glovers were ordered not to wash their skins in the common washing place,¹⁸⁷ hogs and weanling pigs were not to be allowed about the streets,¹⁸⁸ and no dead horses, dogs or carrion of any kind thrown in the road.¹⁸⁹ Butchers were forbidden in 1513 'to throw or cause to be thrown intrayles or other vile things into the river or elsewhere to the annoyance of their neighbours but only in the place accustomed called Abbies Bridge.'¹⁹⁰

Frequent presentments for the infringement of this order occur throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1583 orders were issued to avoid the infection of the plague. Every inhabitant of the city was 'to ridde and make clean and cary away all rubble dust and filth before any of their doors both back and front' before the Wednesday following the ordinance;

¹⁷⁰ First Bk. of Ordinances, fol. 106, 2 Edw. IV.

¹⁷¹ Sessions and Boromote presentments (Winton Corp. Doc.), *sub anno*.

¹⁷² Sessions Minute Bk. 1714-42 (Winton Corp. Doc.).

¹⁷³ Proc. in Boromote, 1550-60 (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 5b. Either his misdemeanours were not very great or were easily forgiven, since in December 1555 a lease was made to him of ground within the town walls and a lake called Our Ladye lake from Eastgate to the Flud-hatche for twenty-one years (*ibid.* 15b).

¹⁷⁴ *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4), xxiv.

¹⁷⁵ Court Rolls (Winton Corp. Doc.) *temp.* Ric. II and Hen. V.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 5 Hen. V, m. 21.

¹⁷⁷ There is an account of one steer's hide being seized in 1563-4 by the 'surchers and sealers and tried and found not well tanned for lack of time.' Anthony Lymborn of Wherwell, tanner, was at the same time ordered to bring certain hides to the Guildhall which the searchers and sealers would not pass (Proc. in Boromote, 1550-60, fol. 56b).

¹⁷⁸ Two fragments of elections among the city documents in the mayor's parlour at the Guildhall.

¹⁷⁹ Chamberlains' Accts. (Winton Corp. Doc.), 34 Edw. III.

¹⁸⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 603.

¹⁸¹ Proc. in Boromote, 1550-60 (Winton

Corp. Doc.), fol. 2b. See further under 'Industries.'

¹⁸² Chamberlains' Accts. (Winton Corp. Doc.), 28 Edw. III.

¹⁸³ City Coffer Bks. (Winton Corp. Doc.), *sub anno*.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁵ See the City Coffer Books (Winton Corp. Doc.).

¹⁸⁶ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 120; Proc. in Boromote, 1558, fol. 28.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 1573, fol. 111.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 113.

¹⁸⁹ A frequent entry throughout the Ordinance Books.

¹⁹⁰ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 12b.

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to cause every morning and every evening until the next Michaelmas 'five buckets of water to be drawn and cast down in the cannell' and to 'take out and cary away the filth of the Cannell.' No dust or filth was to be swept into the canal and every alderman was weekly to view the making clean of the streets within his aldermanry. Every inhabitant of an infected house was to keep his dog at home and not suffer him to go at large. Any person finding such was empowered to kill the animal and fine the owner 3s.¹⁹¹ Similar orders were made in 1601.¹⁹² Contumacy in the matter of scavenging was the subject of an ordinance of January 1630. Past orders for the 'sweet and clene' keeping of the city had been made, but still the principal streets were found to 'lie verie dustie and unseemlie more like a contrie village than a citie and thereby noisome and infectious sickness doe often growe to the imparing of health.' John Rouse, one of the serjeants-at-mace, was to take distress of those who refused to pay the scavenger his appointed wages.¹⁹³ Another scavenging order to the same effect followed in 1655.¹⁹⁴ William Brice and Jonas Page of Weeke, the two scavengers of the city and suburb, received £6 yearly salary in 1665. By 1761 the salary of the city scavenger had increased to £21.¹⁹⁵

Temporary officers were necessarily appointed on certain occasions. Such were the six taxers or assessors appointed by the mayor in 1566 to assess every person in money or work, or both, and collect money for the amending and repairing of the highways of the city, 'vastly incumbered by the casting out of wood, rubble and dirt as well of the Brooks of the city as gardens and safferon grounds so as the Queen's liege people in winter time cannot conveniently pass through them.'¹⁹⁶

Undoubtedly the original freemen of the city were members of the gild merchant, but in later centuries the membership was extended to honorary members also. The 16th-century ordinances have much to say of the freemen. In 1514 it was ordained in the inn of John Butler, mayor, that every man, presented as able, who refused to enter the liberty of the city should pay 6s. 8d. to the fee farm.¹⁹⁷ This fine was raised to £5 in 1595.¹⁹⁸ In the same year it was ordained that three days before any common assembly all freemen should be summoned by the serjeants to attend the same.¹⁹⁹ Evidently the summons was grudgingly obeyed, for in 1515 John Butler, mayor, ordained that every freeman neglecting it should forfeit half a pound of wax.²⁰⁰ In 1581 the penalty was 2s., to be levied if necessary by distress.²⁰¹ An ordinance of 1519 settled that any discharged or expelled freeman who did not sue to be readmitted

within three months should, if an ordinary freeman, pay a fine of 20s.; if one of the twenty-four, he should pay a fine of 40s., and should only be readmitted with the consent of the whole assembly.²⁰² This latter point was emphasized in 1584.²⁰³ The usage of the city concerning the punishment of freemen was that no freeman should be committed to Westgate except upon action of debt, trespass or any other action for default of sureties. Otherwise it was agreed in 1575 he should be committed to St. John's House, and, being so committed, should abide there for the appointed term or else be disfranchised.²⁰⁴

The Commissioners of 1834 reported on the exclusiveness of the freemen, no Dissenters or Roman Catholics being able to gain admission. In 1833 one hundred and seventy-two freemen had been created in order to render the system more liberal, but very few of these were likely to take up their freedom. The fees on entry amounted to £8, of which £3 3s. went to the town clerk, 5s. 6d. to his clerk, £1 1s. to the serjeant, 2s. 6d. to the bellman, 2s. 6d. to the beadle, 2s. 6d. to the town crier and £3 3s. for a stamp on the roll of admission.

Apart from the freemen one other class of inhabitants of Winchester, the Jews, must be noticed. Their memory still remains in the city in Jewry Street, where they were settled by William the Conqueror. When the general outcry against the Jews was raised in 1189 and, as Richard of Devizes puts it, they were immolated 'to their father the Devil,' Winchester alone 'spared her vermin being prudent and foreseeing and a city of unceasing civility.' 'For Winchester was for the Jews the Jerusalem of England; here alone they enjoyed continual peace . . . here men were men . . . the monks were so pitiful and wise, the clerks so wise and free, the citizens so civil and faithful, the women so fair and pure' . . .²⁰⁵ Only once was there a Jewish massacre in the city, and that not by the citizens, but by Simon de Montfort the younger when he sacked the city in 1265 and slew the Jews, since they were the king's good friends.²⁰⁶ The Patent Rolls of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries contain frequent appointments of two officials for the scrutiny of the chests of the Jews in the city. In 1234 the king directed the Constable of Winchester to make known to the Jews of the city that they should henceforth answer to Robert Passelewe as they had answered before to Peter de Rivallis.²⁰⁷ For the rest, except that they were thus evidently under a royal official, little is definitely known of their organization in the city.^{207a}

One of the ordinary murder charges occurs in 1232. The king then ordered the Sheriff of

¹⁹¹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), *sub anno*.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*

¹⁹³ *Ibid.* fol. 302.

¹⁹⁴ Fifth Bk. of Ordinances, *sub anno*.

¹⁹⁵ Coffor Bks. (Winton Corp. Doc.), *sub anno*.

¹⁹⁶ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 144a-145b.

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 12.

¹⁹⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 277b.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 12.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 13.

²⁰¹ *Ibid.* fol. 216b.

²⁰² *Ibid.* fol. 3, 15. The admission to the franchise at any time depended on the consent of the common assembly (*ibid.* fol. 11b, Ordinance of 1489). The form

of oath made by those entering the gild merchant may be seen in Add. MS. 6036, Black Book of Winchester, vol. 2b, 72b, and First Bk. of Ordinances, fol. 95. The first ninety-nine folios of this book were extracted from the Black Book of Winchester according to an order made during Richard Bettell's mayoralty that 'all such actes and ordynances as be in the black booke be viewed and prevysed by the mayor and the xxiii and then any suche as they shall think good by there discrecion shall remayne and be newlye wryten in Englishe in the newe paper booke bound with bords, and the resydue be voyde and utterlie abolished for ever

by their discrecion' (Proc. in Boromote, 16 Nov. 6 Edw. VI, fol. 2b).

²⁰³ *Ibid.* fol. 231b.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 182; see *supra* under 'Mayor.'

²⁰⁵ *Chron. of Stephen, Hen. II and Ric. I* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 383, 438.

²⁰⁶ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 102.

²⁰⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 416.

^{207a} Mr. Round points out that there are references to 'the synagogues of "Winchester" and the chirographers, Christian and Jewish, of the Winchester chirograph-chest,' and many entries of Winchester Jews in Rigg's *Cal. of the Plea Rolls . . . of the Jews, passim*.

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Southampton to set free the Jews who had been imprisoned in the royal prison for the murder of a boy, on condition that the said Jews would be ready to answer before the king on his command. The mother of the boy, who was also imprisoned on the charge, was to be still kept in safe custody.²⁰⁸

There is one seemingly isolated case of the admission of a Jew as a freeman of the city. In 1268 Simon le Draper, the mayor, admitted Benedict the Jew son of Abraham into full membership of the gild merchant.²⁰⁹

Of the borough courts, the ancient local criminal court held twice a year and confirmed by Elizabeth's charter, together with leets and law days and views of frankpledge, was held before the mayor and his 'compares' until the 15th century, when the aldermen also were endowed with jurisdictionary powers and shared with the mayor and the twenty-four. From September 1551 two of the quarter sessions were held yearly with the boroughmotes and law days—namely, at the first boroughmote between Michaelmas and Christmas and at the second between Easter and Whitsuntide.²¹⁰ Evidently the great corporate assemblies were always held concurrently with the two leets or boroughmotes at Hocktide and Michaelmas, and the latter was the occasion on which the annual corporation officers were elected. The duties of the court were those of a court leet.

The court seems generally to have been held in St. John's House in the early 16th century, but before the beginning of the next century at the Gildhall in the High Street.

Players and the 'drama' found scant welcome in Winchester at any time. In 1618 the court decided 'for the further avoiding of future dangers' to allow no fee to a certain James Beale, a musician, and his company, whose presence in the city was thought to conduce to immorality.²¹¹ Yet in June 1620 the coffer books show a fee of 40s. paid to the same James Beale as 'gratuity given to him and his companie at the request of Sir R. Tichborne knight,'²¹² evidently a patron. An undated and unsigned petition belonging evidently to the 18th century requests the bench 'that the Actors of the play at the Market House may be ordered to leave this city and act no more for we conceive by their so long continuing here it will prove very prejudicial and corruptive to the youth, servants and other inhabitants of the said city.'²¹³

The law of fencing between properties in the city was several times laid down in the boroughmotes. The ancient custom of the city was that the south should inclose and repair against the north, and the east against the west. This, however, did not bind anyone dealing with lands of the outbounds and ditches of the city.²¹⁴

The Town Court of record was the ancient court of civil jurisdiction. Its existence is of course indicated in early charters and confirmed by the charter of Elizabeth (see *supra*).

In few cities in England were the elements of government more diverse, or interests more clashing, than in Winchester. As we have seen above, king,

bishop and religious communities were pitted against one another, and the municipal authorities had to struggle against each in turn. The full and living record of the connexion of the early Kings of England with Winchester belongs rather to political events than here; yet the wide-reaching effects of the frequent personal residence of the early kings, especially of the Angevins, must not go unnoticed. While on the one hand royal patronage meant the commercial and political prosperity of Winchester, on the other hand royal rights and privileges were little likely to escape unfulfilled, or to be successfully challenged, while the royal castle dominated the city. The Pipe Rolls of the 12th and 13th centuries, indicating the heavy demands made on the city for the royal castle and works, as well as the constant drain of the fee farm, have already been noticed (see *supra*). Moreover, the mayor and bailiffs were responsible for royal prisoners, and many times fell under heavy amercements for their escape. An instance of this occurs in the case of Bernard de Perers.²¹⁵

The latter half of the 13th century was marked by discords between the citizens themselves, showing the early growth of a tendency towards attempted oligarchy on the part of the twenty-four. In September 1274 the king ordered the Sheriff of Hants to attach Simon le Draper, Henry de Durngate, Walter de Valle (afterwards mayor) and others to answer to the community of the city of Winchester and the king concerning the trespasses committed by them upon the community, 'as the king learns they have committed enormous trespasses upon the whole community after his peace was proclaimed.' The sheriff was to summon twelve of the more discreet citizens to prosecute the suit of the commonalty.²¹⁶ The accused, it is clear from other documents, were the twenty-four, who were trying to deprive the other citizens of their rights. In October the king, 'seeing that there were discords among the citizens, and being unwilling that they should meddle with the election of mayor or bailiffs or the custody of the city until peace is re-established,' committed the custody of the city to Adam de Winchester in place of the mayor until the king should come or send commissaries to settle the matter. The said Adam was in the meanwhile to make bailiffs of the better men of the city who had taken no part in the contentions.²¹⁷ Roger de Mortimer and Nicholas de Stapelton, justices itinerant, coming to Winchester, made inquiry concerning the disturbances. Several, having been found guilty, were taken and imprisoned.²¹⁸ Henceforth the method for the electing of the bailiffs was to be that the twenty-four should choose four out of their number, of whom the community should choose one; and the community should choose four from themselves, from whom the twenty-four should choose one; and the two chosen should remain bailiffs for that year.²¹⁹ But dissensions evidently continued for the next two years, resulting in 1276 in an injunction from the king insisting on peace.²²⁰ However, staying his wrath, the king decided to deliver the city again to the citizens,²²¹ issuing a

²⁰⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 80. See also *Chron. of Stephen, Hen. II and Ric. I* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 435-40.

²⁰⁹ Quoted by Dean Kitchin, *Winchester* (Hist. Towns Ser.), 108.

²¹⁰ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 14.

²¹¹ Bk. of Ordinances, *sub anno*.

²¹² *Coffer Books*, *sub anno*.

²¹³ Fragment in above-mentioned collection.

²¹⁴ See, for example, Proc. in Boromote (Winton Corp. Doc.), 17 Eliz. fol. 122.

²¹⁵ *Rolls of Parl.* i, 176.

²¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 128.

²¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 60.

²¹⁸ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 117.

²¹⁹ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 187.

²²⁰ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 121.

²²¹ *Ibid.*

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mandate to that effect to Hugh de Dunyenston, king's clerk, late keeper of the city of Winchester.²²²

Another discord, probably illustrating the same tendency of the twenty-four to assume extraordinary powers, arose in 1312, when a commission of *oyer* and *terminer* was issued concerning the allegation that Peter le Mercer, Nicholas le Osfevre, William le Canevacier, Seman le Skinner, Walter le Parchemyner and others, disturbers of the city of Winchester, had prevented Peter de Nutley, mayor of the city, and his ministers, both clerks and laymen, from exercising his office in the city, from doing justice there, from punishing rebels, from executing the king's mandates and from keeping the peace. They also held conventicles and meetings, notwithstanding the prohibition of the mayor as king's minister, and did not allow themselves to be brought to justice by him or his bailiffs. Moreover, they deprived certain citizens of the liberty of the city, of their own authority; without the assent of the mayor admitted strangers to that liberty, and further made and imposed at their own will certain tallages on the citizens which were not only to the prejudice of the mayor, the king's minister, but also in derogation and contempt of the king's mandates and the impoverishment of the city.²²³

Discords with the Prior and convent of St. Swithun resulted at an early date in definite action on the part of the citizens. On 4 May 1263 they rose against the prior and convent, and burnt the gate of the priory and the gate called Kingsgate, with the church of St. Swithun over it, together with many buildings near the priory walls. They also 'iniquitously slew' several members of the priory within the precincts.²²⁴

Possibly as a continuation of the same quarrel, there is notice in 1266 of a dispute which had arisen as to the custody and repair of the Southgate and Kingsgate of the city, and in regard to the use and right of the same, and 'in regard to certain damages in default of their defence incurred, as it was said, by the city in consequence of the malice or connivance of the Prior and convent in time of the late war.' In that year an agreement was made between Brother Valentine, Prior of St. Swithun's, and Simon, mayor, and the commonalty of the city. The prior and convent were to 'make sustain and repair at their own costs as often as may be necessary,' as they were 'accustomed and bound to do from ancient times, the said Southgate and Kingsgate and outside the Southgate a bridge complete with a drawbridge and on both sides of both gates three crenellated battlements agreeing with the wall facing the same.' Also they agreed to shut and open the said gates at the order of the mayor or one of the bailiffs of the city, and to guard them both in time of war and peace with their *posse*, together with the *posse* of the citizens, and to defend them for the protection and safety of the said city in contingencies of peril, necessity or utility, and if the citizens should be in anything endamaged by their default they would answer reasonably for the same. The mayor and commonalty on their part recognized that 'the said gates with their use pertain and anciently pertained to the right and liberty of the said Religious.'²²⁵

The prior and convent's liberty of Godbiète,²²⁶ within the very heart of the city, independent of the city and independent of king or mayor until 1541, was of necessity another thorn in the flesh of municipal organization. Its liberties are defined for the last time in a Court Roll of 1538-9 declaring that within the manor of 'Goodbeat' the prior and convent may hold their court from week to week and from three weeks to three weeks as often as they will by their steward. They were also to have all ameracements for breaking the assize of bread and ale within the manor, all goods, waifs and strays, and goods of fugitive felons, and all other profits arising from the claiming of sanctuary in the manor, dwelling safe there 'from eny maner officer.' Moreover, and this was the condition that tantalized the municipal authorities, 'no mynyster of ye Kynge nether of none other lords of franchise shall do eny execucon wyth yn the bounds of ye said maner but all only ye mynystours of ye seid Prior and hys Convent.'²²⁷ Such was the independence of the liberty of Godbiète from 952 to 1541. The municipal authorities were bound to respect the right of sanctuary in the manor, but they did their best as far as was within their power to narrow down the benefits of dwelling in the liberty. In 1291, during the mayoralty of John Spragg, the ordinance and statute made of old times concerning 'those who remain within the limits habitations or mansions called "in la Goudbeyete" who take and make themselves "de dict' la Goudbeyete" either by their own will or the coercion of others and wish to be excluded from the liberty of the said city and from merchandise and works' was entered on the town Court Rolls of the city. Such inhabitants, except they were 'taken and held in the said la Goudbeyete on account of felony,' should be subject to certain stated penalties if they should thus attempt to free themselves from customs, burdens, services, suits at court, ameracements and other customs pertaining to the liberty of the city. Those of them who were sworn freemen of the city should be expelled from the franchise and liberty, and should not be readmitted except on fine of 10 marks. No one remaining outside the liberty of the 'Goudbeyete' and remaining in the city, whether sworn freeman of the city or not, should openly or in any way maintain that he was accustomed to be within the liberty of the 'Goudbeyete' on pain of one year's imprisonment or fine of 100s. Moreover, all those artificers and merchants who should remain within the said liberty should be prevented by all the freemen of the city of Winchester from selling or buying commodities or victuals under pain of 51 marks levied on the goods and chattels of the freeman so offending. If anyone under correction of the mayor should be allowed to hold dealings for two nights with men of the Godbiète, then they must pay 40d. for such dealings to the mayor to the use of the city. Moreover, if the mayor should permit any of these things to be done without correcting them, according to the ordinance he should forfeit 20s. from his own goods to be levied by the twenty-four.²²⁸ In later years, when, after the Reformation, the dean and chapter

²²² *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 133.

²²³ *Ibid.* 1307-13, p. 534.

²²⁴ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 101.

²²⁵ *Town Charters* (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 2, no. 5.

²²⁶ The manor or liberty of 'Godbiète,' as the 'hay that men call Aelfriches gods begeaton,' was given to the church of Winchester by Queen Emma, and the grant was confirmed by

her son in 1052-3 (Winton Cath. Doc. [Cath. Lib.]).

²²⁷ Winton Cath. Doc. (Cath. Lib.), Ct. R. of Priory of St. Swithun, 1538-9.

²²⁸ Stowe MS. 846, fol. 136.

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assumed something of the position of the prior and convent towards the city, the struggle between the two forces still continued. In the 17th century more especially the relations between the two reached a climax. In June 1637 the dean and chapter procured an order from council declaring that the cathedral church, the bishop's palace, the churchyard and the close were without the limits and precincts of the city and power and jurisdiction of the officers of the same, and the mayor and bailiffs were enjoined not to carry any mace or ensign of authority before him or them within the cathedral church or the liberties thereof but by courtesy of the dean and chapter.²²⁹ This order was afterwards cancelled.

As early as 1349 a question had arisen as to the power of the mayor and commonalty within the cathedral precincts. The bishop claimed in right of his cathedral church to hold the land within the city where the abbey of St. Peter was first situated by the cathedral church and the spacious graveyard adjoining, 'severed and distinguished by walls, dykes and other enclosures from the commune of the city.' Yet the mayor and commonalty, 'striving to usurp to themselves great part of the land site and graveyard to make markets and fairs and other injurious occupations there,' had prevented the bishop from 'having burials of bodies of the dead there especially in the time of that deadly pestilence; from removing such occupations and other disgraceful things which are done there; from keeping the land site and graveyard enclosed and from exercising his other rights there.' They had, moreover, assaulted 'in warlike array and with din of arms' his men and servants, the monks of the cathedral church and men bearing bodies of the dead to the graveyard, and when these fled followed them with noisy threats of burning the cathedral church. They had also made dykes in the graveyard for the purpose of building houses, and had built such houses after digging up the bones of Christians buried there and casting them into vile places without the graveyard.²³⁰ The pleas on this case were held at Winchester before justices. The bishop defined the inclosure claim as the right of the church as 'from a gate called "la Munstre yate" towards the High Street as an ancient wall called "Constable's Wall" extends to "la Giehalle" by the church of St. Lawrence and thence to the church of St. Maurice and thence by the ancient dyke called "Temple dych" to the stream of "la Posterne." The mayor and commonalty declared that there was a 'great plot of land adjacent to the graveyard to wit from a cross placed in the graveyard as far as the church of St. Maurice and from the same cross as far as the wall by the house late of Walter de Helle [house later called Hell, see *supra*] towards the city,' which was their soil as parcel of the city and had been so for all time and had held fairs and markets there. The bishop 'would have dug in the same soil and had burial of dead and divers others *mainours* done there' if they had not lawfully impeded him. The bishop maintained that this plot was within the limits of the land contained in the charter. Judgement was given on the case by twelve jurors 'chosen by consent of the parties,' who found that 'within the

limits and bounds named by the bishop they have several houses and there are buildings made of ancient time adjoined to an ancient wall between "la Munstre yate" and "la Giehalle" and between "la Giehalle" and the church of St. Maurice, and as to the plots whereon the buildings are whether of the bishop or mayor and commonalty they know not but the whole plot void and not built on without the said houses towards the monastery, namely from the corner within the gate of "Munstre yate" to the house of William le Ismongre and thence to the building of "la Wolleselde" and thence towards the High Street as far as the gate called "Thomes yate" and thence in a straight line as far as the dyke called Temple dych by church of St. Maurice and so along the dyke to the river of "la Posterne" is the bishop's soil.' The mayor and commonalty were fined £40 as damages, and the bishop was granted licence for inclosure.²³¹ The close and precincts were thus secured to the cathedral from mayoral interference in the 14th century, but in the 16th century the custom of the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen and freemen attending the cathedral in state brought the difficult question of the meaning of the bearing of the mace within the precincts into practical significance, and gave rise in the 17th century to the order in Council in favour of the dean and chapter quoted above. The immediate cause of the petition of the dean and chapter in 1637 had been the levying of ship-money. The mayor and commonalty had assessed members of the cathedral body, judging them to be within the city for such purposes. The king in the May of that year ordered the money levied from any persons belonging to the church to be repaid, and the £20 paid directly by the dean and chapter to the sheriff to be taken off from the city.²³² The difference thus started involved the whole question of the limits of jurisdiction. The king heard that the city went about to renew their charter to the prejudice of the church, and ordered the attorney-general to see that the charter for the city should not be renewed until that for the church had passed the Great Seal.²³³ However, the mayor and citizens were not to be balked by the order of June 1637. In 1640 they presented a counter petition to the king claiming that the cathedral church, the bishop's palace of Wolvesey and the cathedral churchyard and close 'are and ought to be part of the city of Winchester and within the power and jurisdiction of the same.'²³⁴ The dean and chapter were thereupon summoned to appear before the committee of the court of the Star Chamber to answer to the complaints of the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty.²³⁵

In June 1640 the king ordered the mayor and his successors to be replaced 'in the antient seat from which he hath been put out,' the archdeacon, who had been put into the same seat, being placed in 'some other stall fitt for him.'²³⁶ In July 1641 the king rescinded his order of 1637 to the dean and chapter, and entirely disannulled his letter of that date to the mayor and bailiffs declaring the cathedral, bishop's palace, churchyard and close outside the city jurisdiction, and forbidding the mayor to have his mace borne within the choir or any part of the

²²⁹ See *Winton Cath. Doc.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 11-18.

²³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 384.

²³¹ *Ibid.* p. 424.

²³² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637, p. 133.

²³³ *Ibid.*

²³⁴ *Winton Cath. Doc.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 14-16.

²³⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 14.

²³⁶ *Ibid.* 17.

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cathedral.²³⁷ Finally the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 brought the cathedral close and precincts for rating purposes within the bounds of the city.

Apart from the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, the municipal authorities of the middle ages also had to reckon with the Abbot of Hyde. The conflict of jurisdiction between the city and Hyde liberty, eventually settled in favour of the abbey, lasted many years.²³⁸ The plea brought before the twelve jurors of Winchester in about 1279 on behalf of the Crown and citizens was directed not only against the bishop but against the Abbot of Hyde. The coroners of Winchester had come to the Abbot of Hyde wishing to view a dead body, but the abbot would not permit them to do so, summoning instead the county coroner, making him come 'through a certain postern gate which leads to Barton in the hundred of Micheldever to carry out his office,' to the prejudice of the city of Winchester. Moreover, the abbot appropriated to himself the whole abbey and his court, which rightly belonged to the precincts of the city, in order to appropriate the same to his hundred court of Micheldever, so that the coroners and bailiffs of the city could not perform there their offices as regards felons and malefactors as they had done and should do. Also the abbot had appropriated several places and tenements held by tenants bound to suit and service to the king, and inclosed the same in his power, to the damage and detriment of the Crown.²³⁹

In July 1282 complaint was made that the mayor and citizens had during a vacancy encroached upon the jurisdiction of the abbey of Hyde, which was claimed to be within the abbot's liberty of the hundred of Micheldever.²⁴⁰ Similarly in 1340 the abbot complained that, although the king had lately taken the abbot and his possessions, &c., under his protection, nevertheless certain citizens had broken violently into his manor of Barton.²⁴¹ Further in November 1335 the abbot complained that, although the abbot and his predecessor time out of mind had had seisin of certain lands adjoining the wall of the city from the bridge to the north to the dyke towards the east called 'Gunnuledich' between the garden and meadow of the abbot there, the mayor and citizens now asserted these lands belonged to the king and hindered the abbot from inhabiting and making his profit in them.²⁴²

Outside the city itself Winchester had its great rival, London. On the occasion of the second coronation of Richard I at Winchester a dispute arose between the two cities as to the right of acting as cupbearers. The citizens of London finally purchased the privilege of the king for a sum of 200 marks, and those of Winchester performed the service of the kitchen.²⁴³ However, in 1269, on the occasion of the translation of Edward the Confessor, when

Henry III wore his crown at Westminster, the men of Winchester won a nominal victory over those of London. A contention again arising as to the right of cupbearers, the king, to avoid the discord and danger which seemed imminent, refused to allow either to serve him, but ordered both parties to sit down. The men of London indignantly withdrew, but those of Winchester remained, eating and drinking, until at last the king gave them leave to withdraw and they returned home again. Several times it was necessary for the men of Winchester to defend their charter rights against London. In 1299 three citizens of Winchester claimed freedom from pontage, pavage, murage and other customs from the Mayor and Sheriffs of London,²⁴⁴ which rights were confirmed to the citizens of Winchester by an agreement between the parties in 1304.²⁴⁵ A similar question arose in 1403, when the composition of 1304 was confirmed.²⁴⁶

Winchester, well placed on
EARLY HISTORY a river navigable by small
THE FAIR OF craft to the foot of St. Giles
ST. GILES Down, near but not too near
the coast and served by ancient

roads, was predestined for the haunt of custom, quickened later by all the demands of a capital city. Walkelin procured from William Rufus the grant of a fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Giles, to be held 'on the Eastern hill of Winchester.' Henry I extended the fair-time for a further five days in exchange for lands taken from the bishopric. Stephen²⁴⁷ granted six days more and Henry Plantagenet early²⁴⁸ in his reign, characteristically ignoring his predecessor's charter, doubled the number of days allowed by his grandfather. This period of sixteen days, though frequently increased to twenty or twenty-four by temporary grants²⁴⁹ and often in practice exceeded, seems to have been regarded as the normal limit during the 12th and much of the following century.

During the reign of Henry II the fair of St. Giles' Down was probably the first in England. Under the later Angevins it shared at least an equal glory with the fair of St. Ives and the famous mart of Holland or Boston. During the fair-time at Boston and Winchester even the Hustings Court of London was adjourned.²⁵⁰ As early too as the year 1162 we have a hint of the extension of the bishop's fair from the crest of St. Giles Down toward the Eastgate of the city, for when the traders' booths caught fire the suburb of 'Chushulle' was also burnt.²⁵¹ On the first Pipe Roll of King Richard²⁵² the issues of the fair held during the vacancy of the see are recorded to have reached the great sum of £146 8s. 7d. It is doubtful whether at any later period they attained a much higher figure. Certainly for the four years

even then it is probable that the usurpation of municipal authority by the bishop was not tolerated for longer than sixteen days. The charter of Edward III recognizes sixteen days as the normal period, though the actual business of buying and selling within the fair was certainly extended to twenty-four days on several occasions afterwards (cf. Kitchin, *Winchester Cathedral Rec.* No. 2 Chart. of Edw. III, 40 et seq.).

²⁵⁰ Turner, *Domestic Architecture*, i, App. 275. ²⁵¹ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 57. ²⁵² Hunter, op. cit. 5.

²³⁷ *Winton Cath. Doe.* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), ii, 14-18.

²³⁸ See Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 35, 37.

²³⁹ *Arch. Journ.* vii, 374.

²⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 47.

²⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1313-17, p. 145.

²⁴² *Ibid.* 1334-8, p. 215.

²⁴³ Hoveden, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 12.

²⁴⁴ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 108.

²⁴⁵ Sharpe, *Cal. of Letter Bks. of Corp. of Lond.* C, 40-1.

²⁴⁶ Sharpe, op. cit. 134; Add. MS. 6036; Black Bk. of Winchester, fol. 6b, 7, 11b, and First Bk. of Ordinances

(*Winton Corp. Doc.*), fol. 1b; Sharpe, *Cal. Letter Bks.* F, 36.

²⁴⁷ R. R. Sharpe, op. cit. I, 75; and First Bk. of Ordinances (*Winton Corp. Doc.*), fol. 1b.

²⁴⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 351 et seq. For interesting contemporary evidence as to interference with travellers to St. Giles Fair during the Civil War of Stephen's reign see *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xxv, 297 et seq.

²⁴⁹ Before the death of Archbishop Theobald.

²⁵⁰ In 1317 Edward II gave a permanent extension to twenty-four days, but

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from 1240 to 1244 the yearly average was about £125 13s.²⁵³ and the inevitable decline had already begun.

It is unfortunate that detailed accounts of St. Giles' Fair are wanting during the time of its chief prosperity, but from incidental allusions on the Patent and Close Rolls and elsewhere we obtain a tolerably complete account of the principal merchants, both native and foreign, who in September of each year set out their goods for sale in the booths on the hill. The most important of the English traders were the men of London. So many of these were accustomed to be present that legal business in that city was adjourned until their return. Their absence from the fair was regarded as a grave misfortune, and on one occasion in 1220 they were encouraged²⁵⁴ to proceed thither under safe conduct, notwithstanding that 'William earl of Salisbury is moved to anger against them.' From an early period²⁵⁵ they were allowed to elect attorneys or judicial assessors to hear, apparently in association with the judges of the Pavilion Court of the fair, cases in which their fellow citizens were involved. It is possible that their chief merchandise was cloth, and even as late as the reign of Edward I no less than £4 2s. was paid to the bishop as rent²⁵⁶ for the *seldae* or booths 'Burellorum Londonie,' which probably included at least thirty 'fenestrae' or windows. But the clothiers were not the only Londoners present, for in a deed of John de Stoke and his wife Juliana, enrolled on the Soke Accounts²⁵⁷ at the beginning of the 14th century, we hear of 'the street where in the time of the fair the goldsmiths of London sell their jewels (*jocalia*).' As late as the year 1335²⁵⁸ the city of London still appointed attorneys to act on their behalf at St. Giles' Fair, but it is possible that after the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War they ceased to attend in any number, though in 1346 London merchants are mentioned as buying wool from the bishop.²⁵⁹ York, Beverley, Lincoln, Leicester and Northampton²⁶⁰ were all accustomed from time to time to send goods to the fair, and as late as the reign of Edward I both the York and Lincoln merchants had special quarters assigned to them, but the Lincoln men were by this time ceasing to frequent the fair.²⁶¹ At an earlier date, in 1233, the king ordered that the thirty cloths which the good men of Lincoln had agreed to prepare for the king's use for delivery to William the royal tailor at Stowe Fair on the Day of the Assumption (15 August) should be delivered instead at Winchester Fair. At the same time the clothiers of York and Beverley were to provide thirty cloths and

those of Leicester ten. Besides cloth it is probable that the northern cities may have sent wool and hides, though Hampshire and the neighbouring counties probably furnished the bulk of these products which were sold at the fair as well as horses and other stock. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Wiltshire were certainly large contributors and even from the Cotswolds and Hereford wool may have been sent.²⁶² The West countrymen²⁶³ possibly brought coarse cloth from an early period in addition to tin and perhaps lead,²⁶⁴ but more is heard of them in the 14th century, when they were the chief merchants coming from a distance who continued to frequent the fair. When the Irish first came we do not know; it is possible that their presence was of long standing, though Bristol naturally took the bulk of their trade, but they were certainly accustomed to visit the fair by the middle of the 13th century.²⁶⁵

The foreign merchants may be classified²⁶⁶ as Spanish and Provençal²⁶⁷ Gascons, Flemings from Ypres, Ghent, Bruges, Ardenburg, Douay and Dam, Brabanters and men of the Duke of Louvain, French and Normans and men of the Emperor with perhaps a few Italians, though there is little mention of these last in the most prosperous days of the fair. But the spices and silks of the East must have been brought directly or indirectly by Italian agency. Much woad came from Toulouse, the bulk of the wine from Gascony, the best iron from Spain and the fine textile stuffs, madder and brass ware from the Low Countries and the Rhineland. Indeed, as to this last product, the Justice of the Pavilion, the Bishop's Treasurer and the Clerk of the Pleas by ancient usage received as their fee four basins and ewers from the 'Dynannters'²⁶⁸ who sold brass at the fair. Strange beasts and birds, apes, bears and ferrets were also brought for sale to St. Giles' Down.²⁶⁹

It is now necessary, before glancing at the early detailed accounts which have reached us, to describe very briefly how the holding of the fair affected, and indeed paralysed for the time being, the municipal life of Winchester. On the vigil of St. Giles²⁷⁰ the seneschal with the justice of the Bishop's Court of Pavilion or the treasurer rode out from Wolvesey Palace and entered the city at Kingsgate, where the mayor, bailiffs and citizens met them and handed over the city keys and custody, as well as those of Southgate. Here the fair was for the first time²⁷¹ proclaimed in the usual form: 'Let no merchant or other for these sixteen days within a circuit of seven leagues round the fair, sell, buy or set out

²⁵³ Pipe R. 25 Hen. III, m. 3; 27 Hen. III, m. 5. ²⁵⁴ Pat. 4 Hen. III, m. 3.

²⁵⁵ Cf. Gross, *Select Cases on the Law Merchant* (Selden Soc.), xxiii.

²⁵⁶ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 23, no. 159286.

²⁵⁷ Ibid. bdle. 28, no. 159320-22 (Bp. J. de Pontoise).

²⁵⁸ Sharpe, *Cal. Letter Bks.* E, 284.

²⁵⁹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 35, no. 159355.

²⁶⁰ Cf. Close, 14 John, m. 5; Pat. 17 Hen. III, m. 2.

²⁶¹ It is true that in 1290 the 'Seldagium Eboraci' brought in 38s., but the 'Seldagium Lyncolnie' only produced 6s. 8d. Six years later the York quarters were let at 40s. (probably 20 'fenestrae'), but no Lincoln merchants appeared. With the 14th century the north countrymen ceased to come.

²⁶² See Close, 15 Hen. III, m. 5, but

the Gloucester product may have included iron from the Forest of Dean.

²⁶³ Cf. Pipe R. 25 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 91. The West countrymen are usually called 'Cornish' in the accounts of the fair, but, as we might expect, Devonshire men were included (cf. Egerton MS. 2418, 59d. et seq.).

²⁶⁴ We know that lead was on sale at the fair. The Mendip production was quite slight at this time and used locally. It is probable that Peak lead, which was of a superior quality, may have been sent to Winchester, and in the reign of Edward I there was a considerable output from the Devon mines.

²⁶⁵ Cf. Pat. 35 Hen. III, m. 2.

²⁶⁶ Close, 8 Hen. III, m. 5, 5d.; Pat. 34 Hen. III, m. 8, and cf. from a deed already cited 'Vico ubi mercatores Ispanie

et Prouancie tempore nundinarum sua vendunt mercimonia.'

²⁶⁷ The 'men of the land of the Count of Toulouse' are mentioned in 1224 (Close, 8 Hen. III, m. 5).

²⁶⁸ Kitchin, *Chart. of Edw. III.*, 34. These traders were probably from Dinant, near Namur.

²⁶⁹ Here, no doubt, as Dr. Kitchin has suggested, the monks of St. Swithun might pick up their queer pets.

²⁷⁰ Cf. Egerton MS. 2418, fol. 59a; Kitchin, *Chart. of Edw. III.*, *passim*. These accounts, though of the 14th century, embody practices which were to a large extent carried out in the previous centuries.

²⁷¹ According to Egerton MS. 2418, fol. 59d., which, however, gives a form of proclamation for twenty-four days.

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for sale any merchandise in any place other than the fair under penalty of forfeiture of goods to the Bishop.' Thence the officers rode to Westgate, of which they received the keys, as also the custody of the great 'trona' or weighing-beam. Similarly Northgate and Eastgate²⁷² were placed in the custody of the bishop's officers, who after other proclamations²⁷³ rode out with the city fathers in their train to the Pavilion on St. Giles' Hill, where the seneschal and justices held a sitting of the court of the Soke called the 'Cheyne' court, to summon the bishop's suitors and tenants for service at the fair and Court of Pavilion. A marshal, usher and chamberlain of the pavilion, three 'catch-poles' for the three toll-gates, and other officers were appointed, and ultimately²⁷⁴ the mayor and bailiffs of the city were dismissed as mere private persons to their homes during the period of the fair, while the seneschal and justices were at liberty to appoint a mayor, bailiffs and coroner²⁷⁵ for the city during the time of the fair, and, in fact, controlled the entire life of the city, for the Pavilion Court not only dealt with actions as to debts between traders at the fair 'by way of proving tallies according to the law merchant,' but swept up the whole legal business of Winchester and its suburbs within the seven-league limit, while every function of civic government and the regulation of trade²⁷⁶ was transferred to the episcopal officials. As we shall see from the accounts, guards were placed on the roads round Winchester and tolls levied, while in the fair itself at sundown each day the bishop's marshal ordered every stall to be shut until the dawn of the next day, and after this proclamation no one but the bishop's officers might move about in the fair and open fires were strictly forbidden.

Southampton, which lay outside the seven-league limit, was often a source of great vexation and annoyance to the bishop, as the municipal authorities of the port had it in their power if they desired to hamper the fair of St. Giles by offering counter attractions to traders. In 1251, for instance, the burgesses of Southampton, with many merchants, Irish and others, held their trona and pesage at the southern port and put in no appearance at the fair.²⁷⁷ But in consequence of this and similar happenings, in the time of Aymer,²⁷⁸ bishop-elect, an agreement was made by which the men of Southampton allowed the bishop's marshal to proclaim the fair there also, and after this proclamation, although victuals might still be bought and sold in Southampton, it was expected that other merchandise and goods should be sent to the fair at Winchester.

As already stated, it is probable that the fair of St. Giles had reached its high-watermark of prosperity under the Angevins. In the reign of John it stood

in almost equal rank with the fairs of Boston and St. Ives. In 1240 the four chief fairs of England were those of Boston, Winchester, St. Ives and Northampton,²⁷⁹ and the net issues of St. Giles' fair averaged some £125 per annum. The civil troubles of the Barons' War^{279a} undoubtedly disturbed trade, and whatever recovery had taken place in the twenty years that followed Evesham the net issues of the fair paid to the bishop's treasurer at Wolvesey in 1289 show a falling-off of some 30 per cent. on the figures of 1240-4, and continued to fall.²⁸⁰ In 1292²⁸¹ the restriction of the profits taken by the bishop to the sixteen normal days may possibly have had something to do with the falling-off, since we hear that on this occasion 'statim post sextamdecim diem feria capta fuit in manu domini Regis.' The account for this year is enrolled in some detail, and a few particulars may be noticed. The receipts from the fair gates (Southgate, Eastgate and Westgate) were £11 2s. 8d. From the great weighing-beam £4 2s. 4d. was returned. The *terragium* or ground-rents paid for stallage and places in the hands of private persons or religious houses and corporations²⁸² reached the sum of £25 15s. 8d. Again, of the Irish 'seld' 31 *fenestrae* were let at 2s. 6d. a piece, the Yorkshiresmen paid £1 18s., the London burellers £4 2s., and of the French 'selds' no less than 40 *fenestrae* were let at 3s. a piece. The Lincoln men, however, paid only half a mark. The returns from tolls levied on the roads outside the city may indicate that the main body of traders came up from Southampton and Romsey. The stock-money, or *boagium*, is returned at 5s. 6d., and 15s. was derived 'de ministerio animalium in feria,' and 46s. 8d. from 'de ministerio animalium in pratis et campis.' Some of these entries may refer to the agistment and keep of pack-horses which carried merchandise to the fair, though carts were also used.²⁸³ The profits of the provostry (*prepositura*) of the city reached the sum of £6, while 30s. was derived 'de ministeriis sellarum et scalarum,' that is from the saddlers and stirrup-makers, craftsmen who were busily employed all the fair-time. The returns from other crafts were small, and may indicate a disinclination to work for the bishop's profit. Under 'de ministerio burellorum' only 13d. is returned, under 'de ministerio cardonum' 12d., and 'de ministerio rotarum' 7d. Pleas and perquisites brought in £4 17s. 7d., and no less than £5 18s. 6d. was paid by merchants for leave to enter the fair after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (8 September). There was, indeed, a constant tendency²⁸⁴ on the part of the traders to reach the fair late and endeavour to stay late. In fact, a few years after this we find John of Pontoise threatening with excommunication²⁸⁵ dilatory lingerers

²⁷² The Abbess of St. Mary's, however, had a share of the tolls here.

²⁷³ One place was 'encuntre leglise Seynt Johan.'

²⁷⁴ When the fair lasted only sixteen days probably these preliminary arrangements were rapidly carried through, but spread over two or three days or more when the period was twenty-four days (cf. Egerton MS. 2418, *ut supra*).

²⁷⁵ Sometimes an actual mayor was appointed by the bishop or the bailiffs replaced by his officers. Whatever the actual measures, the self-government of the city was extinguished for the time.

²⁷⁶ The craftsmen and traders of Winchester were transferred to the fair in many cases, or forced to cease work.

²⁷⁷ Pat. 35 Hen. III, m. 2.

²⁷⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 445 (A.D. 1254).

²⁷⁹ Cf. Pat. 25 Hen. III, m. 12. Stamford was also in the first rank at least as a cloth fair (cf. Gross, *Select Cases on the Law Merchant* [Selden Soc.], xxxiii, no. 6).

^{279a} See under 'Political History.'

²⁸⁰ *Eccl. Com. Var. bde.* 27, no. 159310 (7 John de Pontoise).

²⁸¹ *Ibid.* 23, no. 159286 (11 John de Pontoise).

²⁸² Nearly all the religious houses of Winchester except those of the Mendicant orders seem to have possessed property at the fair, some of which was let to foreign traders. Dureford Abbey in Sussex had also several shops at one time.

²⁸³ Cf. Close, 15 Hen. III, m. 5. In 1223, after the king's tailor had bought cloth at St. Giles' fair, the bailiffs of Winchester were ordered to provide a good and strong cart with three horses to carry it to London.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 17 Hen. III, m. 5, 8.

²⁸⁵ Kitchin, *Chart. of Edw. III*, 17.



WINCHESTER: ST. SWITHUN'S CHURCH OVER KINGS_GATE C. 1817-1825
 (From a drawing by G. S. Shepherd)



WINCHESTER: THE MARKET SQUARE IN 1825
 (From a drawing by G. S. Shepherd)

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at the fair who cheated the bishop of his tolls. The sum total of receipts is returned at £84 15s. 7½d. for sixteen days, but we find that Nicholas de Anne and William de Stoke kept Eastgate for twenty days, and that Southgate and Westgate were in the hands of Ernald de Burlee and John de Botes respectively for a similar period. In fact, the fair dues for the extra days were put 'in quadam pixide'²⁸⁶ in the bishop's custody, and, after some deduction made for current expenses, sealed up by the sub-scheator and sheriff. At Redbridge and the Romsey bridge over the Test toll was taken, as well as at Hursley at the junction of the Romsey and Southampton roads, at Crawley, and also at Cheriton and Alresford. At the 'Passus de Alton,' where the road ran near thick woodland infested with outlaws and landless men,²⁸⁷ the bishop kept strong patrols of men-at-arms mounted and on foot for sixteen days, the horsemen being paid 6d. a day each and the footmen 2d. Besides the officials of the Pavilion, the chamberlain Robert Pershore, the usher John de Anne and the 'Clamator Bannorum,' a force of armed police under the marshal guarded the fair and the Court of Pavilion. From the receipts of the fair the expenses of the episcopal household at Wolvesey during fair-time were defrayed, and these absorbed £13 7s. 2d., nearly two-thirds of the total outgoings, which amounted to £20 9s. 7d. The residue of the receipts left, a sum of £64 6s. 0½d., was paid over to Sir Payn, the treasurer at Wolvesey.

The outbreak of the Gascon war was a critical period in the history of the fair; gross receipts soon diminished by one-third, and, as expenses had a tendency to keep up, the loss in net issues to the episcopal treasury was even greater in proportion. During the reign of Edward II the gross receipts of the fair rarely, if ever, exceeded £56 or £57, and the largest sum paid to the treasury at Wolvesey in net issues in any one year was £33 2s. 7½d. in 1311. By this time²⁸⁸ the North countrymen had, it would appear, ceased to come to the fair in any numbers, and we find a memorandum that the old *selda Lyncolnie* had been sold to Robert Daundely, who had removed it. The booths of the Irish and French were still, however, well let, but there is reason to believe that French booths were already largely occupied by West countrymen.

By 1346 the fair²⁸⁹ found its mainstay amongst merchants from a distance: in the Cornishmen,²⁹⁰ who paid £4 4s. for 28 *fenestrae*, and a certain number of Irish, Flemish and German traders²⁹¹ who were also present; and we hear of wool belonging to the bishop being sold to London merchants. Yet it is evident that in spite of the continued presence of a few foreigners the fair of St. Giles had to a great extent ceased to be of international importance and

was gradually sinking to the level of a local Wessex and West Country mart. The total receipts during the sixteen days it lasted only reached the sum of £30 7s. 10½d., while the expenses were very heavy in proportion, amounting to £24 13s. 9½d. So only between £5 and £6 reached the treasurer at Wolvesey.

In the year²⁹² of the first great pestilence (1349) the receipts of the fair fell very low 'pro maxima morte hominum,' as the accountant explains. The *terrarium*, or ground rents, indeed, brought in £6 4s. 2d., but the *boagium* was nil, and only nine *fenestrae* were let to the Cornishmen.²⁹³ Over £9 was advanced by the treasurer of Wolvesey to meet expenses and balance the account. But for this the total gross receipts would have been less than £14. In the same year, at the request of the bishop, Edward II confirmed in the fullest manner the privileges of the fair, and some recovery in receipts occurred. In 1353 the gross takings²⁹⁴ were £34 1s. 7½d., and, after the deduction of expenses, £9 6s. 8½d. was paid in at Wolvesey and 37s. 6d. remained in arrear.

By 1362, however, owing to the second pestilence and changing conditions, the improvement, such as it was, had been arrested. In this year the accountant²⁹⁵ mentions no less than £11 9s. 1d. as being in arrear from the previous year, and the ground rents were rather lower than in the year of the Black Death—£5 17s. 3d. and one pound of cummin (*cymini*). 'And no more,' explains the accountant,

Because 1 shop and a half of the Sub-Prior of St. Swithun Winchester accustomed to pay 12d. a year and 2 shops belonging to St. Cross, each paying 20d., are in the lord's hands recovered by the 'stake' for this the second year [in succession]. One shop of the Abbess of The Blessed Mary's is in utter decay, one shop of the warden of the Lady Altar of St. Swithun which rendered 8d. and 1 shop of the Almoner of Hyde which rendered the same are altogether tumbled down and their sites recovered by 'stake' for the first time this year [*hoc anno primo*]. One house of the demesne (?) of the Blessed Mary, which rendered 8s., one place belonging to John Seward which rendered 6d. and one standing^{295a} (*terrarium*) with a shed [*pentico*] belonging to Thomas Thorncombe which rendered 8d. have stood empty for the last two years and are claimed by a 'stake.' Also one shop belonging to Thomas Devenish which paid 12d., one shop of Laurence Andevere which paid 8d., 2 *terraria* of the Wardens of the Spicery [*Speciarum*] of St. Swithun which rendered 20d., one house and one place of John Nhottele which rendered 2s., one *terrarium* of the Prior of St. Swithun which rendered 12d., 2 *terraria* of Ralph Attechurch at the Corner which rendered 4d. have stood empty for two years as well as one shop of the Wardens of St. John's House which paid a mark for it is in utter decay.

And so the melancholy catalogue runs on: more holdings of the Wardens of St. Swithun's Spicery, still more valuable lots of the canons of Dureford, three *terraria* of the Vintner of Hyde, and further property of St. John's House and other local foundations—all abandoned. Amongst the holdings of laymen was *le Ryole* or *le Righol*, formerly John Gabriel's and

²⁸⁶ The bishop recovered this money in 1293 as the result of a petition to the king at the Easter Parliament of that year, but was bidden to limit the fair to sixteen days.

²⁸⁷ Matthew of Paris' stories of the robbers of this district are well known. More than a hundred years later the author of *Piers Plowman* describes the merchant wending his way 'as to Wynchestre fayre' dreading that 'he in derke mete with robours and reuers' (C. Passus, xiv, 52 et seq.).

²⁸⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 29, no. 159326 (8 Henry Woodlock).

²⁸⁹ Ibid. 35, no. 159355.

²⁹⁰ The Cornish and Devonshire men then occupied the places formerly used by the French. They had done this as early as the reign of Edward II at least, and on the account of 7 John de Stratford (1329) we read 'seldagium Francorum ubi modo sunt Cornubienses vidz. pro 28 fenestris £4 4s.' (ibid. 32, no. 159342). Before the French gave up attendance the Cornish may have had their place mainly at the 'Righol' or 'Le Ryole,' which, however, itself doubtless obtained the

name originally from its association with Gascon wine merchants.

²⁹¹ Pat. 18 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 20 d.

²⁹² Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 35, no. 159358.

²⁹³ Although the plague had first appeared in Dorset about August 1348, Cornwall suffered worst in the spring and summer preceding the fair.

²⁹⁴ Ibid. 36, no. 159363.

²⁹⁵ Ibid. 38, no. 159372.

^{295a} The word *terrarium* most commonly denotes the ground rent, but occasionally it may possibly be used for the actual market-stand for which the due was paid.

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of late Robert Chertsey's, where, as we learn from other accounts, the Cornishmen used at one time to gather, but for a year it had stood empty and ruined. And now the West countrymen occupied only eleven windows in their booth. In this, as in other of the later accounts of the fair, the very large amount of property once belonging to religious foundations is noteworthy. Sometimes, as in the case of the spicery of St. Swithun's, a large retail trade seems to have been done by the monastery—doubtless with much advantage to its finances when the fair was flourishing; but often the religious houses merely held shops and standings to let again, as, for example, St. John's House,²⁹⁶ which had at one time amongst its tenants the merchants of Douay and Ypres. But from 1361 onwards we hear of these properties as derelict. Direct trading brought little profit, owing to lack of customers, and this no doubt barely defrayed the cost of necessary repairs; while year by year, as one class after another of foreign merchants ceased to visit the fair, the once valuable property became a worthless encumbrance to the unfortunate monastery or hospital which owned it.

Amongst other items in this year's account, it may be noticed that there were no Irish traders present, and that, though the shops in Candlewick Street paid half a mark, those in the Saddlers' Street were unroofed and returned nothing, because unlet; while the holding once *Seman le Skynnere's* was level with the ground (*prostrata omnino*). The *boagium*, however, reached 14s., which suggests a cattle market of some extent. The pleas and perquisites of the Court of Pavilion also kept up well, and amounted to £6 8s. 2d.; but, as the expenses²⁹⁷ were no less than £33 11s. 7½d., there was a debt of £8 4s. in arrear, even after the treasurer, Master Walter of Sevenhampton, had advanced £8 7s. 3½d. from his reserves at Wolvesey.

In 1388–9 actual receipts²⁹⁸ were lower, and are only returned at £21 8s. 9½d. by including £6 2s. 6d. arrears. The ground rents had fallen still further to £3 4s. 6½d. and a pound of cummin—about one-eighth of the amount produced a hundred years before. Expenses, however, had been reduced to £11 3s. 10d., of which £8 5s. 2d. was spent at the Wolvesey *hospicium* for twenty-four days' maintenance. As a result £4 was paid to Sir John de Keton at the treasury, and the rest remained in arrear.

From this time forth the decadence of the fair was steady and irrevocable. In 1420 (16 Bishop Henry Beaufort) the combined ground and other rents²⁹⁹ only produced 14s. Even the old-established shops of the Frary and Kalendars were for the most part abandoned, both those in the Drapery, the Palmerseld and that called Pelham, and in regard to the Palmerseld the accountant remarks that nothing

could be found there for distraint. But some shops of Dureford Abbey, in the Haberdashers' Row and elsewhere, were apparently still tenanted. The *boagium* reached 5s. 4d., besides the agistment fees paid for accommodation in the great meadow appertaining to Wolvesey. One item of receipts, however, was apparently rising: the pleas and perquisites of the Pavilion Court brought in no less than £7 10s. 1d. Even with these and 28s. of arrears the total receipts came to only £10 5s. 7d. As the commercial aspect of the fair was no longer the first consideration, no money was wasted this year in guarding the Alton road, for few merchants passed through the king's forest to St. Giles' Down. But, on the other hand, there was paid to Richard Holte, justiciary of the pavilion, for his labour, 40s.; to the chamberlain, John Compton, 5s.; and the usher, 4s. The tricks of the trader³⁰⁰ were yielding place to the chicane of law. The total expenses reached £8 12s. 2d., of which £5 11s. was due to the charges of the bishop's house at Wolvesey, and, as 30s. was in arrear, only 3s. 5d. could be paid to the episcopal treasurer. By the close of the century the fair had come to exist merely for the profits of the Pavilion Court. In 1451 the disputes between the bishop and the mayor and citizens as to the rights of the former during the fair resulted in a composition between them.³⁰¹ In 1488 the ground rent³⁰² paid was a sorry shilling, no booths were let, and out of the total receipts of £7 9s. 11d. no less than £7 1s. 10d. was derived from the perquisites of a court which applicants³⁰³ for equitable relief sometimes styled 'illegal.' Their language was perhaps extravagant, but they expressed a widespread feeling that the Pavilion Court was being developed into an engine of tyranny and exaction.

LATER HISTORY OF ST. GILES' FAIR AND ST. SWITHUN'S FAIR

By the middle of the 15th century the patience of the citizens of Winchester under the exclusive fair rights of the bishop was exhausted. In 1449 they petitioned the king for a yearly fair, and he granted them the same to last from the vigil of the feast of the Translation of St. Swithun and eight days following, providing that such should not be to the damage of neighbouring fairs.³⁰⁴ It was probably on the strength of this grant that the citizens submitted to the agreement with the bishop in 1451 (see *supra*). However, although the citizens now had their own fair, and were in 1518 to be licensed to hold two fairs, one on the day and morrow of St. Edward the Confessor and the other on the Monday and Tuesday of the first week of Lent,³⁰⁵ the yearly burden of the Court of the Pavilion still remained an

²⁹⁶ A rent roll of 1294 mentions among the property of this foundation, besides the shops of the Douay and Ypres merchants, 'two shops in the Goldsmithery, one shop near the mercery, one shop in the Peltery, one shop where garlic is sold, another where wool is sold, another where ale is sold, another where hemp is sold, another where old cloths are sold, another in the saddlery, a shop in the cutlery, three shops where fish is sold, and a place where old clothes are sold.' For this list, which is among the Winton Corp. Doc., the writer is indebted to Miss A. A. Locke.

²⁹⁷ The expenses of the Wolvesey *hospicium* for twenty-four days reached £16 13s.

²⁹⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 42, no. 159365 (22 William of Wykeham).

²⁹⁹ Ibid. 48, no. 159421.

³⁰⁰ Says 'Avarice' in *Piers Plowman*,
Wickedliche to weye was my furst lesson
To Wy and to Winchester ich wente to
the faire
With many mener marchandises as my
maister heghte
Ne hadde the grace of gyle gon among my
ware

Hit hadde ben unsold seven yer so God
me helpe!

(C. Passus, vii, 210 et seq.)

³⁰¹ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 6, no. 21.

³⁰² Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 5, no. 153846 (1 Bishop Courtney, 2 & 3 Hen. VII).

³⁰³ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 245, no. 86 and bdle. 278, no. 72 et seq.

³⁰⁴ Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 6, no. 20; Chart. R. 27–39 Hen. VI, no. 36.

³⁰⁵ L. and P. Hen. VIII, ii (2) 4315, p. 1333.

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irritating and expensive element of the city life. Thus in January 1536, evidently after previous negotiations had been effected, the mayor and citizens wrote to Thomas Cromwell asking that 'they shall be no more burdened by the great exactions laid on the king's subjects by the unlawful court of Pavylyon.'³⁰⁶ The hopes of the citizens were evidently disappointed, since in August of the same year they again addressed their complaint to Cromwell. This last year they had hoped by the advice of Cromwell and their learned counsel to have withdrawn their personal suits from the Pavilion Court and to have denied them from liberties and meddlings within this the king's city. If they had not received Cromwell's letter on the eve of St. Giles they would have put the said discontinuance in execution.³⁰⁷ The charter of Elizabeth confirmed the city in its three fairs together with the Court of Pie Powder attached during the fairs and stallage, picage, fines, amercements and all other profits.³⁰⁸ These fairs were still held in 1834, one of them being leased out by the corporation, the tolls of the other being taken by the serjeants-at-mace. The first was a sheep fair and the toll was 1s. 6d. on every pen of fifty sheep exposed.

At the present day a cattle and seed fair is held on the last Saturday in February, a cattle, horse, sheep, pigs and pleasure fair on 23 and 24 October. The latter was until the last few years held in the lower part of the High Street, but being a hindrance to traffic and business was removed to a field at Bar End, where it takes place on a smaller scale.

From 'time immemorial'^{308a} the mayor, bailiffs and citizens had a weekly market on Fridays and Sundays with all liberties, customs, &c., pertaining to the same. In 1449 they petitioned at the time of the request for a fair to have one market on Saturdays in place of those on Friday and Sunday. Henry VI granted them their request.³⁰⁹ A Wednesday market was added before 1587, and both were confirmed by Elizabeth in her charter of that year.³¹⁰ Two markets were still held in 1834 subject to the same tolls as the fairs. The tolls were taken by the serjeants-at-mace.³¹¹ One market is now held on Saturdays at the Corn Exchange.

Perhaps there is no better summary of *TRADES* the 'divers artyficers and crafts within the cytie' of Winchester than that given in an ordinance of 1437 giving the order of 'a sartyne generall processyon in the feast of Corpus Christi.' The 'carpenters and hellyore (tylers) shall goo together first, smythes and barbors second, cookes and bochars thyrd, shoemakers with two lyghtes fourth, tanners and tapeners fifth, plumers and sylkemakers sixth, ffishers and furrers seventh, caverners eight, weyvers with two lightes neingth, fullars with two lyghtes tenth, dyars with two lyghtes eleventh, chaundelars and brewers twelfth, mercers with two lights thirteenth, the wyves with one lyght and John Blake with another light fourteenth.' The

tailors are left out of this list, but they would probably be included among the bearers of the 'four lyghtes of the Brothers of St. John borne about the body of our lord in the same day in the procession aforesaid,' since the brotherhood attached to the Hospital of St. John owed its origin to the 'providence of the tailors of Winchester.'³¹² There is a stipulation at the end of the ordinance that if any of the artificers should make any debate or strife as to places or absent themselves from the procession, then *the craft* to which they belonged should forfeit 120s. If any 'one crafte' should slander another he should forfeit 6s. 8d.³¹³

The earliest trade guilds of Winchester were the fullers' and weavers' guilds, suggesting, as the fact was, that the cloth and wool trades were the best organized and the most important in the city in the 12th century, and indeed it was the Winchester wool and looms that brought English wool into so much reputation.³¹⁴ In the Pipe Rolls of the early years of the reign of Henry II both fullers and weavers rendered £6 *pro gilda sua* quite separately from the 20 marks of the Chapmans' Hall.³¹⁵ In 1165-6, however, the weavers began to pay 1 mark of gold (£6) 'de Gersuma pro consuetudinis libertatibus suis habendis pro eligendo Aldermanno suo,' and 1 mark of gold *pro gilda sua*. From that time, while the fullers continued to pay £6, the weavers paid their 2 marks of gold (£12).³¹⁶ There are early signs of the oppression of the weavers and fullers, probably by the members of the gild merchant. Thus in the laws of the weavers and fullers of Winchester dating from the early years of the 13th century they are forbidden to dry or dip cloth or go outside the town to do any trade or to sell their cloth to any foreigner, but only to the merchants of the city. Moreover, if either weaver or fuller should *pur sa richesse* attempt to do any trade outside the city the *prudes hommes* of the city might seize his goods and chattels as forfeit; further, if they should sell cloth to a foreigner the latter should lose the goods and the other should remain 'en la merci de la cite de quant ke il a.' No fuller or weaver should buy anything belonging to his mystery without making agreement with the sheriff every year; no freeman could be attainted by a fuller or weaver, nor could they bear witness; and if any one of them should so enrich himself that he wished to give up his mystery he should forswear it and turn all his tools out of doors and 'do so much to the city to be in the freedom.'³¹⁷

The 13th-century usages of the city of Winchester bear out some of these details. Further, no man was to make 'burels' (coarse broad cloth) unless he were of the franchise, but every fuller might make one in the year and every other maker must give one (cloth) to the king's ferm every year. Every chalon was to be 4½ ells long and 4½ ells wide.³¹⁸ Edward III in his utilitarian policy of encouraging the wool and cloth trade finally re-established the staple system

³⁰⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, x, 67, p. 24.

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.* xi, 252.

³⁰⁸ *Town Charters* (Winton Corp. Doc.), Drawer 10, no. 40.

^{308a} As Mr. Round points out the city market is mentioned in the charter of Henry II.

³⁰⁹ *Ibid.* Drawer 6, no. 20.

³¹⁰ *Ibid.* Drawer 10, no. 40.

³¹¹ *Parl. Rep.* 1835 (4), xxiv.

³¹² See Winton Corp. Doc., Roll of Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, *temp.* Ric. II, Hen. IV, Hen. V.

³¹³ *Ibid.*; First Bk. of Ordinances, *sub anno*.

³¹⁴ A tenement in Winchester called 'le Wollseid,' often mentioned in the city documents at a much earlier date, was in ruin by 1259 (*Cal. Close*, 1254-60, p. 572).

³¹⁵ *Pipe R. 12 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 105.

³¹⁶ See further under 'Industries.'

³¹⁷ Add. MS. 14252, fol. 111, printed in *Beverley Town Doc.* (Selden Soc.), 134.

³¹⁸ Customals of the city of Winchester (*Town Charters* [Winton Corp. Doc.], Drawer 6, no. 24). See further under 'Industries.'

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and Winchester as one of the eight staple towns of England by statute of 1353.³¹⁹ The year of the final establishing of the staple system, 1353, Henry Rende and John atte Mersshe, the bailiffs of the city, received from pesage and customs of the staple, before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel that year, £21 10s. 8d. The year 1353 was marked by the repair and mending of the staple house.³²⁰ However, the new prosperity was not to last long, the ordinance of 1363 removing the English staples to the newly-acquired town of Calais directed the wool trade irrevocably to Flanders and practically deprived Winchester of its special industry.

In spite of the apparent revival of the cloth industry in the later decades of the 14th century the wars abroad and at home of the 15th century were perhaps the greatest enemies to the cloth and wool trade. Thus when the city was in so desperate a state in 1450 the trade must have suffered; especially considering the enormous loss of inhabitants.³²¹ So much had the trade decayed by the 16th century that the mayor and commonalty themselves did all in their power to encourage the cloth makers, and in 1555 the Marquess of Winchester wrote to the mayor and commonalty bidding them 'accept to the enjoying of that your liberties franchises and Brotherhood amongst you' a certain Edward Gascoigne who had planted himself in the city and taken in hand the making of cloth 'for the releiffe and setting on work of a multitude of poore folke in these parties,' so that 'without the clogge of bearinge your baillewick or any other enferior offices he may quietly proceed in his good enterprise of cloth making and may be encouraged to contynewe the same.'³²² In 1559 the mayor and commonalty when granting the ulnage of cloth to Roger Ryve of Basingstoke exempted one house in the city wherein a clothier should dwell from payment of ulnage.³²³

An ordinance of 1563 settled that 'no occupier or artificer other than clothiers and such as belong to cloth making and working being no franchisemen' should set up occupations or crafts within the city before compounding with the mayor.³²⁴

William Wilson in 1572 was granted a tenement in the parish of St. Mary's Litton 'unless the bailiffs of the city should think well to put in a clothier,' in which case William Wilson should avoid the premises.³²⁵

By an ordinance of 1575 no manner of persons other than those occupying by retail the following goods: linen cloth, velvets, mercery, haberdashery, grocery, woollen cloth, silks, 'lattus ware' or 'linsey wolsley,' should sell the same by retail unless a member of the gild merchant.³²⁶ In January 1578 came the 16th-century incorporation of the fullers and weavers.³²⁷ 'By reason of moche evill directions and

order daieleie used amongst themselves,' as well as because of divers unmarried persons who 'not beinge thirtie yeres of age neither worth tenne poundes of theire owne gooddes,' and many 'not having been apprentice to those artes doo unorderlie sette uppe use and exercise the same occupation,' the fullers and weavers of the city who hitherto had 'kept household and borne the brunte of divers and sundry great charges within the city' now 'for want of sufficient worke' were neither able 'to sette any jorneyman on work neither yet have worke sufficient for themselves wherebie they might susteyne theire poore famelies and beare the said charges to their grete decaye and overthrow.' For remedy whereof the mayor and commonalty in assembly granted that the nineteen fullers (named) and the seventeen weavers (named) and their successors should be incorporated with power to elect two fullers and two weavers as wardens of the company to be nominated, presented and sworn at the borough court, the said wardens paying 8d. each yearly to the town clerk for entering their names. Any who should now or afterwards be apprentices to any of the company should be admitted to the same on payment of 10s. 'when he beginneth to occupie for himself' one half to the company, the other to the chamber of the city. Any person hereafter admitted who should not have been so apprenticed should pay 40s. for his admission. None of the company were to open their shops or work on Sundays under pain of forfeiting 3s. 4d., or to carry or recarry or cause to be carried any cloth from the mill on Sunday after eight o'clock, on pain of forfeiting 4d. If any stranger should marry a fuller or weaver's widow he should pay 20s. to the company before it should be lawful for him to set up for himself. The wardens might enter the houses of any of the company and search 'any cloth or clothes or piece or peeces of cloth weaved or made whether the same be well or artificiallye weyved wroughte and made,' and 'yf any defaulte' should be found it should be presented at the next borough court. The mayor and his compeers were to form the court of appeal in all difficulties and doubts arising in the company.³²⁸ Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries both the cloth and wool trade lived only a struggling existence in spite of the attempts of the Stuarts to revive the wool trade.

According to the usages of the city of Winchester (13th and 15th centuries) every shoemaker of the city who had an open shop was bound to pay 6d. yearly to the king for custom and to the town clerk one penny to enrol his name,³²⁹ and every shoemaker who made 'shoue' of new leather was bound to pay 2d. in the name of 'Shougable.'³³⁰ The mayor and corporation regulated this trade with the rest. Thus, for instance, in May 1574 they forbade any shoe-

³¹⁹ *Stat. of Realm*, i, 332.

³²⁰ Chamberlains' Accts. (Winton Corp. Doc.), 27 Edw. III.

³²¹ Lansd. MS. 321, fol. 1-3. The number of householders 'that ben fallen' was 997, 'and without these ben fallen withynne the same citee sethe the last Parliament holden there eighty households and one. In Jewry Street, where there had been 80 householders, there were only 2; in Fishmonger Street, where there had been 140, there were only 2; in Fishmonger Street, where there had been

60, there were only 4; in Colebrook Street, 16 instead of 160; in Calpe Street, 6 instead of 100; in Gold Street, 8 instead of 140; in Burden Street, none instead of 60; in Shulworth Street, 4 instead of 70; in Buck Street, 2 instead of 40; in Minster Street, 4 instead of 90; in Gar Street, none instead of 100.'

³²² Stowe MS. 846, fol. 180b.

³²³ Proc. in Boromote (Winton Corp. Doc.), *sub anno*, fol. 34.

³²⁴ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 135b.

³²⁵ Ibid. fol. 168. ³²⁶ Ibid. fol. 182b.

³²⁷ For an account of their earlier organization and for a fuller account of the wool industry in general see under 'Industries.'

³²⁸ Second Ledger Bk. (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 218b et seq.

³²⁹ Customals of City of Winchester (Town Charters [Winton Corp. Doc.], no. 24 and 25, Art. 47 and 51); see also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 602-3 and *Arch. Journ.* ix, 71-3.

³³⁰ Proc. in Boromote, *sub anno*, fol. 118b.

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maker of the city to burn any 'shrids' (shreds) but between the hours of nine at night and four in the morning, and ordered them to see that all shreds so burnt were thoroughly quenched before four in the morning on pain of 3s. 4d.

A 16th-century incorporation of the shoemakers and cobblers of the city took place in August 1580, a sharp distinction being drawn between the two branches of the trade. 'Earnest and pitifull complaints' had been made by the shoemakers and cobblers, not only because of certain persons who 'under color of the freedom of the city,' although not apprenticed, used the said trade in the city, but because of those who 'either ignorantly or for wicked lucre and gayne offer and sell boots shoes stirrupes and pantaples of faultie decayed and evell tanned leather to the great hurte and deceate of people and the diminishing of the trade of lawfull shoemakers.' Ten shoemakers and six cobblers were therefore formed into a company with two elected wardens at their head. New members were to be admitted by these wardens, the shoemakers who had not been apprenticed paying £6 13s. 4d. for admittance, and 'making a dynner for all the company and their wives,' the cobblers paying 30s. No shoemaker was to amend old shoes or boots or sell such, and no cobbler was to make new shoes. The wardens might search the houses of the company and 'vewe and serche such leather bootes shoes &c. as should be found whether they were sufficiently tanned,' &c.³³¹

There seems to be no evidence of an incorporation in Elizabeth's reign of the tanners of Winchester, yet tanning, as among other things the name Tanner Street shows, was an early industry. By the usages of the city every tanner who held a board in the High Street was bound to pay 'for the stret that be for nemyth 2s.' by the year, and to the clerk 1d. in name of 'taylage.'³³² By an ordinance of October 1507 no man was to keep 'a curryinge house of lether nother curry no lether but in the houses uppon the brokes (i.e. in Tanner Street) uppon payne of 6s. 8d. of every hide.'³³³

The glovers seem to have worked in the same part of the town as the tanners, and were similarly regulated by the municipal authorities.

Although Winchester undoubtedly shared in the wine trade of Southampton, which practically ceased with the sack of the latter town in 1338, there are few indications of the importance of the trade in the city. In 1231 the bailiffs of Winchester were ordered to allow no wine tavern to exist in the city, nor wine to be sold there, but all the wine of the city was to be sent with haste to the king's army in Wales.³³⁴

Great care had always been taken to secure good ale, and by the usages of the city every 'brewstare' not brewing good ale of good corn was in the king's mercy under surveillance of the bailiffs, while no brewer out of the franchise might brew 'wythinne the power of the city to sale.'³³⁵ In March 1576

the brewers were incorporated, two 'beare brewars' and four ale brewers, 'the comon brewars' of the city being formed into a company with two yearly elected wardens in order to reform the decay of the trade. The mayor and brethren reserved to themselves power to depose and put out of the company any who should not be conformable to their ordinances. No one except of the company of brewers was to brew in the city, and no innkeeper was to brew any manner of drink to be spent within the city on fine of 40s. Any of the said common brewers might sell beer at his tunning of beer or ale by the gallon and not thereby be counted a typler. Only one common brewer might dwell out of the city, but special provision was made that Thomas Puller of the soke, who 'hath of long time past continually served the city of bear aswell in time of dearth of corne as otherwise,' should be allowed to bring drink into the city on condition that he brewed only to his own use and not to the use of any other. No innkeeper or typler was to take beer 'above one galon' of any other except the common brewers, or 'to receive any ale or bere into any of there Innes or houses which shalbe brewed with the malt of any such inkeper or typler or with the wood or hops of any of them or brewed at the coste of any of them or to the comoditie of any such Inkeper or receive ale of more strength or goodness or higher price than such common brewers of the city shall sell.' The mayor was to determine any doubts which might rise in relation to the ordinance.³³⁶

The company of the tailors and hosiers in the city was incorporated in April 1566, the mayor (Gyles Whyte) having heard the complaints of his 'loving neighbours the Tailors and hosiers of the city' concerning those who 'at divers quick times of work and against high feasts' set up the said crafts in the city, and worked at the same 'in closets in Inns and ale-houses and other secret places,' and after such times departed. The company might choose two wardens, who should yearly be sworn at the borough court; no one might set up in the craft unless he were a freeman of the merchant gild or apprentice to such; no stranger who had not been apprenticed in the city might occupy the said craft unless allowed by the wardens to be experienced and cunning in the craft; no tailor or hosier might occupy another trade except it be selling of woollen cloth only.³³⁷

The fishmongers of the city were strictly regulated by the customs of the city, according to which each man having 'a board that the fish lie on' was to pay a farthing a day to the king's ferm, and every fishmonger out of the franchise that held a stall was bound to pay to the king of custom 15d. yearly. In the same year 'for the avoiding of great disorders from the standing of the salt fish mongers at the High Cross,' it was made lawful for every fisher to stand at his own door or at an appointed stall.

Stranger butchers coming into the city of Winchester were in the 15th century ordered to stand

³³¹ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 205b et seq.

³³² Ibid.; Town Charters (Winton Corp. Doc.), no. 24 and 25, Art. 49; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 602-3.

³³³ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 12.

³³⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 596.

³³⁵ Customals of City of Winchester (Town Charters [Winton Corp. Doc.], Drawer 6, no. 24, 25, Art. 31). In 1566 the number of typlers and innkeepers was reduced to eighteen within the five aldermanries. Henceforth there were to be two within that of Colebrook Street, one in Tanner Street, one in Gold Street, one

in Northgate, thirteen in the High Street. None of the already admitted typlers were to be dismissed, but as they died or broke the laws so the numbers should be diminished (*ibid.* fol. 78b and 79).

³³⁶ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 189.

³³⁷ Ibid. fol. 143b.

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in the places assigned to them and not in divers places and were ordered to bring with them the hide and tallow of every beast killed outside the city.³³⁸ Thus the times when both butchers of the city and stranger butchers should kill were regulated by ordinance. 'At such tyme that thei may sell the same and werke always in the Saturday all day longe and the Sondaye followinge untill eight of the clocke of the same Sondaye and no longer,' at which hour they should 'incontynently put awaye from the stalles of there shopp the flesh and hange it in.'³³⁹ Further the bailiffs of the city were ordered to have and receive 9s. 4d. tarrage from 'the newe bochars shambles next to St. Morys Church.' The assessment for this tarrage was 1d. for every butcher occupying one stall. No butcher of the city 'though he wolde geve never so muche' should occupy 'any of the new stalles,' but only stranger butchers 'dwelling full one or two myles out of the cytie and the soke.'³⁴⁰

The 'ancient custom,' the *THE ANCIENT CUSTOM OF WINCHESTER* 'old law' of Winchester so often allowed to the rising boroughs³⁴¹ of the 12th century, is of peculiar interest. In certain particulars it was moulded by royal licence and enactment, others clearly derive from remote antiquity.

Death by the halter became in time the usual doom of the felon, but by the old custom of Winchester the convicted citizen suffered brutal mutilation³⁴² and blinding. This law may well have been the Conqueror's. In the reign of his youngest son we hear³⁴³ of a fine paid by the fullers of Winchester 'ni disfaciant utlagos.'

From Winchester this grim mercy³⁴⁴ spread under the warrant of royal charter to Wallingford, Portsmouth and possibly elsewhere. One illustration of this may be given. When in 1261 the itinerant justices sat at Wallingford³⁴⁵ they heard that one Benet Hervy had been caught in possession of stolen cloth, imprisoned and by sentence in the portman-mote³⁴⁶ (*curiam istius burgi*) dealt with according to the custom of the town. This as interpreted by twelve jurors consisted in the substitution of blinding and castration for the more usual punishment of the gallows, since none 'de nacione istius burgi' ought to be hanged whatever he might do. Further questioned by the justices, the Wallingford jurors declared that their privilege was by grant of Henry II when he allowed them all the liberties of Winchester.

This particular custom of Winchester was exercised at that city at least as late as the closing years of Henry III. In 1256 a city jury³⁴⁷ in the case of William Shikehorn declared that the custom applied to 'any one of the city' captured therein and convicted of felony. Some sixteen years later the actual wording of the custom as then stated³⁴⁸ by a jury

would include all felons taken in the city and there convicted, but possibly the limitation to Winchester residents was tacitly understood. This interpretation has in its favour the early verdict as well as the known procedure of Wallingford. Petty thefts at Winchester as elsewhere were occasionally punished by minor mutilation, as for example the loss of an ear.³⁴⁹

The proceedings customary at Winchester for the landlord's recovery of the land when rent was in arrear are of especial interest. If the whole rent had fallen in arrear for a year and a day and more, and there were no effects for distraint, but 'there is a house³⁵⁰ there and people inhabiting in it, [the landlord] by leave of the bailiffs of the town may take the doors and the windows, and if by this he cannot get his due for his tenement and can find no other distress, by award of the court and the view of the alderman of the street and of a serjeant, a stake shall be put, or a lock where a door remains there, and the cause shall be enrolled in court and sued from week to week for a full year and day from the first day of the suit, and if then no one comes to make satisfaction the tenant shall lose without recovery, whether he be of age or not, albeit so that before the judgment passes he may make satisfaction, the which judgment shall not be delayed to the damage of the demandant. And the same suit shall be made concerning waste land where there is no crop. And no man shall lay hand on the lands or tenements aforesaid while the king's sequestration is set there.' As an example of this form of procedure we may cite the case³⁵¹ of Prior of Christchurch v. Richard de Goldstrete. The rent of the tenement in question was seven years in arrear. The stake was fixed therein on Monday after Michaelmas 1293, and in the following year on Wednesday the morrow of All Souls the prior came in person to the full court of Winchester and 'peciit recordum et rationabile iudicium suum' of the stake which by his attorney Roger Aunfrey he had sued for a year and a day and more, and thus recovered his tenement.

Instead of a stake a lock or bolt (*serrura*) was occasionally placed on the door which in that case seems not to have been removed. An illustrative case,³⁵² William of Dunstaple v. Henry of Aldington, may be cited, which arose in the soke where this custom of Winchester existed,³⁵³ as well as within the city. Here Henry was in occupation of a messuage held from one John Charte, but charged with a yearly rent of 10s. due to William of Dunstaple. The rent having fallen in arrear a year and a day, William had a lock placed on the door 'per consideracionem Curie totius Sokene de predicto suburbio.' Henry met this by action for disseisin before the justices itinerant. The jury recited the facts and declared that Henry had never been in seisin, so the action was dismissed.

³³⁸ First Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 1.

³³⁹ Ibid. fol. 9.

³⁴⁰ Ibid. fol. 9b.

³⁴¹ e.g. Wallingford, Portsmouth, Taunton.

³⁴² P.R.O. Assize R. 778, m. 51; cf. *Hengham Parva*, 87, 'apud Winton demembratus.'

³⁴³ Hunter, *Gt. Roll of the Pipe*, 31 *Hen. I* (Rec. Com.), 37.

³⁴⁴ On a roll of 1202 it is recorded of a woman 'Et ideo meruit mortem, sed per dispensationem eruantur ei oculi'

(Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. Engl. Law*, ii, 462 n.).

³⁴⁵ P.R.O. Assize R. 40, m. 30.

³⁴⁶ Cf. P.R.O. Assize R. 37, m. 36, 'per iudicium portmanmotti.' The charter on which the burgesses relied was confirmed by Henry III a few years after (1267); *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 68.

³⁴⁷ Assize R. 778, m. 51 d.

³⁴⁸ Ibid. 780, m. 20 d.

³⁴⁹ Ibid. 778, m. 51.

³⁵⁰ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 76; and Bateson, *Borough Customs* (Selden Soc.), i, 301 et seq.

³⁵¹ B.M. MS. Tib. D. vi, pt. i, fol. 88 d.

³⁵² P.R.O. Assize Roll 783, m. 9 d. (8 Edw. I).

³⁵³ In 1286 we hear of John le Cunir having to pay 6d. in the soke 'pro injusta depositione ejusdam stachie' (*Eccl. Com. Var. bdl.* 26, no. 159307). As the rent rolls of the bishop show, not only the sites of mills within the soke, but shops on St. Giles' Hill, were constantly recovered by the use of the 'stake' in the 14th century.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST

WINCHESTER

As Miss Bateson³⁵⁴ has pointed out, the 'stake-ment' custom of Winchester and some analogous rules in other ancient boroughs may have more probably suggested the procedure of the famous writ³⁵⁵ *Cessavit per biennium* than either the precedents of the civil or the canon law. She has also suggested that 'the term of the king's ban (the year and the day) may once have allowed the burgesses a more liberal term than was allowed to other tenants in the days of forfeiture for rent arrear, but in later times, until the *cessavit* brought the laws of the realm into harmony with the borough rules, the burgess was dealt with more severely than the ordinary tenant.'

Not only in the 'stake-ment' process did the term of 'a year and a day' figure prominently in the borough customs of Winchester; we hear of the 'authentic common seal'³⁵⁶ of the city, with which town charters of feoffment were sealed. These charters were to be kept by the aldermen who made the seisin a year and a day, and if during this time they were unchallenged the charters were duly sealed, 'at which sealing the ban is cried through the town, the third day before the sealing.' This solemn sealing is constantly referred to in Winchester suits. Thus for example Adam of Northampton pleaded against Thomas of Anvers and alleged that a certain Reginald of Anvers enfeoffed him of the messuage aforesaid 'cum solempnitate qua decet in civitate predicta.'³⁵⁷ Peter Saer, again, enfeoffed Robert Long of certain tenements, which Robert held for a year complete, taking the esplees 'et in testimonium sesine sue per annum integrum adeptus fuit impressionem communis sigilli civitatis Wyntonie.'³⁵⁸

Furthermore, says the late 13th-century consuetudinary of Winchester, 'Be it known that when a man has held lands or tenements a year and a day by inheritance or by purchase, whereof he has been seised by the bailiffs or by certain testimony of the neighbourhood without claim or challenge from anyone, then the demandant is for ever foreclosed, unless he was under age, or out of the country or in prison, or unless there be [a claim] for reasonable partition among those of equal degree, as, for example, a brother against a sister, an uncle against a nephew, an aunt against a niece.' For example, William le Bachiore sued Reginald le Mancer for a messuage, &c., in Winchester by writ of right patent.³⁵⁹ Reginald answered that he had recovered the disputed tenement in the city court of Winchester against Thomas le Blund and Joan his wife, and William, although of full age, within the four seas and out of prison, had not challenged his right within a year and a day, nor anyone on his behalf. The justices recognized the custom, and William was in mercy for a false claim and lost his case. Two other cases involving this custom entered on the rolls of the same eyre raise an interesting question. In that of Thomas of Anvers v. Adam of Northampton³⁶⁰ the demandant asserted that the city custom applied only to one 'qui sit de civitate predicta et in eadem residens,' but not to himself, 'since he is a stranger (*forinsecus*), and not resident

(*manens*) in that city, nor ever was, nor has he made any stay therein so that notice of the feoffment in question could reach him. Outsiders like himself were not to be limited to a year and a day.' The 'whole community,' consulted by the justices on the point raised, declared that outsiders were barred as well as residents after a year and a day's unchallenged seisin.

Then Thomas of Anvers contradicted this finding, and declared that it had been otherwise decided in the case of Rowland de Oddingsel v. Jordan le Bishop, tried before Stephen de Segrave and his fellows at a previous eyre in the county 'et quod ita sit ponit se super rotulos de itinere predicto.' The justices ordered the rolls to be searched and the case to be adjourned to the quindene of Easter at Wilton. Other adjournments followed³⁶¹; unfortunately the final judgement has not been found.

In the case of Isabel daughter of Geoffrey Barun v. William le Espicer of Winchester and Florence his wife for 15s. annual rent in the city, the demandant as 'forinseca' again cited the case above mentioned and traversed the finding of the whole community, as Thomas of Anvers had done before. An adjournment followed to the octave of Trinity 'eo quod predicta Isabella non protulit recordum,' and she did not appear. So William went *sine die*.

It is not impossible that there was some ground for the allegations made in these cases that the 'possession annale' only held good against the claims of persons dwelling in the city, and that this was actually at one time the case in Winchester as in London.³⁶² But by the reign of Edward I the citizens of Winchester would seem to have established a complete bar against the 'foreigner' as well as the 'resident.' It may be worth notice, however, that in the case³⁶³ of Ralph de Hautoft and Maud his sister v. Henry de Crondall, at the close of the reign of Henry III, the whole community of the town of Winchester, after reciting their custom in the ordinary form, point out very carefully that it cannot be used to protect an unlawful intruder 'qui nullum jus nec colorem juris habet succedendi aliquo neque per successionem neque per feofamentum' even if he has enjoyed unchallenged seisin for a year and a day. A mere squatter could derive no benefit from the custom, which in such a case 'non excludit aliquem qui jus in eodem tenemento exigere voluerit.' There must have been either the 'solemn' feoffment or a succession to an ancestor, which would in itself involve some measure of municipal recognition.³⁶⁴

In testamentary matters and rules of inheritance the custom of Winchester retained in the 13th century very ancient features. Not only are we reminded of the Saxon *cwite*, the primitive hearth-gods may loom in the shadows behind the *filia asteraria*. The case³⁶⁵ of Henry Sharp and Aubrey his wife v. Henry le Clerk will furnish illustrations. Here the demandants by Aubrey's attorney sued for two parts of a messuage, &c., in Winchester, which they claimed as her right, of which she had been in seisin, taking esplees to the value of half a mark, &c.

tenements and delivered them at the next court to the nearest heir appearing, but anyone alleging himself a nearer heir or parcener had opportunity for making his claim good (cf. *Arch. Journ.* ix, 75).

³⁶⁵ Assize R. 778, m. 16 (40 Hen. III).

³⁵⁴ *Borough Customs*, ii, 44.

³⁵⁵ Statute of Glouc. cap. 4. Amended Westm. II, cap. 21.

³⁵⁶ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 74.

³⁵⁷ Assize R. 783, m. 22 (8 Edw. I).

³⁵⁸ Ibid. 790, m. 7 (15-17 Edw. I).

³⁵⁹ Ibid. 783, m. 22 (8 Edw. I).

³⁶⁰ Ibid. ³⁶¹ Assize R. 1002, m. 54.

³⁶² Bateson, *Borough Customs*, i, 270.

³⁶³ Assize R. 779, m. 13 (56 Hen. III).

³⁶⁴ After the death of every tenant in fee the bailiffs took a simple seisin of his

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Henry le Clerk summoned as vouches John le Osfevre and Maud his wife, who denied Aubrey's right, inasmuch as the messuage in dispute and three other messuages within the city were formerly the right and inheritance of one Aylwin (*Allelini*) father of Aubrey and Maud. He on his death-bed bequeathed (*legavit*) according to the custom of the city of Winchester to each of his daughters one of those messuages; to wit, one to Aubrey, one to Maud and a third to his third daughter Erneburga, while the fourth messuage (apparently the one in dispute) he assigned to his wife Maud as freebench (*tenendum in liberum bancum*) during her lifetime, with reversion on her death to Nicholas the son of Aylwin. Both Nicholas and Maud, the widow, died. Hence after the decease of Maud, the widow, the messuage in question was shared (*partitum*) between Aubrey, Maud and Erneburga, and the vouches said that Henry and Aubrey were in seisin of their purparty of the messuage aforesaid. Then Henry and Aubrey by Aubrey's attorney declared that neither of Aubrey's sisters ought to have or could have any part in the messuage in dispute, and utterly denied that Aylwin had ever in his life assigned³⁶⁶ any messuage to Aubrey. Nay, rather they declared that Aylwin assigned to Maud and similarly to the aforesaid Erneburga a certain part of his tenements which he had bought (*que habuit de perquisitu suo*) in the city of Winchester, because Maud was then married (*desponsata*) to her husband John, and likewise Erneburga was about to marry someone else. Also Henry and Aubrey were in seisin of a certain messuage by assignment from Aylwin, and they said that because Aubrey remained with Aylwin at his death, of her own free will (*inconsulta*) and alone at the hearth (*in astere*), after the death of Maud, Aylwin's widow, she entered alone into the aforesaid messuage as the hearth-daughter (*filia asteraria*) according to the custom of the city, and was for some time alone in seisin thereof. Both sides demanded a jury, but ultimately came to terms and a chirograph was made.

It was doubtless desirable that this family squabble should be arranged promptly and in a friendly way, but we may be permitted to regret the loss of a verdict which might have thrown further light on the matters in dispute. A decision³⁶⁷ of the reign of Edward II shows that devise of realty was allowed in the soke as well as in the city, since 'tenementa in soka Wyntonie sunt legabilia.' There were, however, restrictions against leaving land in mortmain without licence, for in 1298 we hear³⁶⁸ that the bishop benefits by '4s. from the rent of the tenement of John le Ironmonger seized into the lord's hands because Richard le Porter bequeathed that rent in mortmain.' A few cases relating to the custom of Winchester as it affected dower, and also the husband's right under certain conditions to alienate his wife's land, are found on the rolls. In a case³⁶⁹ in which Maud formerly wife of Adam Churmund sued Roger of Dunstaple for one-third of 17s. rent in Winchester,

and also William Churmund for one-third of 46s. also in the city, both defendants answer that 'the rents aforesaid are in the city of Winchester where no such writ of dower runs or at any time ought to run since all holding lands in the city of Winchester have received their dower *de tercio* at the church porch.'

As to the husband's right in certain cases to alienate his wife's *maritagium*, Professor Maitland has pointed out³⁷⁰ that there is much to suggest that the law in time past has upheld dispositions by the husband of the wife's land if he was driven to them by want, and he cites the well-known case in *Bracton's Note Book* dealing with land in the suburb of Winchester. One or two suits which further illustrate this matter are to be found on the rolls of the itinerant justices. Some twenty years after the date of Bracton's case we hear³⁷¹ of Christian widow of Robert Sigayn demanding from Edmund Silvester a messuage in Bredenstrete as her dower. Edmund answers that she ought not to have it since Robert her late husband sold the messuage in Christian's presence, and further he alleges that the custom of the city of Winchester is such that a husband can validly (*bene*) sell 'jus et hereditatem, maritagium et dotem uxoris sue' without her being able to claim anything therein, provided that she herself consents to the sale on account of their necessity, 'et per hoc testatum est per majorem et probos homines civitatis.' So Edmund goes without day and Christian takes nothing by this writ. In a similar case³⁷² on the rolls of the same eyre, Alice la Burgeise v. Henry Butcher, the defendant answered that 'such is the custom of the city of Winchester that the husband can sell the right, inheritance and marriage-portion of his wife in the presence of his wife, and that such sale is firm and stable for ever.' Alice could not deny she was present at the sale, so lost her case and was in mercy. Here there is no mention of urgent want. All turned on the presence of the wife at the sale with its implication of consent to the husband's act.³⁷³

Besides these illustrations there are frequent allusions on the 13th-century Assize Rolls to the many well-known privileges of the citizens of Winchester, their right of local justice,³⁷⁴ their exception from the esoin *de malo lecti*, battle and the grand assize in proceedings on a writ of right and other peculiarities too numerous to mention here. But one final illustration from a *Year Book*³⁷⁵ of 34 Edward I may show the occasional inconvenience arising from Winchester custom, when a city decision was questioned in the courts at Westminster. A writ of false judgement was brought against Winchester suitors, but out of twenty-seven only twenty entered an appearance. Willoughby, plaintiff's counsel, remarked on this and prayed a writ against the defaulters. On the other side was Westcote, who replied: 'There are no suitors in the court of Winchester, but when a writ of right is brought they summon the townspeople. But the serjeants would not come nor the traders, who have business to do,

examine the wife in the absence of the husband.

³⁷⁴ That they asserted vigorously on several occasions in the reign of Edward I. Some interesting cases will be found entered in B.M. Stowe MS. 846, 39 d. and 41 d.

³⁷⁵ Horwood, op. cit. (Rolls Ser.), p. 116 et seq.

³⁶⁶ This reference is to the disputed messuage.

³⁶⁷ Assize R. 794, m. 5 (19-20 Edw. II).

³⁶⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 27, no. 159316 (17 John de Pontoise).

³⁶⁹ Assize R. 779, m. 11 (56 Hen. III).

³⁷⁰ Hist. Engl. Law, ii, 412.

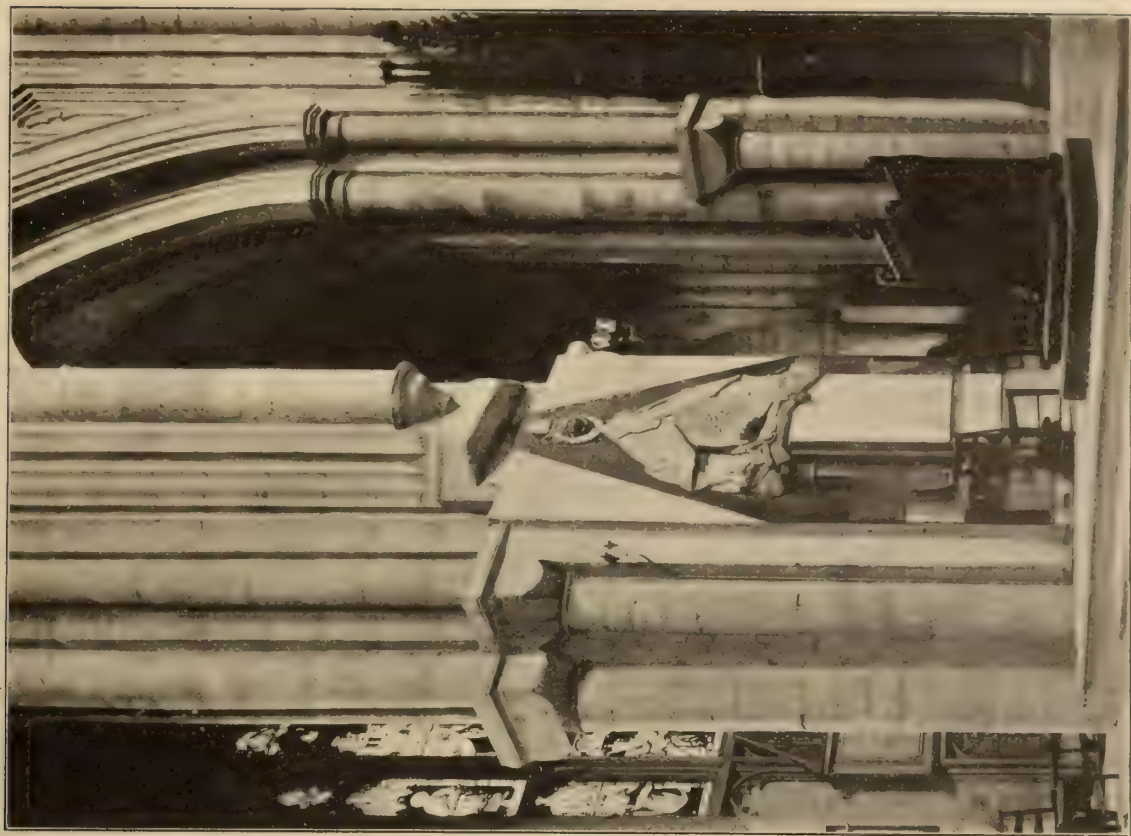
³⁷¹ Assize R. 776, m. 22 (32-33 Hen. III).

³⁷² Ibid. m. 20.

³⁷³ For a later and fuller statement of this custom of Winchester see roll cited by Pike, *Year Bk.* 18 Edw. III, 377. The ratification by the wife in the city court gave to the feoffment the force of a fine in the King's Court, according to this plea. Both in the soke and the city it was the practice in these cases to



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : WEST DOOR



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : PIERS AT NORTH-EAST OF NAVE

WINCHESTER

for it would be a hardship if all the people of Winchester should be here; wherefore we pray that you will accept the record.' Said Willoughby: 'Seven who were summoned are defaulters,' and Chief Justice Hengham replied: 'Sue a writ to make the rest come.' Westcote again interposed with a prayer that they might make their record before Sir Peter when he went on the Southampton eyre (*quant il vendre en pays*), a favour which had been allowed before. But Hengham was inexorable. 'You shall not have it,' said he.

No particular account can be given of the soke or liberty of the **WINCHESTER** Bishop of Winchester during the century and a half which followed the Conquest. That changes in its extent took place we know; but except in the case of the removal of the New Minster from the city to the suburb the actual facts are hard to disentangle. In the last year of Henry III, however, a Winchester jury³⁷⁶ declared that the aldermanry which was Thomas le Marshal's outside Westgate, as well as the aldermanry of Gilbert le Cordwainer outside Northgate, were wont to sue with the city of Winchester at the sheriff's tourn and pay their share with the citizens³⁷⁷ till Peter des Roches withdrew their suit to the injury of the king. Eight or nine years later a similar jury³⁷⁸ presented that the suburb outside Eastgate and Southgate was at one time in the hands of the king, and shared with the citizens *scottis et geldis* until the time of Bishop Peter, who had appropriated it, and the jurors said further that his successor William de Ralegh had also seised a moiety of a street (*vici*) outside Northgate and the moiety of a street outside Westgate, and thus the tenants there escaped the burdens laid on the citizens by the king. There may be some confusion in the second of these presentments, but the earlier is very definite and specific. From the dearth of material available, any explanation suggested must be tentative only. But it is possible that John restored to his staunch lieutenant a portion of the ancient liberty conveyed therefrom by a former king or encroached upon by the city in the flushed prosperity of the 12th century.

In the early 13th century, as later, the main portion of the soke lay outside the city walls, especially beyond Eastgate, Kingsgate, Southgate, Northgate, and at Sparkford, but it also extended within the walls, and the rents of assize derived from Gar Street and Tanner Street especially reached a considerable sum. Amongst the most valuable of the local possessions of the bishop were the various mills; but their farms, or, if in his hands, their issues, were not accounted for by the bailiff of the soke, and after the middle of the 13th century were generally included in the returns of the manor of Wolvesey.

The chief administrator of the soke at the close of the 13th century was the bailiff, who, usually chosen from the substantial inhabitants, was often also a citizen of Winchester. He received a regular yearly salary of £3 os. 10d., and seems to have held office

at the episcopal pleasure. He was generally assisted by two 'servientes' or serjeants, who were paid 5s. a year each with an extra offering of 1d. at Christmas and Easter. In addition to these payments there were doubtless various perquisites and fees and occasional grants of clothing. About 1292³⁷⁹ we read in the soke accounts: 'In alms' to Elyas the serjeant 5s. toward his coat (*ad tunicam*), 'qui multum servivit in illo servicio et nunc impotens est sui,' but this was a kindly remembrance for an old servant whose working days were done.

The police duties of the soke were overseen by aldermen or tithingmen, who appear to have been relieved in their year of office of some at least of the local rates, as we occasionally hear of a man whose tenement was liable to 'brugable' paying 'nichil hoc anno quia est aldermannus.'³⁸⁰ When criminals escaped the aldermanries or tithings to which they belonged were amerced. Notable examples of this occurred in the year 1249, no doubt in connexion with the episode of the Brabant merchants and the king's wine so vividly told by Matthew of Paris. Then three aldermanries³⁸¹ of the soke, those of John Le Bal, Benet Smith and William Cutler, were fined half a mark each for the escape of suspected criminals, in the first two cases the offender being the alderman himself, and a similar amount was exacted from the 'fee' of Durngate, 'quia receperunt Willelmum de la Legh extra decimam.' That year, too, the bishop's treasury received several payments, the price of the chattels of felons who had eligned themselves and of outlaws seeking the nearest port. Sometimes the aldermanry received a local designation, and in the next reign³⁸² the aldermanry of Sparkford is recorded as paying 12d. 'pro contemptu,' while Henry Browning,³⁸³ 'tunc aldermannus dicti vici de Wode Strete,' witnesses a conveyance of the old Jewish burying-ground in the soke with six houses in Wood Street and other tenements.³⁸⁴

The chief court of the soke was popularly known as the Cheyney Court, from the oak beneath the shadow of which it was originally held, its ordinary sessions being fixed for the Thursday in each week. It took cognizance of foreign pleas³⁸⁵ as well as those of dwellers within the soke, and suit was owed to it by many tenants on the Hampshire manors of the bishop. The Thursday in Michaelmas week was the occasion of a more solemn session known as the 'burghmot,' when presentments as to civil and criminal matters and inquisitions 'de totez choses touchaunz la corune et de la pees' were made by the aldermen and a jury of twelve. About Martinmas the bailiff by his ministers inspected the measures used in the soke, and offenders against the assize were duly amerced. Another boroughmote was held on the Thursday following the Hock Day of Easter, and soon after this the measures were again inspected, and on Whitsun Eve at the church of St. John the faults of the tapeners, the chief craftsmen of the soke, were faithfully dealt with. Indeed, the bishop reaped

³⁷⁶ Assize R. 780, m. 21.

³⁷⁷ 'Facere pro porcione sua sicut cives Wintonie.'

³⁷⁸ Assize R. 784, m. 33.

³⁷⁹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 27, no. 159313 (10 J. de Pontoise).

³⁸⁰ Ibid. no. 159317 (18 J. de Pontoise). It is possible, however, that aldermen were forbidden to brew. Compare the case

of the Mayor of Winchester in later times.

³⁸¹ Ibid. bdle. 24, no. 159290 (1248-9).

³⁸² Ibid. bdle. 26, no. 159305 (1 J. de Pontoise), 1283.

³⁸³ Ibid. bdle. 27, no. 159318 (19 J. de Pontoise), 1300.

³⁸⁴ At the close of the 18th century in the West Soke there existed a constable

and the three tithingmen of Kingsgate Street, Hyde Street and Sparkford, and in the East Soke a constable and three tithingmen, those of St. John's, St. Peter Chesehill and Milland (*Hants Repository*), ii, 305.

³⁸⁵ Si plec seit de denzens auerunt aiornement de 8 iours e de foreyns 15 iours (Egerton MS. 2418, fol. 60 d.).

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a harvest of fines for offences against the assize, night-working³⁸⁶ and similar misdemeanours, and also profited by the issue of licences to set up looms or take on apprentices and journeymen. Such entries as these are a special feature of the records of the soke. Other especially local offences were in connexion with the numerous mills,³⁸⁷ since careless management of the mill-races often led to serious floods after a continuance of rain. Amongst the more exceptional offences may be mentioned the burning of sea-coal (*pro carbone maris arso*), for which the offender,³⁸⁸ in all probability a lime-burner, was fined 1s. in 1296-7. Occasionally deeds of conveyance were entered on the Plea or Account Rolls,³⁸⁹ and from 3d. to 5d. was usually spent yearly in parchment by the bailiff or the clerk who wrote the roll. Besides the ordinary sessions, it may be mentioned that the bishop's seneschal and the justice of the Court of Pavilion held a sitting of the Cheyney Court³⁹⁰ at the pavilion on St. Giles' Hill on the first day of the fair to summon³⁹¹ the free suitors of the soke and several other tenants of the prior (of St. Swithun's) who owed the service of grand serjeanty to the bishop in order that they might do their yearly service of policing the fair. During its duration, however, the Pavilion Court³⁹² superseded the ordinary court of the soke, and indeed all other tribunals within seven leagues of St. Giles' Down.

At the end of the 18th century the two borough-motes of the soke were still held annually on the old dates, the Thursday after Hock Monday and the Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day, under the name of Court Leets, while the Cheyney Court, still belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, was held every Thursday, except the red-letter saints' days, in the Close of Winchester, where the bailiff of the soke still presided as judge. The process of the Cheyney Court was then regarded as speedy and the costs less than in the superior courts. In consequence it was frequently resorted to for the recovery of debts, of which it held cognizance to any amount if the parties lived in the liberty.³⁹³ Indeed, it did not cease to exist until the year 1835.

Besides the Cheyney Court the soke seems to have possessed from an early period a court of pie powder in connexion with the market, for as early as the forty-fourth year of Henry III we hear of 'Amerciamenta mercati in Soka Wyntonie,'³⁹⁴ when Aylwin le Tapener, Roger le Otterhunter and Piers Horsenemayn were amerced at the rate of 1s. each for false measure. By the 15th century, in its day of decline,³⁹⁵ it is referred to specifically under the name of a pie-powder court. In 1487-8 the receipts were nil, while the

perquisites of the Cheyney Court and the two boroughmotes produced 22s. 4d. Two years after the perquisites, 'Curie tente per ballivum in Soka Wyntonie cum duobus burgmotis,' were slightly less, 21s. 10d., but the court of pie powder, also 'held by the bailiff,' brought in 13d.

The chief rates levied from ancient times in the soke were 'Aquagium,' Spongable and Brugable. Of these the 'Aquagium,' as its name implies, was a species of water-rate paid by certain mills for their mill-races and apparently the ground on which they were built. In the reign of King John³⁹⁶ the 'Aquagium' amounted to £4, £1 each being paid by the mills of the Hospital of St. Cross, of Jocelin the Queen's brother,^{396a} of William de Mohun and of the Abbess of St. Mary. Although certain of these mills soon passed into other hands, £4 continued to be the average³⁹⁷ rate paid till early in the 14th century. About the end of its first decade³⁹⁸ the site of the mill at one time held by Adam Poveray was recovered by the process of the 'stake' into the bishop's hands, and only the mills of the abbess, of William le Wayte and of Robert de Thorncombe continued to pay their £1 a year each for water. After this £3 was the normal amount derived from this source up to about the period of the Black Death (1349). In the rolls³⁹⁹ for the year 1350-1 we read that nothing was received from the water-rate of Thomas de Thorncombe's mill, *quia ibidem ponitur stachia*, while Adam Poveray's mill had long disappeared. It is possible that Thorncombe's mill was again at work for a short time, but it was finally abandoned, and the site of the mill of the abbess had also been recovered by the bishop at least as early as the reign⁴⁰⁰ of Richard II, as nothing worth distraint was found there. By the close of the reign⁴⁰¹ of Henry V even the remaining 20s. from Wayte's mill was no longer forthcoming, for it had tumbled down and there was nothing to distraint. As a very minor set-off to this loss of £4 a year, the place of St. Mary's Mill had been granted to John Burford (or Durford),⁴⁰² a smith 'pro petra fabri vocata gryndynston vertente,' at 12d. a year on the condition that he erected there no other kind of water mill or fulling mill. After his death other smiths followed him, as William Bere and then Robert Hankyn, who was still paying 12d. a year in the reign⁴⁰³ of Henry VII. It is possible that by the 15th century the available water-power was insufficient for so many mills as at an earlier time, and we know that in the reign of Henry V the bailiff of the soke was holding the more profitable demesne mills at farm. On the history of these a few words may be allowed.

³⁸⁶ The earliest detailed accounts of the perquisites of the soke court (1245-6) show us three craftsmen fined one shilling each for this offence (Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 23, no. 159288).

³⁸⁷ 'Et de 6d. de Johanne de Wiltes pro assisa stachie aque fracta,' &c. (Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 55, no. 159458½ [7 Bp. H. Woodlock]).

³⁸⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 27, no. 159315.

³⁸⁹ Ibid.

³⁹⁰ 'Une courte de la Sok de Wyncestre qe serra nome de la cheyne' (Egerton MS. 2418, fol. 59 d.).

³⁹¹ Ibid.

³⁹² For enrolment of deeds in settle-

ment of a local dispute at the Pavilion Court, Wed. after St. Giles, 30 Edw. I, see Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 53, no. 159448 (21 John de Pontoise).

³⁹³ *Hampshire Repository*, ii, 290. The liberty was extensive, and included the Hampshire manors of the see of Winchester.

³⁹⁴ Entered on the Marshal's Account, 18 J. de Pontoise, 1297-8; Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 27, no. 159317.

³⁹⁵ Ibid. bde. 5, no. 155846 and 155847 (1 Courtenay and 3 Courtenay).

³⁹⁶ Ibid. bde. 22.

^{396a} Mr. Round points out that this was Jocelin who obtained from Henry I's widow Queen Adeliza the honour of

Petworth and was ancestor of the Percys.

³⁹⁷ With occasional exceptions. For example, in 1231 or thereabout the mill of William de Mohun was seized into the bishop's hand 'pro defectu servicii' (Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 23, no. 159282). Again in 1235 Jocelin's mill, which Henry Prince then held in fee, paid 26s. 8d., but as a rule each of these mills during the 13th century paid £1 as the normal rate.

³⁹⁸ Ibid. bde. 29, no. 159328.

³⁹⁹ Ibid. bde. 36, no. 159360.

⁴⁰⁰ Ibid. bde. 42, no. 159392 (1385).

⁴⁰¹ Ibid. bde. 48, no. 159420.

⁴⁰² Both spellings occur on the rolls.

⁴⁰³ Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 5, no. 155846.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : SOUTH AISLE

WINCHESTER

The receipts either in farm or actual issues of the demesne mills of the bishop in and near Winchester were of considerable value, and in the earlier part of the 13th century were not included in the soke accounts, but rendered under the heading of the mills of Winchester. After 1265⁴⁰⁴ they were included in the accounts of the estate of Wolvesey. In the year⁴⁰⁵ 1213-14 the mills of the bishop in and about Winchester were seven in number. Of these the mill of 'Draiton' was farmed by the hospital of St. Cross at £4 10s. a year, while Adam Bule and Walter son of Elyas rendered account of the farm of the mills of Sparkford, Barton, Crepestre,^{405a} Flodstock and Segrimswell to the amount of £14 13s. 4d. The Durngate Mill was individually the most important of all, and farmed at £7 by Edward Alwele. All these were almost certainly mills for grain and malt, and there is nothing on the extant rent rolls to suggest⁴⁰⁶ that a fulling mill was worked in connexion with any of these till about the year 1231, when we hear of a fulling mill farmed at 20s. In the civil war at the close of the reign of John the Winchester mills suffered severely, those of Flodstock, Barton and Sparkford being burnt down or otherwise destroyed, but in the following reign they generally appreciated in value up to the period of the Barons' War. Afterwards there was a slight falling off, but in 1272 the aggregate amount⁴⁰⁷ derived from this source was larger than it had been in 1213-14. The fulling mill was farmed at £1 a year and the St. Cross Mill at £5. The Sparkford Mill, however, which formerly brought in £3, only produced 8s. 3d., as no one was anxious to lease it. The Barton Mill was farmed at £5, but the Flodstock Mill at 7 marks, instead of the usual 8, owing to the making of a road and ditch (*via et fossato*) by the citizens of Winchester; Crepestre Mill and Segrim's Mill were leased at £2 a year and 7 marks respectively, and Durngate Mill remained at its old farm of £7. At the beginning of the reign⁴⁰⁸ of Edward II the aggregate receipts show an increase. The fulling mill, the Barton Mill and the mill of St. Cross were at the old farm, but Flodstock Mill had appreciated to £5, Segrim's Mill to £6, and Durngate Mill to no less than £11 6s. On the other hand, the Crepestre Mill had disappeared altogether, and the mill of Sparkford had been granted by charter to Master Alan the carpenter by the late Bishop John of Pontoise in fee at a yearly ground rent of 1 mark. A sum of 3s. was also being received annually as rent for a certain stream of water flowing through the garden of St. Cross.

Two years⁴⁰⁹ before the Black Death we find a further total appreciation in value, especially as regards Segrim's Mill and Durngate Mill, but Flodstock Mill was in the lord's hands for lack of a lessee, and its issues produced rather less than half the previous farm. The farm of the Barton Mill had also declined from £5 to £3 3s. The Black Death⁴¹⁰ did not immediately affect the revenue derived from most of the mills to any grave extent, except in the

case of Segrim's Mill. Two years before the issues had been £9 13s. 1½d. Now they were not more than £6 6s. 1d. 'pro defectu molendini per pestilenciam.' At Durngate Mill the issues fell less than 10s., from £12 9s. 5½d. to £12, and at Flodstock from £2 8s. 3½d. to £2 1s. In 1350-1 the issues⁴¹¹ at Flodstock had fallen still further to 19s. 8d. 'pro defectu secte ad idem'; at Durngate they had recovered to £12 14s. 3d., and the continued low return of £5 18s. 11d. at Segrim's Mill is explained by the note that it stood idle half the year for rebuilding.

The 'second pestilence' of 1361 seems to have done as much harm in and about Winchester as the Black Death itself, and possibly, coming on the heels of the other, its cumulative effect was more crushing; but, whatever was the case generally, most of the demesne mills had largely recovered by the second decade⁴¹² of the 15th century. Flodstock Mill only had by 1419 disappeared altogether (*omnino prostratus*). The fulling mill known as King's Mill was still leased at 20s., the mill of St. Cross at £5, and the little stream in the garden of the hospital still brought in 3s. a year to the treasury of Wolvesey. At Sparkford, too, the mill which had been Master Alan's still paid 1 mark a year. Durngate Mill, Segrim's Mill and a second fulling mill near Priors Barton were all leased to John Arnald on a twenty-four years' lease, which still had eleven years to run, at a rent of 40 marks a year. Soon after this the king's fulling mill near the Barton Bridge was apparently abandoned by the lessees, and by the reign⁴¹³ of Henry VII no profit was being derived either from that or from the mill of St. Cross, which was level with the ground. But the stream flowing through the garden of the hospital still cost the brethren the old rent. The mill at Sparkford also lay in ruin, and nothing worthy of distraint was found there to satisfy the arrears. But the other mills had actually risen in value. The fulling mill at Priors Barton with the fishery appurtenant was farmed at £9, while the rent of four corn mills at Segrim's Mill and Durngate, with the meadows adjacent, reached £23 8s. 4d. There was also at this time a fulling mill at Durngate leased to Stephen Bramden at £5 a year. We are unable in this place to trace further the history of the demesne mills of the bishop, but it may be noticed that, compared with the corn mills, the fulling mills furnished in the late 15th century a much larger proportion of the returns than they had done in the 13th century.

In the earliest rent roll extant⁴¹⁴ of the temporalities of the see of Winchester we have a record of a rate of 18s. levied in the soke derived 'de minister[io] rotarum [or rotariorum].' At a later period this rate is rubricated as 'Spongabulum,' 'Spengabulum' or even 'Speyngabulum.' There is no indication in the rolls of the 13th century of the exact nature of this rate, which, if the Latin name is any guide, might either be a 'rouage' tax or an impost levied

⁴⁰⁴ Perhaps even before this, but our series of rolls is defective.

⁴⁰⁵ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 22, no. 159272.

^{405a} This name still survives. It is given to the junction of the streams below the 'pumping station.'

⁴⁰⁶ As, however, there were fulling mills

at Alresford and Waltham quite early in the century, the silence of the rent rolls is perhaps not conclusive.

⁴⁰⁷ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 24, no. 159299 (4 Nicholas of Ely).

⁴⁰⁸ Ibid. bdle. 28, no. 159322 (3 Henry Woodlock).

⁴⁰⁹ Ibid. bdle. 35, no. 159356.

⁴¹⁰ Ibid. bdle. 35, no. 159358.

⁴¹¹ Ibid. bdle. 36, no. 159360.

⁴¹² Ibid. bdle. 48, no. 159420 (15 Henry Beaufort).

⁴¹³ Ibid. bdle. 5, no. 155847 (3 Peter Courtenay).

⁴¹⁴ H. Hall, *Pipe R. of Bp. of Winchester*, 77.

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on the wheelwright's craft. But in the 15th century at least Spongable would seem to have been an impost on carriers, for in 1488 we hear⁴¹⁵ that it amounted to 3*s.* 8*d.*, and was derived 'de ministris cur[ie] cariantibus carbonem, syndres, lathez, rotas et alia in Soka Wintonie.'

The amount derived from this source fluctuated considerably during the first sixty years of the 13th century, being usually rather under 18*s.* than above it, though in the second year⁴¹⁶ of Aymer de Lusignan it reached, if the clerk is correct, no less than 29*s.* 6*d.* A rapid declension followed the Barons' War, and during the reigns of Edward I, his son and the early years of his grandson it was usually farmed at 5*s.* In the year of the Black Death, 1348-9, nothing was received from this rate, since, as the accountants⁴¹⁷ put it, 'nulli venerunt.' Two years after it produced 2*s.* 8*d.* For a long while after this it fluctuated in amount between 2*s.* and 3*s.*, and, as already mentioned, in the reign of Henry VII produced 3*s.* 8*d.*—slightly over a quarter of the amount returned in 1208-9.

One other rate remains to be mentioned—Brugable or Burgable,⁴¹⁸ as it was sometimes termed. Numberless notices on the rent rolls of the 13th and 14th centuries prove conclusively that this was a tax levied on certain ancient tenements when ale was brewed there. As early as 1247-8 we read in a roll of the fifth year of William de Ralegh⁴¹⁹ a note by the accountant with respect to this tax: 'De cetero dicatur de quibus et quot vicibus braciaverunt.' Again and again we have such entries as follow: 'And⁴²⁰ 5*d.* from John de Holonde. And 5*d.* from a certain woman brewing in the tenement of Richard le Porter.' Or 'From⁴²¹ the tenement of Piers of Portsmouth nothing because he did not brew.' This rate may be said to have shown from the middle of the 13th to the 15th century a continuous decline. In 1208-9 it produced 16*s.*,⁴²² and it does not seem to have varied to any great extent from this figure in normal years until the Barons' War.⁴²³ In 1267, however,⁴²⁴ it was 12*s.* 11*d.*, and by the early years⁴²⁵ of Edward III had again fallen nearly 50 per cent. to 6*s.* 7½*d.* In the year⁴²⁶ of the Black Death it reached 3*s.* 10½*d.* Two years after⁴²⁷ it had recovered to 4*s.* 7*d.*, but apparently fell again after the second pestilence of 1361, for even in 1387 the figure⁴²⁸ reached was only 3*s.* 4*d.* The 15th century brought a further decline. In 1419 this rate⁴²⁹ produced only 10*d.*, and by the reign of Henry VII nothing at all.⁴³⁰ If the tax was a general brewing tax levied on all brewers, the utter collapse of the 15th century is inexplicable, as it can hardly be supposed that brewing had ceased to be practised in the soke. The probable explanation is that certain ancient tenements were alone liable to this rate if brewing were practised therein, and these had either become derelict or were avoided by brewers. Some colour is lent to this

hypothesis by the fact that even when the return to the rate was 'nil' the accountant carefully enumerated certain tenements which would have been liable if anyone had brewed therein.

The history of the soke during the later middle age to a great extent ran on parallel lines with that of the city. It suffered with the city during the civil troubles of the reign of John, and recovered like the city before the Barons' War. At its close, however, there was much poverty and distress in the suburb and consequent difficulty in getting in the full tale of rents. There was probably some revival until the outbreak of the Gascon War, but from that time, with occasional fluctuations, the course of the city and suburb was downward. The Black Death of 1348-9 accelerated the decadence, and still more, in its cumulative effect, the second pestilence⁴³¹ of 1361, after which many tenements were abandoned and lay in ruin. During the 15th century it is possible that the still active cloth manufacture of the soke, considerable in proportion to its area, may have rendered the decline of the suburb less rapid than that of the city proper. But in the next century the dissolution of the religious houses was a final blow to both city and suburb, and closed the great age of the capital of Wessex.

The close juxtaposition of the soke and city, with their separate administrative authorities and courts of law, occasionally led to conflict, but such collisions were perhaps less frequent than might be supposed. After the Barons' War the city fathers showed a certain soreness on account of the tendency of the textile craftsmen to settle in the suburb with its lighter taxes, and on one occasion at least during the following century there was serious trouble owing to the enforcement of the bishop's privileges at St. Giles' Fair. But on the whole the city and the soke were friendly enough. They were, indeed, largely interdependent. Winchester citizens of substance often held valuable property in the suburb; many of the bailiffs of the soke were citizens and members of the merchant gild.

The history of the Old Minster *CATHEDRAL* of Winchester, setting aside the legends of King Lucius, may be said to begin with the coming of St. Birinus in 635 and his conversion to Christianity of King Kynegils. Birinus having made his head-quarters at Dorchester (Oxon), the bishopric of Wessex was administered from thence till his fourth successor Hedda transferred his seat to Winchester, to the church which, as tradition records, Kynegils had founded. The design of this church can only be left to conjecture, but Wolstan in his poem on St. Swithun⁴³² mentions a tower, apparently a gateway tower, which seems to have stood at a little distance from the west end of the church. Whether St. Swithun, himself a great builder, did anything to the church is unknown, but

⁴¹⁵ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 5, no. 155846.

⁴¹⁶ Ibid. bdle. 53, no. 159447.

⁴¹⁷ Ibid. bdle. 35, no. 159358.

⁴¹⁸ The inversion of 'r' and its vowel is not unusual in old English; cf. A.-S. 'iernan' and modern 'run.'

⁴¹⁹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 55, no. 159457.

⁴²⁰ Ibid. bdle. 28, no. 159320. But note that John de Holonde did not pay brugable when alderman of his ward four

years before on account of his office (ibid. bdle. 27, no. 159317).

⁴²¹ Ibid. bdle. 28, no. 159323.

⁴²² H. Hall, *Pipe R. of Bp. of Winch.* 77.

⁴²³ In 1245-6 it was 15*s.* 1½*d.* (Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 23, no. 159288). In the second year of Aymer, Bishop-elect, 16*s.* 6½*d.* (ibid. bdle. 53, no. 159447).

⁴²⁴ Ibid. bdle. 24, no. 159295.

⁴²⁵ Ibid. bdle. 32, no. 159344 (9 J. de Stratford).

⁴²⁶ Ibid. bdle. 35, no. 159358.

⁴²⁷ Ibid. bdle. 36, no. 159362.

⁴²⁸ Ibid. bdle. 42, no. 159394.

⁴²⁹ Ibid. bdle. 48, no. 159420.

⁴³⁰ Ibid. bdle. 5, no. 155846 et seq.

⁴³¹ The roll of accounts draws a distinction between the 'Defectus Redditus' prior to the 'second pestilence' and those resulting from it.

⁴³² *Acta Sanctorum*, July, s.v.

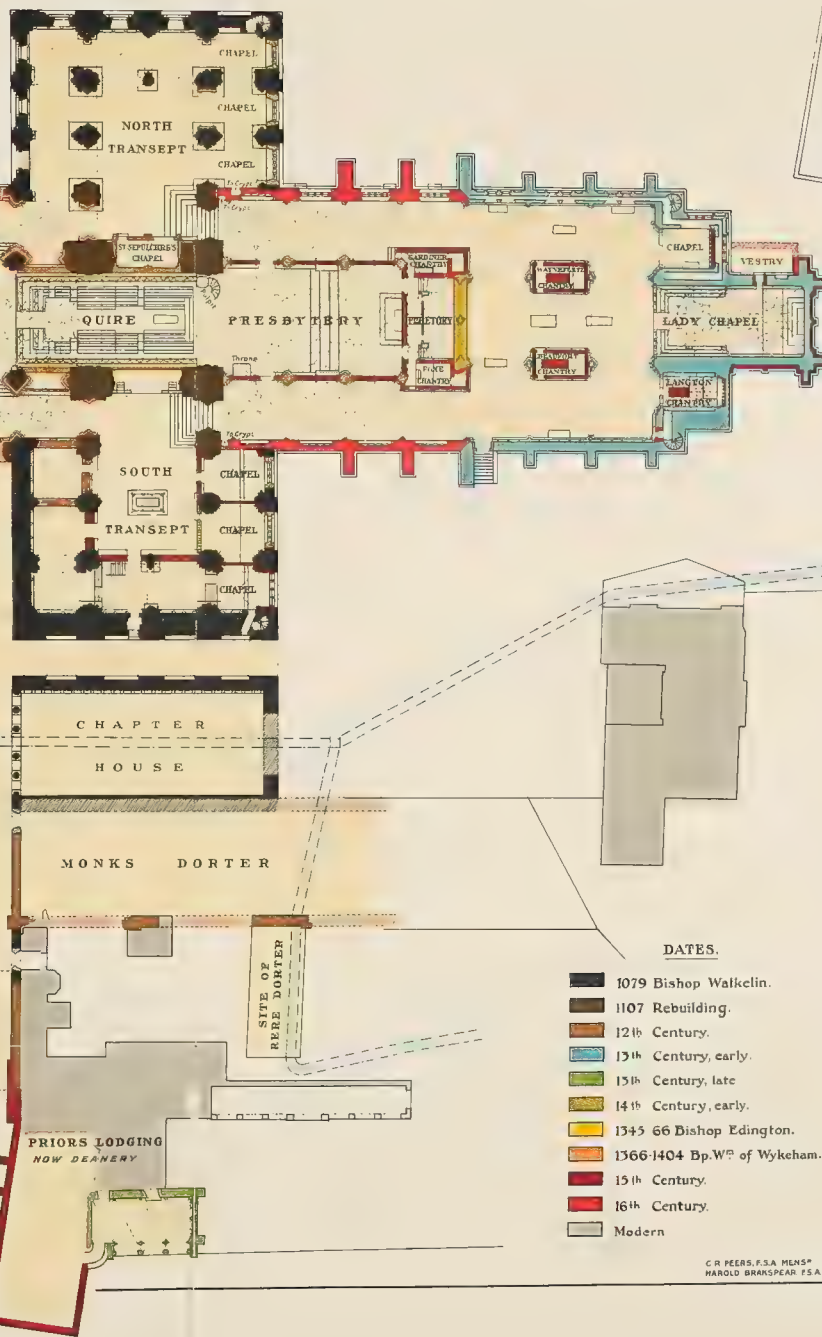
Winchester Cathedral & Priory.

SCALE OF FEET.
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M. Taylor & Co. Ltd. by Edin.

CLOISTER

SITE OF FRATER



DATES.

- 1079 Bishop Walkelin.
- 1107 Rebuilding.
- 12th Century.
- 13th Century, early.
- 13th Century, late.
- 14th Century, early.
- 1345 Bishop Edington.
- 1366-1404 Bp. W^m of Wykeham.
- 15th Century.
- 16th Century.
- Modern

C. R. PEERS, F.S.A. M.A.S.
MARCO BRANKSPEAR, F.S.A. DELT.

1817-1818

WINCHESTER

St. Athelwold (963-84) greatly enlarged it, or, according to the later account, completely rebuilt it. The poetical description of this church by Wolstan, printed in Mabillon's *Acta Sanctorum*, is unfortunately very obscure, but the church seems to have been finished by Bishop Elphege and to have had a central tower, north and south aisles, perhaps transepts, an eastern apse with a crypt beneath it and a forecourt at the west. The complexity of the building is very much insisted on by the poet, but not in terms which make the matter any clearer; the crypt and tower were the work of Elphege, but probably only as completions of a scheme left unfinished by St. Athelwold. The church was dedicated in 980 and again c. 993, the former date probably marking the completion of as much of the building as would suffice for holding services and the latter the end of the whole work. The tower is described at length and seems to have risen five stories above the roofs, with stair turrets at the angles and a spire crowned by a large gilt weathercock. There was also a large organ, which is the subject of an elaborate description.

Cnut was a great benefactor to Winchester and was buried in the Old Minster in 1035, and Stigand, who gave the great rood in the nave, was also buried there in 1069. But the duration of St. Athelwold's building was short. In 1079 Walkelin the first Norman bishop began the great church which still remains in part, and in 1093 it was far enough advanced to be ready for service. The Saxon church was abandoned on 8 April, St. Swithun's shrine was removed to the new church on 15 July, and on the 16th the workmen began to pull down the old church, leaving nothing but one *porticus* and the high altar. Next year these also were taken down and many relics of the saints found under the altar. From this record it is evident that the new church was on a different site from the old, and the reference in Rudborne to the chapel on the site of St. Swithun's grave, near the north door of the nave of the church, makes it almost certain that the old church stood to the north of the present nave and perhaps partly on the site of the north transept. The date of the completion of Walkelin's church is nowhere recorded, but the work to be seen at the west end of the nave above the main vault is of early character and probably not later than the first decade of the 12th century. The great tower over the crossing was at any rate finished by 1100, when William Rufus was buried beneath it. It fell in 1107, probably on account of the badness of the foundation (peat overlying gravel), and the adjoining parts of both transepts were reconstructed when the tower was rebuilt. There was a second tower to the church, which was begun and finished in 1200, and as this clearly was not one of those prepared for but never completed at the outer angles of both transepts, it is probably to be connected with the foundations which exist beyond the west end of the present nave.

The first enlargement of Walkelin's plan took place in 1202, when Bishop Godfrey de Lucy began to build the Lady chapel with its flanking chapels and the aisled building from which they open eastwards, the object being clearly to provide not only a Lady chapel but an adequate place for the shrine of St. Swithun, with a procession path round it. The work evidently went on slowly and changes of design are noticeable, but unfortunately from this time the documentary

evidence for the church is lamentably deficient and the building itself is its only historian. Walkelin's eastern chapel, with the ambulatory and east ends of the aisles of his presbytery, was destroyed in the 13th century, and early in the 14th century the work of rebuilding the presbytery was begun from the east; there was, however, a break in the work, which was resumed later in the same century and carried as far as the east piers of the tower. This part is probably due to Bishop Edington (1345-66), who at the end of his episcopate was rebuilding the west end of the nave. It is to be presumed that this latter work was undertaken on account of the ruinous state of the west front of Walkelin's church.

William of Wykeham (1366-1404) seems to have done some work on the church early in his episcopate, about 1371, but his many other occupations prevented him from paying serious attention to his cathedral till 1393, when he took steps to raise a building fund, ordering the prior, sub-prior and convent to contribute a considerable amount yearly for seven years. In 1394, however, he seems to have undertaken the work of remodelling the nave on his own account and carried it on till his death in 1404, leaving its completion to his successors. The next structural work of any importance was the remodelling of the east bay of the Lady chapel, both bays being revaulted; this belongs to the time of Bishop Courtenay, 1486-92, and the vault of the south-east chapel was rebuilt in the time of his successor Thomas Langton, 1493-1500. The last bishop to make any considerable alteration was Richard Fox, 1500-28, who rebuilt the presbytery aisles with their vaults and the east gable of the presbytery, and added the flying buttresses and the high wooden vault there. He also inclosed the presbytery with stone screens which bear the date 1525.

Since his time the architectural history of Winchester Cathedral has been full of the minor repairs from which such a building is never exempt, but otherwise uneventful, until within the last decade the condition of the eastern part of the church became so unsound that its immediate repair and underpinning was necessary; nor was it found possible to stop there, but the whole of the transepts have now been treated in the same way and the work is being extended to the nave. The foundations, laid originally on the peat, are now being carried down to the gravel below, the whole work being made much more difficult by the fact that the gravel is well beneath the permanent water level of the site.

In spite of the rebuilding of its eastern arm and the remodelling of its nave, the complete plan of Walkelin's church can be laid down, though several details of the elevations must remain doubtful. It had an eastern arm of three bays with north and south aisles, an apse round which the aisles were continued as an ambulatory, square-ended chapels at the east of both aisles, having their east walls in line with the eastern limit of the apse, and beyond the apse to the east an aisleless apsidal chapel. All this



Lucy. Gules three lucas or.

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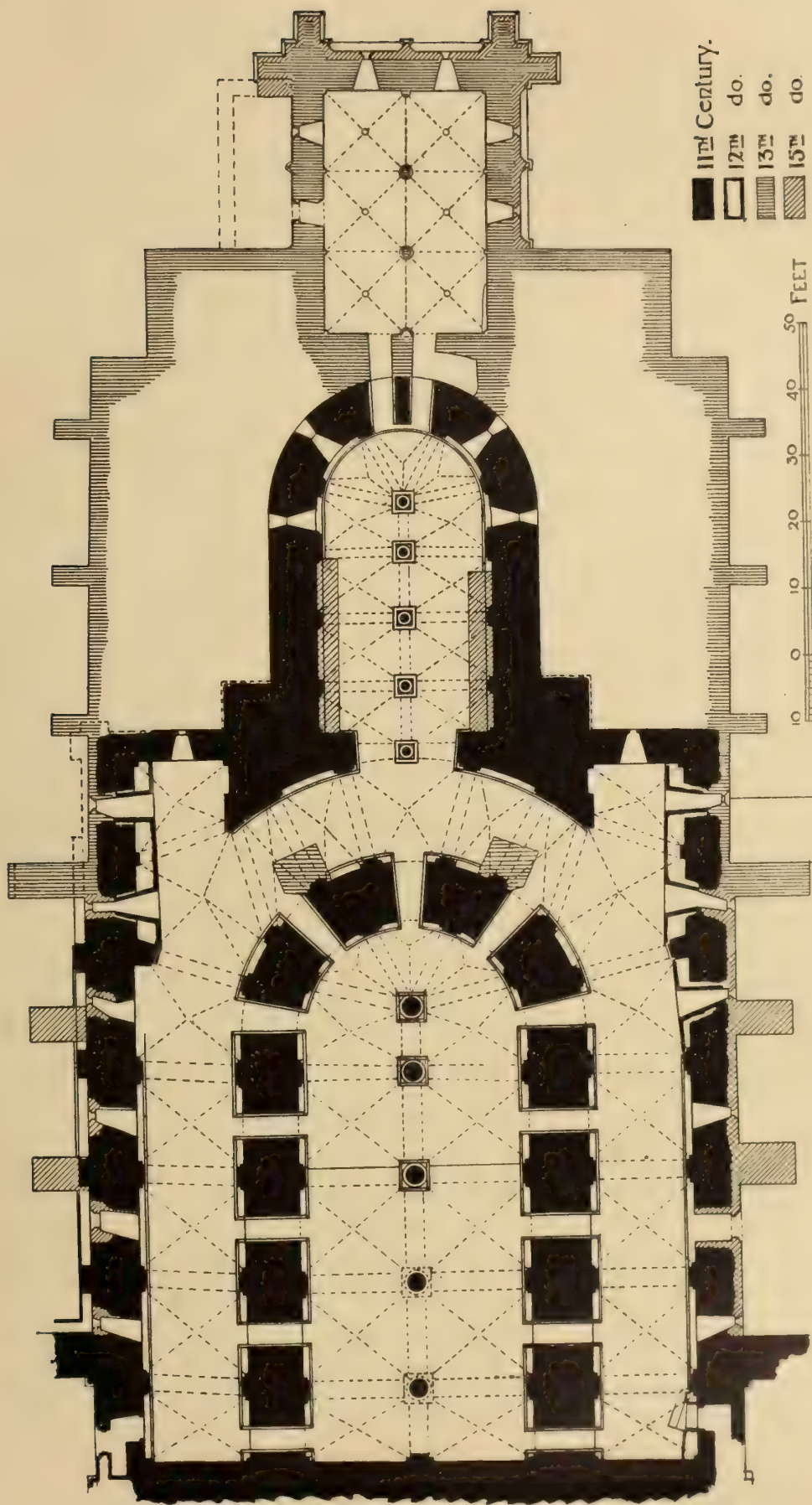
is demonstrated by the original crypts which remain practically in perfect condition, and of the upper works the levels of the triforium and clearstory and the springing of the aisle vaults can be deduced from the remains of their western bays against the eastern piers of the central tower. The piers of the main arcade were doubtless like those in the transepts, but the arcade round the apse had large circular columns, the base of one of these remaining in Gardiner's chantry on the north side of the feretory. It is, however, very difficult to understand the design of the square-ended eastern chapels of the aisles, which may have been carried up as towers flanking the junction of the principal eastern chapel with the apse. In this connexion it is interesting to note the evidence of a similar arrangement in the 13th-century east end of the church.

Walkelin's central tower was entirely removed after its fall in 1107, unless parts of its piers remain cased by the 12th-century work of the existing tower, but his transepts remain with no very considerable alteration, with east and west aisles, and tribunes connecting the aisles at the outer end of each transept. The transepts are of three bays, the aisles vaulted with groined vaults, where the original vaults remain, while the main span has been designed for a flat ceiling, but now shows the plain roof timbers. The three stories of the elevation give the effect of being of equal height with each other, though as a matter of fact the main arcade is slightly taller than the triforium, and the triforium than the clearstory. The arches are everywhere square-edged and the capitals simple cushions, the masonry wide-jointed and the tooling coarse, and the attached shafts semicircular or a little more than a semicircle in plan. The main arcade has arches of two orders, the triforium pairs of arches under a single inclosing arch, and the clearstory plain single openings framing single round-headed windows and flanked by small arches opening from a wall passage. Between the bays a half-round shaft on a pilaster runs to the top of the wall. In the tribunes the main arches are of a single order and have a round column as a middle pier, the wall over the arches ending abruptly at the triforium floor level. A shaft is, however, carried up from the capital of the column, as if some stage to match the triforium had been originally designed, and at either end, where the tribune joins the triforium, a shaft and pilaster are set against the wall face, as between the normal bays, but end just above the level of the triforium capitals. The arrangement is meaningless, and the shaft was never carried up into the clearstory, as the treatment of the arcade opening to the wall passage shows, being here continuous between the main openings. The design of the transepts was altered during the progress of the work, it being proposed to build towers over the end bays of each aisle, and the piers are in consequence strengthened by additional members; but there are evidences of settlements probably caused by the extra weight of the towers, and it is probable that they were never finished. The absolute simplicity and lack of ornamental detail is extremely striking, though on the exterior this severity is relieved by billet-ornament on the string course below the triforium windows, and on the labels of all the principal windows. The gable of the south transept is also relieved by two tiers of blank arcades; that of the north transept has

been rebuilt in the 15th century, and now contains a rose window.

Enough is left of Walkelin's nave, after its transformation by Wykeham, to show that it was of the same general detail as the transepts. In the bays immediately west of the crossing some of the original capitals and shafts have been preserved, no doubt on account of the rood screen and side chapels which were not disturbed during the alterations. The 11th-century masonry has also in many cases been left standing in the piers, but cut back to the later section, the wide joints and smaller stones making it easily distinguishable from Wykeham's masonry. While the arches of the main arcade have been entirely removed, the inclosing arches of the triforium, with the walls above their level, remain almost intact, and above the present vault rise the tops of the shafts and pilasters dividing the bays. An interesting point to be noticed in this connexion is that these shafts occur only in alternate bays, with a few exceptions, as if the alternate shafts had stopped below the level of the clearstory, suggesting an alternate treatment of the bays of the nave, or possibly only of the clearstory, like that in the transepts. Several theories might be adduced, if space allowed. To the west of the nave as it now stands there exist very heavy foundations of a west front consisting of a square building flanked by oblong buildings, the south wall of the south oblong still standing to some height and forming part of a boundary wall to a garden. This has often been explained as a front flanked by two western towers, but it is much more likely that the square is the base of a single tower in the middle of the front, flanked by shallow western transepts; a form of plan akin to those of Ely and Bury St. Edmunds, though less developed, the scheme derived from Saxon prototypes. It is perhaps this single tower which explains the already quoted record of 1200, referred to above, in which case it must be assumed that its upper story was left unfinished until that time. The 11th-century crypt, as already said, remains in very complete condition, vaulted throughout with groined vaults of thickly plastered rubble, having, like other early vaults, ashlar courses at the springing of the groins. The entrances were from the north-west and south-west angles, opening to the west bays of the aisles of the presbytery; the north-west entrance, now opening to the east aisle of the transept, is still in use, and there is an external entrance in the fourth bay of the south aisle of the crypt. The nave of the crypt is vaulted in two spans, with a line of five round columns down the middle; the two western bays are now blocked up with rubble, and have doubtless been so since the fall and rebuilding of the central tower. In each bay are narrow arched openings to the aisles, which have small round-headed windows in each bay, and the eastern chapel is similarly planned with a row of columns down the middle and windows in each bay, being entered from the ambulatory of the crypt by a pair of round-headed arches springing from a central column. The cushion capital is here as in the upper church the usual form, but in some instances, as also once in the transepts, a plain chamfered capital occurs, giving a very archaic look to the work; it is akin to those of the sub-vault to the dorter at Westminster Abbey, which must date from c. 1060.

There are two wells in the crypt, one between the two eastern columns of the central arcade of the nave



PLAN OF CRYPT, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

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and one in the south-east chapel. The only structural alterations which have here taken place are the insertion of foundations for the later arcades in the ambulatory and the thickening of the outer walls of the north-east and south-east chapels, this latter apparently in the 12th century. The reason for it must remain doubtful. The 13th-century additions at the east of the church show, as has been noted, several evidences of alteration, and it is a matter of much difficulty, particularly in view of the advanced detail of some parts, to define how much of it is Lucy's work and how much is due to later hands. The western bay of the Lady chapel is demonstrably older than the upper stories of the side chapels or the arcades to the west, and, assuming that the additions were begun from the east, may be taken to be the oldest part now existing. But that the eastern bay of the Lady chapel was also part of the first work may be seen from above the vaults of the side chapels. The outer wall-faces of the west bay are here seen, ashlar faced and with a weathered string course, with the remains of newel stairs at their western angles, the upper parts of which have been destroyed, apparently in consequence of some failure of the building. The east walls of the upper story of the side chapels butt against the ashlar of the Lady chapel, and the string already noted runs into them, and evidently continued into the east bay, though now destroyed by the refacing of the walls. It therefore seems clear that in the original scheme the side chapels were of one story only, and that their carrying up as low towers is a later alteration.

Again, over the south arcade of the building west of the Lady chapel, here called the vestibule, traces remain, but much damaged by the late repairs, of three gabled roofs over the south aisle, with their ridges north and south. The present south elevation of this aisle would accord very badly with such a scheme, and can hardly be coeval with it; its advanced character also suggests a date much later than that of Lucy. The bad quality of the foundation has doubtless caused more, and more serious, alterations than have been recorded, and it is probable that in this fact should be found the key to several difficulties which a study of the building presents.

The Lady chapel has in its east bay seven-light windows on north, south and east of late 15th-century style, and below the windows on the outside two subdivided bays of blank traceried arcading, evidently a reminiscence of the 13th-century arrangement of which traces remain on the north side, not having been destroyed on account of a two-story vestry which formed part of the 15th-century remodelling, and masked all the lower part of the walls here; a flue from its south-west angle still remains, with a blocked doorway from the chapel, and an aumbry close to it. Within the chapel a panelled string runs beneath the windows, having three shields on it in each bay, bearing the arms of the King of England, the Prince of Wales, the see of Winchester and Bishop Courtenay, the rebus of Prior Hunton, and the motto 'In gloriam Dei.' The blocked door on the north, once opening to the vestry, which is now destroyed, has Prior Hunton's rebus in its spandrels. The vault is a fine example, with liernes, and carved bosses at the intersections; the middle boss has a crowned figure of our Lady in clouds surrounded by four angels in a cusped circle. On other bosses are

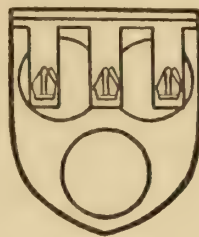
the arms of the king, the see and Bishops Courtenay and Langton, and painted on the vault the names and rebuses of Priors Hunton and Silkstede.

The lower parts of the north and south walls are decorated with a most interesting series of paintings representing the miracles of our Lady, in two tiers; a diagram explaining them is kept in the chapel, and they need not be further noticed here.

The west bay of the chapel has a vault like the east bay, but having the arms of Bishops Beaufort and Wayneffete, as well as the names of the priors as before; the side walls retain their 13th-century details, having above the canopies of the stalls which fill the bay a range of six open arches grouped in pairs under three blank trefoiled heads, while above them is a pierced quatrefoil between two trefoils, with outer rebates for glazing frames, and originally lighted through three arched openings in the outer thickness of the wall. These openings now come beneath the roof of the upper story of the side chapels, as already stated. The lower part of the side walls was originally ornamented with arcades on Purbeck marble shafts, like all the rest of this part of the church, but only the western shafts remain, the rest having been cut away for the stalls. These belong to c. 1500, and are of admirable workmanship; there are eleven places on each side, but without arms and having no misericordes; their backs have two tiers of tracery panels, crowned with a coved cornice and traceried parapet; a gallery runs round at this level and connects with the wall passages in the side chapels. The fronts of the stalls are panelled and buttressed, and the standards have carved finials, and their buttresses end in little pulpits holding figures of preaching cardinals or bishops. The screen closing the west end of the chapel is in seven bays, the middle bay containing double doors; each bay is divided into five lights with tracery, and above is a double cove with pierced parapets forming the gallery front.

Under the Lady chapel is a crypt in three bays, entered from the north, and also by a forced entrance from the west, through the apse of Walkelin's eastern crypt; it has Purbeck marble columns with moulded capitals, and the vault-ribs have plain chamfers. It is lighted by single trefoiled lights, the outer openings of which have been altered at the 15th-century remodelling.

The north-east chapel, known as the 'Guardian Angels' chapel, from the paintings of angels on its vault (vault and paintings both being contemporary with the chapel), retains in the lower part of its north wall much of the 13th-century arcading, which originally went round the east and south walls also. It was in five bays with trefoiled arches, and in the spandrels between the arches are oval quatrefoils filled in with Purbeck marble slabs, and probably forming in the first instance the setting for small images. Above is a string of Purbeck marble and a second line of quatrefoils, and the chapel is lighted on the north and east by inserted 15th-century windows, with a wall passage at the level of their sills, opening at the



COURTENAY. Or three roundels gules and a label azure with a mitre or upon each pendant.

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south to the Lady chapel and at the north-west to the stair turret. Below the east window is a 15th-century reredos of seven bays with canopied niches, the northern niche being deeper and taller than the rest, as having held the image of the saint whose altar the chapel contained. Below the niches is a string with shields bearing the emblems of the Passion, the arms of the see and St. George. The altar-space beneath is now filled by one side of the raised tomb of Sir Arnald de Gaveston, with shields of Gaveston, England, Old France, and Castile and Leon; the rest of this tomb with its effigy is in the middle aisle of the vestibule, in the western bay. On the north wall of the chapel is the monument of Bishop Mews, 1684-1706, with his arms and a mitre and crozier hung over it, and on the south wall the whole surface is occupied by the monument of Richard Weston Lord Portland, lord treasurer to Charles I, with a bronze effigy by Lesueur. The turret stair opens to the chapel at the north-west, having also a west doorway to the vestibule, and in the second bay from the east is a fine original locker, which has had double doors and two tiers of shelves, the upper of marble and the lower of wood. The chapel is closed at the west by a modern wooden screen.

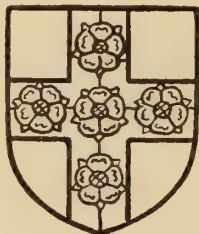
The south-east or Langton chapel contains the Purbeck marble raised tomb of Bishop Langton, 1493-1500, stripped of its brasses, and has at the east a reredos of seven canopied niches, which probably dates from Langton's general refitting of the chapel. It bears many traces of colour and marks of the images it once held. Below it the wall is plain and shows the place of the altar-slab, which was supported on brackets or corbels 6 ft. 6 in. apart. The 13th-century wall arcades on the north and south walls have been cut back and their remains hidden by Langton's panelling, which has a coved cornice with pierced cresting and hanging tracery. The panelling is divided into seven bays by twisted shafts once surmounted by small figures, and below is a continuous seat with a front of pierced tracery. On the wood-work are shields with the arms of Langton impaled by his sees of Winchester and Canterbury, and by a coat bearing three leopards in a border charged with crosses formy fitchy. The screen at the west of the chapel is in five bays, with folding doors in the middle, the lower panels solid and the upper with open tracery. On the panels is repeated the motto 'Laus tibi Criste,' and in one of the upper panels of the doors, the other being broken, are the arms of Langton impaled by the last-mentioned coat, the whole within a garter.

The chapel is lighted on the east and south by inserted 15th-century windows, above which on the outside are two tiers of trefoiled arcades, into the lower of which the heads of the inserted 15th-century windows break. The design of the elevation is obviously incomplete, the scheme of carrying up this and the corresponding north-east chapel never having been carried out. Towards the Lady chapel the upper part of this chapel is pierced by four arches under an arcade, which seems to have been

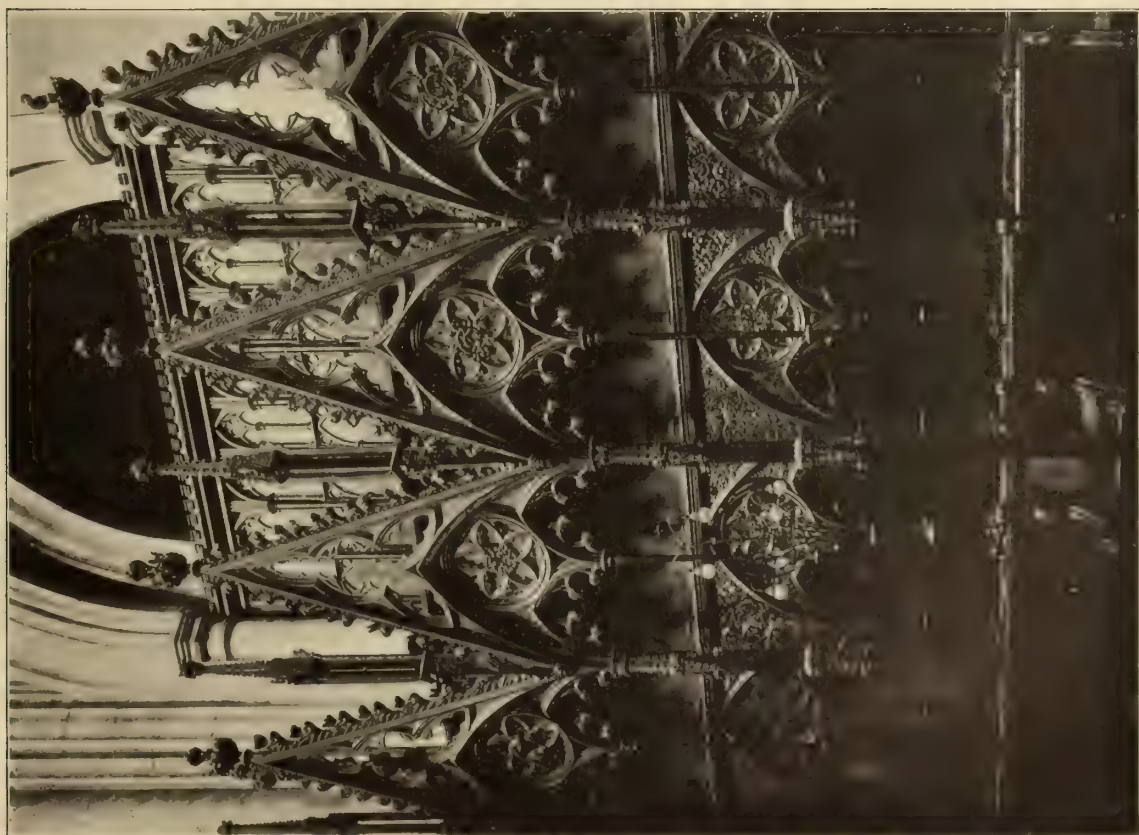
blank at first, the arches being cut through to improve the lighting. The vault of this chapel belongs to Langton's time, and bears his device of a tun with TL, and another of a cockatrice on a tun. At the springing of the vault is his motto, 'Laus tibi Criste,' and on the vault are shields with his arms impaled by Canterbury and Salisbury, the monogram of our Lady, the shield with the three leopards in a border, and another of a phoenix above a bridge. At the south-west angle of the chapel is a stair turret corresponding with that in the north-east chapel, but its entrance to the chapel is blocked by Langton's panelling. The details of the stair, the steps of which are carried by a series of pointed arches springing from small corbels, are exceedingly interesting and well wrought.

The vestibule, or three-bay building between the Lady chapel and feretory, though forming part of Lucy's scheme of enlargement, has probably very little work of his time, and has also undergone a good deal of alteration on account of the weakness of its foundations. The external elevations are very simple, a low-pitched roof now covering the building in one span, while the aisles have a plain parapet over a corbel course, and the bays are separated by buttresses, there being in each bay two tall lancet lights flanked by blank arcades of equal height. It is vaulted in three spans, the aisle vaults springing at a lower level than that of the middle span, and having moulded ribs, while those of the middle span have plain chamfers. The main arcades show several differences of detail, marking stages in the work. Their east responds, while ranging in height with the western arches of the north-east and south-east chapels, show differences in detail of bases and capitals and breaks in the masonry, proving them to be of later build, and while the arches of the eastern bay of the main arcades are of similar detail to the western arch of the Lady chapel, the vault ribs of the main span cut into the latter in a way which shows them to be due to a later scheme. The arch section in the second bay is different from that in the first, and again from that in the third bay, while the clustered piers from which the arches spring, with their eight banded shafts and foliate capitals, are entirely of Purbeck marble set in lead joints, except in the western responds, which have been rebuilt in stone at the 14th-century alterations to the presbytery. Round the aisle walls runs the trefoiled arcade with quatrefoils in the spandrels, which occurs in the eastern chapels, and the Purbeck vaulting shafts of the aisles are carried down in front of it; in the same way the shafts of the rear arches of the windows above are carried down in front of the wall passage which runs at the level of the window sills.

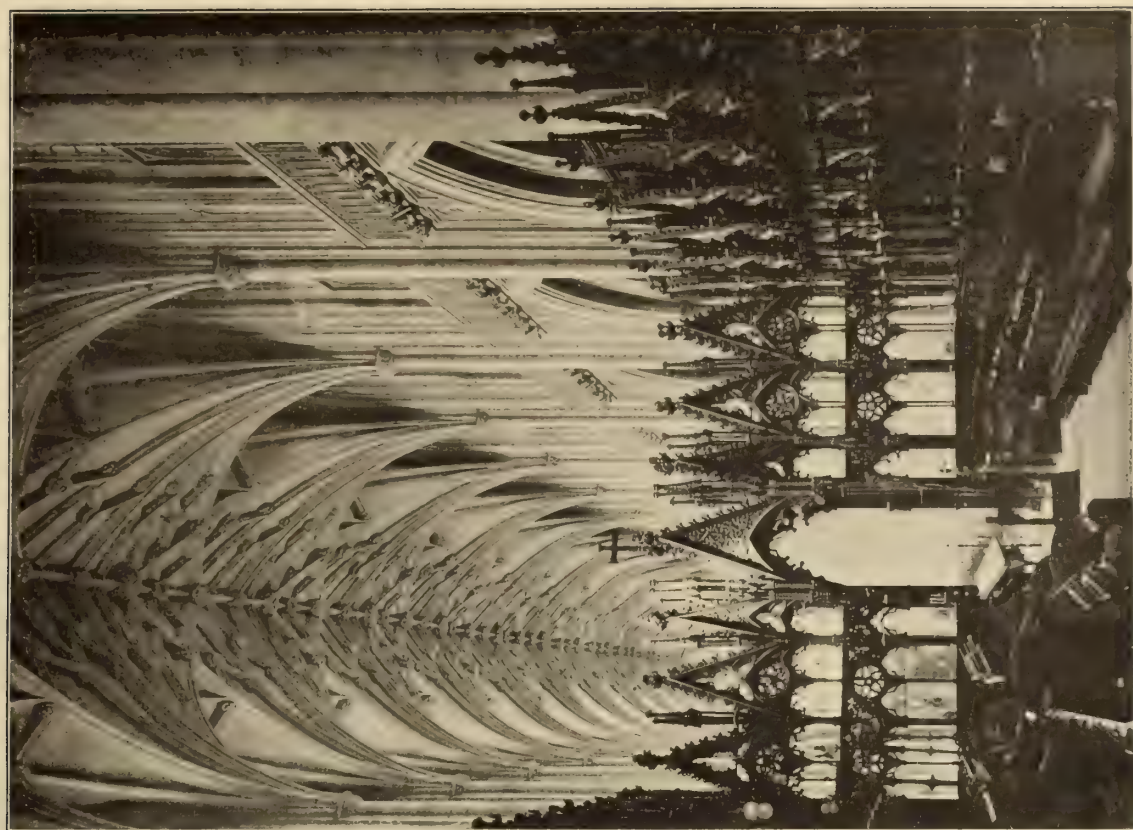
As a setting for the shrine of St. Swithun the vestibule must have been a magnificent building, and even now in its despoiled condition it is very effective. It retains a great deal of its mediaeval flooring of glazed tiles, and besides the beautiful chantry chapels of Wayneflete and Beaufort which fill the middle bay of the north and south arcades respectively, the chapels of Gardiner and Fox and the screen of the 'Holy Hole' between them at the west end go far to make up for the loss of the original fittings. In this connexion reference must be made to a number of pieces of a beautiful Purbeck marble screen of c. 1300, found during the late repairs and now in the crypt;



LANGTON. Or a cross quarterly azure and gules with five roses argent thereon.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : THE STALLS



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : NAVI FROM QUIRE

WINCHESTER

it seems most likely that it formed some part of the fittings of this part of the church, though its precise position must for the present be doubtful.

Several other monuments, not in their original positions, are in the vestibule. In the north aisle are those of Bishop Toccliffe 1174-89 or Peter des Roches 1204-38, and Prior William de Basynges, 1295, and on the east wall that of Bishop Aylmer with his arms of Valence, 1262, on a modern base. In the south aisle is the monument of Sir John Cloberry, and in the middle aisle that of Sir Arnald de Gaveston, one side of which is now in the north-east chapel, of Bishop de Lucy 1189-1204, and of William de Westekarre, Bishop of Sidon 1456-86.

The Beaufort and Wayneflete chapels have a general resemblance to each other, the latter having doubtless been inspired by the former. Beaufort's is built of Purbeck marble with leaded joints up to the springing of the canopy, and has a wide middle bay with a fan vault between narrower bays vaulted at a lower level. Above the place of the altar at the east end are three large and eight small canopied niches, and on the crown of the middle vault an angel holds the Beaufort arms. The raised tomb is of Purbeck marble, but the effigy is a poor thing of Charles II's time and the shields on the sides of the tomb are repainted.

Wayneflete's chapel is all of stone and somewhat more richly ornamented in consequence; the principal modifications in the design taken from Beaufort's chapel are the more elaborate treatment of the buttresses and the less difference in height between the vaults of the three bays. The original doors and their fittings on either side of the west bay are preserved, and the effigy is also original, of Purbeck marble, on a stone tomb with marble plinth and twisted angle columns. On the crown of the vault are the bishop's own arms held by an angel.

The presbytery is of three bays closed by screens on the north and south and at the east by the great altar screen, behind which is the feretory on the site of Walkelin's apse, bounded by a low wall on the east, by Bishop Gardiner's chapel on the north and by Bishop Fox's chapel on the south.

The rebuilding of this part of the church was begun about 1320, the western responds of the 13th-century arcades to the east being rebuilt at the same time. The adaptation of the wider span of the presbytery to that of the vestibule is very skilfully managed, the arches on either side of the feretory being inclined towards each other, in order to fall into the line of the arcades to the east. Walkelin's presbytery was no doubt taken down piece by piece as the work proceeded, and the apse was the first part to be touched; the low wall on the east with the two arches over it, the piers and arch to the north of the feretory, and the walls over them, are clearly earlier in date than the rest of the 14th-century work. There seems to have been a considerable break in the work, for the three bays on either side of the presbytery and the arch on the south of the feretory do not look earlier than the

middle of the 14th century. The window tracery in the clearstory is of very plain character and difficult to date, but, except in the eastern bay on the north side, is probably contemporary with the walls in which it is set. The treatment of the points of the cusps is the same as that in the west end of the nave, in the work attributed to Bishop Edington about 1360, and this is approximately the time to which it must be assigned. The east wall of this part of the church was rebuilt from the springing of the vaults by Bishop Fox about 1500, at the time when he was rebuilding the north and south aisles; the high vault is also of his time and the flying buttresses over the aisle roofs.

The great altar screen has been attributed to the time of Bishop Beaufort, but probably belongs to the latter part of the 15th century, like the similar screen at St. Albans. It is in three stages with a cresting of pierced stonework and in the middle, over the rood which forms the centre of the design, a spirelet of the most elaborate tracery work, from which the pyx was suspended over the high altar. In modern times the whole has been much restored and the various niches filled with figures, on the whole very successfully. On either side of the altar are doorways leading to the feretory. This, which seems also to have been called the Holy Hole, contains a 13th-century platform ascended by steps at either end, where the bases of pillars show that some canopy or superstructure once existed. It was doubtless on this that the small shrines containing the bones of kings and princes formerly rested, visible over the low screen which stood behind the high altar. The addition of the great screen now existing hid them from view, until Bishop Fox set up the stone screens on either side of the presbytery and placed them on it. The feretory is now used as a storehouse for the best of the fragments of mediaeval sculpture, &c., which have been found on the site; there is a very fine 13th-century figure, but the most remarkable objects are a set of heads, perhaps of late 14th-century date, about life size, and of most admirable workmanship. A late 13th-century oak chest with painted decoration is also of much interest. The east wall of the feretory has on its outer face a very beautiful arcade of nine gabled canopies, c. 1320, with two pedestals in each canopy with the names of the figures which once stood on them, and the inscription:

*'Corpora sanctorum sunt hic in pace sepulta;
Ex meritis quorum fulgent miracula multa.'*

The two middle figures were those of Christ and His mother, the others those of the early kings who were connected with the history of the cathedral, of Queen Emma, St. Birinus and Bishop Alwin. Below the middle canopy is a low arch through which can be seen a Romanesque arch, probably the substructure of the bishop's seat set in the middle of the apse of Walkelin's church.

The chapel of Bishop Gardiner, 1531-55, is Gothic in form but full of Italian detail, the window tracery and panelled vaults alone showing no trace of foreign influence. The building is in two divisions, the tomb-chapel and a vestry to the east of it. Over the altar-place in the chapel is a round-headed niche with Ionic pilasters and cornice, between a pair of niches with figures of the Church and the Synagogue, and on a panel below the middle niche are Gardiner's initials, S. G. The vestry has had glass in its windows, but



WAYNEFLETE. *Lozengy ermine and sable and a chief sable with three garden lilies therein.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

those of the chapel were never glazed. On the vault are the arms of Gardiner and of the see, and the griffons' heads of his arms occur as finials in the strap-work cresting above the cornice of the chapel. Below the chapel and opening to the north aisle is a low arched recess in which lies a 'cadaver,' now much damaged. Fox's chapel, 1500-28, has, like Gardiner's chapel, a small vestry at the east and a recess beneath the chapel proper with a 'cadaver,' and doubtless inspired the designer of the later building. The chapel is of the finest and most elaborate late Gothic detail, with no trace of Italian influence except in the small brackets on which the arcaded panelling rests at the base of the walls. The vestry windows are grooved for glass and on the north side of the vestry one bay of the 14th-century screen, closing the feretory on the east, is included, and owing to its protected position shows traces of painting which do not occur elsewhere on the screen.

Over the altar-place in the chapel are three large niches and sixteen smaller ones, a band of angels with shields having the emblems of the Passion upon them, and the arms of Fox impaled by the see of Winchester at either side. Over the panelled recess above the site of the altar is an inscription :

'O sacrum [convivium in] quo Christus sumitur.'

On the chapel vault are the royal arms supported by a red dragon and a silver greyhound, the arms of Fox, Durham and Winchester, and Fox's badge of a pelican occurs constantly. His motto 'Est Deo gracia' is in the spandrels of the doorway.

The screens closing in the presbytery, which bear the date 1525, are of late Gothic design with pairs of four-light traceried openings in each bay except the west, where there are doorways, the upper entrances to the quire ; but the cornice of the screens is of fine Italian work, that on the south being rather richer than the other. On the bedmould of the cornice is a series of shields carved with the arms of the see, the arms, badge and motto of Bishop Fox, and other shields bearing a chevron between three owls with a rose on the chevron, the arms of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, co-founder with Fox of Corpus Christi College at Oxford, a chevron between three cinquefoils with three bezants on the chevron, the arms of Edward the Confessor, of St. George, of King Henry VIII, a chevron between three swans with a rose on the chevron, emblems of the Passion, the motto of Cardinal Beaufort 'In Domino confido,' and the initials W. F. and H. B., for William Frost, Steward, and Henry Broke, Prior, and motto 'Sit laus Deo.'

Of the six chests which stand on the screens and contain the bones purporting to be those of the kings



GARDINER. *Argent a cross sable between four griffons' heads razed azure with a garden lily argent upon the cross.*



Fox. *Azure a pelican or.*

of Wessex, Kynegils and Kenulf, with their successors the Saxon kings of England, Egbert, Ethelwulf, Edmund and Edred, with Cnut, Queen Emma and William Rufus, and Bishops Wina and Alwin, four belong to Fox's time and the two in the western bay are copies made in 1661. But older chests, of 15th-century date, are inclosed in those which are now to be seen. The bones are jumbled together and quite impossible to identify, having been scattered in 1642 and probably disturbed on more than one previous occasion. Indeed, it is clear that this confusion began in the 12th century, when Bishop Henry of Blois collected the bones from the site of the Saxon church and put them into lead coffins in the feretory. Other bones were deposited by Fox in the base of the presbytery screens, as the inscriptions show, as Harthacnut, Edmund, Richard Duke of Beorn, and the heart of Bishop Nicholas de Ely. Bishop Richard Toccliffe, 1189, and John of Pontoise, 1304, are buried in this part of the church, and Bishop Courtenay, 1486-92, has a modern monument, with part of the original lead coffin set in it.

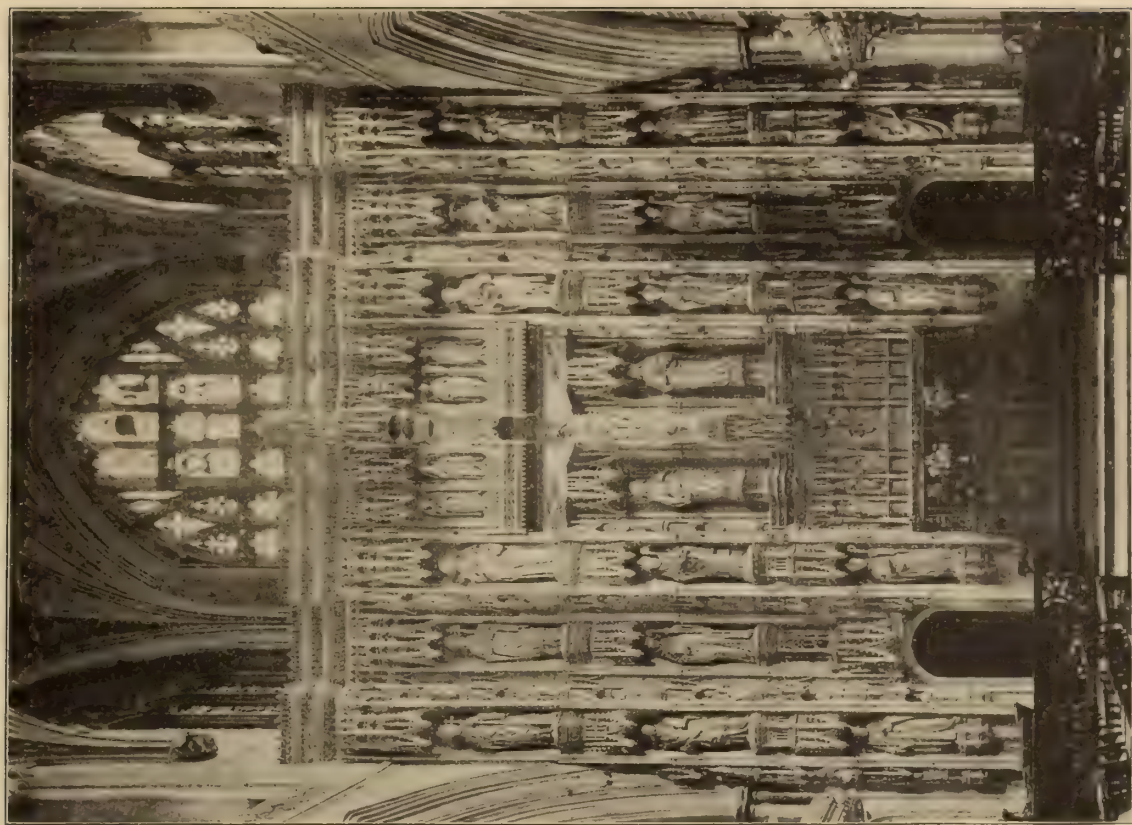
The east gable of the presbytery is the work of Bishop Fox and contains a seven-light window, flanked by angle turrets, the gable being enriched with paneling and finished by a canopied niche. The presbytery vault is of wood, and also of Fox's time, and has a series of carved and painted bosses, with the emblems of the Passion, the arms of St. Edmund and St. Edward, of Henry VII and Prince Arthur impaling the royal arms of Spain, which dates the work to about 1502, of Bishop Fox impaled by the sees of Bath and Wells, Exeter, the arms of these sees separately, Durham and Winchester, the initials and badges of Henry VII, and the initials of Prior Silkstede.

In the aisles the vaults are of stone and of the same period, the bosses bearing devices showing that they belong to Fox's work. The aisle windows are of four lights with a transom and have segmental heads like those in the nave, the rest of the wall surface on the inside being filled with panelling ; in the western bay on either side the windows are partly overlapped by the eastern chapels of the transepts.

The transepts, as has been said, preserve Walkelin's design in all its essentials, though the parts nearest the central tower have been rebuilt after its fall in 1106 and are easily distinguished from the rest by the finer tooling and jointing of the masonry. The later alterations consist for the most part in the insertion of 14th and 15th-century windows in the original openings, but in the north transept the outer face of the west clearstory has been rebuilt, probably late in the 15th century, to harmonize with the nave, and the north gable has also been rebuilt and a round window with radiating tracery set in it. The north transept has been stripped of its screens and fittings, but in the western arch of the central of the three eastern chapels two fine early 14th-century canopied niches remain, cutting off the lower parts of the shafts of the arch. An original outer entrance to this transept, now blocked, is to be seen in the south bay of the west aisle ; the position is unusual, but being on the side away from the monastic buildings, it probably served, as at St. Albans, as an entrance for townsfolk and strangers. In the south transept the aisles are still screened off from the body of the transept and are now used as chapter-house and vestries. The north bay of the west aisle is inclosed



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : WEST END



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : THE REREDOS

WINCHESTER

by solid masonry walls of late 12th-century date, doubtless the work of Henry of Blois, but of different detail from anything else in the church, having in each arch two bays of blank arcades with richly ornamented arches and a fluted pilaster in the middle continued above the arches. In the east arch the arcades are elliptical or bluntly-pointed, the space being too narrow for semicircular arches. The return of the aisle across the south end of the transept is masked by panelled woodwork with a continuous seat and cornice dating from the time of Prior Silkstede and bearing his initials T. S. and T. P. (for Thomas Prior), the date 1516 and the arms of the see. The screen is returned at the west for one bay northward and over the door leading into the western aisle—now used as the chapter-house—is a shield bearing a millrind cross. The north-east chapel is inclosed at the west by a 15th-century stone screen, the openings of which are filled with admirable 18th-century ironwork, bearing the arms: Argent on a chevron sable three trefoils or. The east window, c. 1320, is of three lights with a little old heraldic glass and on the south is a 15th-century wooden screen on a stone base. The adjoining chapel to the south, known as Silkstede's chapel, has a 15th-century stone screen at the west, the net tracery in its upper lights giving it an earlier look than the rest of the details warrant; the cornice seems to have been altered in the 16th century and bears the name of Thomas S(ilkstede). The east window is of five lights, c. 1300, and below it the wall is painted, with traces of finely drawn canopies flanked by pinnacles and having figure subjects beneath. The line of the altar slab is to be seen and on either side of it, 9 ft. apart, are Purbeck marble shafts 4 ft. high, set against the wall. In this chapel is the gravestone of Isaac Walton, 1683, with an inscription composed by Bishop Ken. The third of the eastern chapels has a large 15th-century east window of five lights, taking up the whole of the east wall. At the south-east angle is the stair to the triforium and in the south wall an original window, now blocked by the library, a 17th-century building set over the slype. The west wall is of 18th-century date and on the north side is a mutilated 15th-century screen on a stone base.

The central tower is of three stages, rising only one stage above the ridges of the roofs and was designed as a lantern, open to the roof of the top stage; its internal effect is quite spoilt by the insertion of a wooden vault early in the 17th century (1634) at the level of the crossing arches. The piers of the crossing are very massive and perhaps inclose those of Walkelin's tower. The crossing arches are plain and square-edged, but the stories over them have tall arcades with groups of shafts and arches enriched with zigzag and billet ornament. There are four of these on each side of the interior of the second stage and in the third stage three tall round-headed windows on each side, with blank arcades between and at sill level a passage masked by open arcades below the piers separating the windows. Externally these windows are of three orders with shafted jambs and billet-moulded labels, with zigzag on one order of the arch. The parapets are plain and modern and there is no evidence of the original finish of the tower, which is very low and inconspicuous in comparison with other English central towers. Its rebuilders were doubtless distrustful of its

foundations and it was clearly not designed to carry bells. The space under the tower and the first bay of the nave is taken up by the stalls, which date largely from the end of the 13th century and are a magnificent piece of woodwork. There are sixty-two seats in the upper row, ten being return stalls at the west and the canopies, except those added at the west when the stone pulpitum, a fine early 17th-century work, was destroyed, are in the main original and have tall traceried and gabled heads on slender shafts, the back panelling being arcaded in two tiers, with spandrels carved with extremely beautiful naturalistic foliage. Between the canopies are pinnacles of which nearly all belong to Bishop Morley's time, c. 1670. The lower rows of seats have carved fronts of c. 1540 with the arms of Dean Kingsmill, Bishop Gardiner and Henry VIII. The misericordes are of the date of the stalls and at the east end of the north row of stalls is the canopied pulpit made by Prior Silkstede, with the twisted skeins of silk in its tracery which he used as a play on his name. Opposite to it is the modern bishop's throne. In the middle of the quire is the early coped tomb commonly called that of William Rufus, but most probably belonging to Bishop Henry of Blois, 1171.

One bay west of the stalls and pulpitum stood the rood screen, with a platform and steps in front of it as now, though the screen has been destroyed. On either side of the steps were chapels, and that the screen and chapels were not disturbed at the time of Wykeham's alterations is clear from the shafts and capitals of Walkelin's nave which are preserved in the eastern bays of the north arcade and clearly owe their preservation to the fact that they were masked by woodwork when the rest of the nave was being remodelled. In the tower arches north and south of the quire were other chapels, and that on the north, the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, is a very fine late 12th-century work in two vaulted bays, preserving a great deal of its original colour decoration. The subjects form a complete series of the events in the history of our Lord, from the Annunciation to the Resurrection and have been fully described in the Proceedings of the British Archaeological Association for 1845 by Mr. J. G. Waller.

Above this chapel is the organ, nearly filling the whole space under the crossing arch, and opposite to it on the south side of the quire is a modern stone screen and arch inclosing the monument of Sir Isaac Townsend, 1731, and flanked by stairs leading to a gallery at the level of the canopies of the stalls. In front of the screen stands a very solid oak bench with carved finials, the date of which is still in dispute, but has been considered as early as the 12th century.

The nave is of twelve bays, and is a magnificent work in spite of its lack of the original colour in the windows, having all the decorative effect of the later Gothic with none of its weakness. This is to some degree conditioned by the retention of the Romanesque masonry of the piers, but all the detail is very bold and vigorous, and the lines of the high vault entirely dispel any effect of heaviness which the depth of the ribs and the scale of the bosses might be expected to produce. A few of the bosses of the nave and aisles have shields of arms upon them, among which will be noticed the arms of Edward III, 'the shield for peace' of the Black Prince, William of Wykeham's chevrons and roses, the keys and sword of the see, the cross and

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

martlets attributed to Edward the Confessor and the cross of St. George. The arches of the main arcades are four-centred, and have panelled spandrels over which runs a cornice with large carved paterae carrying an open parapet at the base of the clearstory. The clearstory windows are of three cinquefoiled lights with cusped oval openings in the tracery above, and have segmental arches flanked by panelled wall surfaces. A line of cinquefoiled panelling runs below the window sills, and in the lower parts of the panels are openings to the space over the aisle vaults, from which the heavy flying buttresses which take the thrust of the high vaults can be seen. The aisle windows are of the same character as those of the clearstory but taller, and have transoms dividing the main lights; below them are tall cinquefoiled panels, into which a second series of cinquefoiled heads has been inserted in modern times to serve as framing for the monuments with which the walls are quickly becoming covered.

The external elevations are very plain, the parapets being unbroken and having strings with paterae at their bases, while the buttresses are stepped and have in the aisles tall crocketed pinnacles, the flying arches of the high vaults not showing above the aisle roofs, which are of low pitch and leaded. The roofs of the main span are remarkable for the size of their tie-beams, the span being 34 ft. They are of oak, and have a maximum depth of 24 in., and may well be part of Walkelin's roof cut from Hempage wood. The roof is of high pitch and has lately been repaired and strengthened, the old arrangement of timbers being preserved. The entrances to the nave are by three doorways on the west, one in the north side of the west bay of the north aisle, and four in the south aisle. Two of these south doors are the normal east and west doors from the cloisters; the east door is of Wykeham's time, but the west, which is blocked and mutilated, is part of the original work of the nave. The third south door is of Wykeham's time, and is in the fifth bay of the aisle, and there is a blocked 16th-century door in the bay next west of the west cloister door.

The north door is inclosed by a beautiful 13th-century iron grate, and is known as St. Swithun's door. It opens to the site of a chapel set against the two west bays of the north aisle, and is supposed to mark the site of St. Swithun's first burial-place to the west of the Saxon minster.

The two bays in question, together with the west front of the nave and one bay of the south aisle, belong to the rebuilding attributed to Bishop Edington, and it is probable that the north-west chapel was pulled down in consequence of this rebuilding. The whole west front of the Romanesque church must have been very ruinous at the time and was completely destroyed as far as the tower and its transepts (if such they were) were concerned, a part only of the south-west transept wall being left standing to form a boundary wall of what is now one of the prebendal houses. The present west front is not very successful or worthy of its position. The vertical and horizontal lines of the great west window of nine lights and five tiers of transoms are repeated in the panelling with which the gable above and the flanking pinnacles are covered, and in the pierced parapet over the three rather insignificant porches to which the west doors open. The doorways are

small and narrow, single in the aisle and double in the nave, with elaborate cusped heads; the porches have vaulted ceilings and panelled walls, but the general effect is monotonous and undistinguished. The aisle windows are of four lights with very simple tracery, and the buttresses finish with square traceried and crocketed pinnacles. The large pinnacles which flank the nave gable end in stone spirelets, and on the apex of the gable is set a crocketed niche containing a figure of St. Swithun, lately renewed.

The great west window is filled with fragments of 15th-century glass collected from the nave windows, and with the exception of the east window of the presbytery, where Bishop Fox's glass remains, though a good deal restored, is the only considerable survival of the old glass with which the cathedral was once filled. The most important tomb in the nave is that of Bishop William of Wykeham, which takes the place of the normal arch in the eighth bay of the south arcade, rising to the level of the clearstory passage. It has canted angles at each end adjoining the piers of the arcade and three tall open bays on each side with traceried heads and pierced screen-work filling the lower parts. The east end of the tomb chapel has tiers of canopied niches, now filled with modern statuary to commemorate the five-hundredth year of Winchester College. The altar-tomb of Wykeham, with his effigy, is in very perfect condition; the brass inscription round its edge preserving its original enamel ground though the heraldry has been repainted. The bishop is in mass vestments, and at his feet are three academics, perhaps his executors John Elmers, Nicholas Wykeham and John de Campeden. In the third bay of the south arcade is the tomb-chapel of Bishop Edington, 1366, which is of distinctly earlier style than the work attributed to him at the west end of the nave. It has a cornice with trefoiled cresting of unusual character and two tiers of open traceried panelling on each side, with north and south doors. The effigy is in good condition, and the raised tomb retains the enamel ground of its marginal inscription like that of Wykeham. Opposite to Edington's tomb is that of Bishop Morley, a flat slab with arms and inscription.

The nave pulpit is 17th-century work, and was formerly in New College Chapel, Oxford.

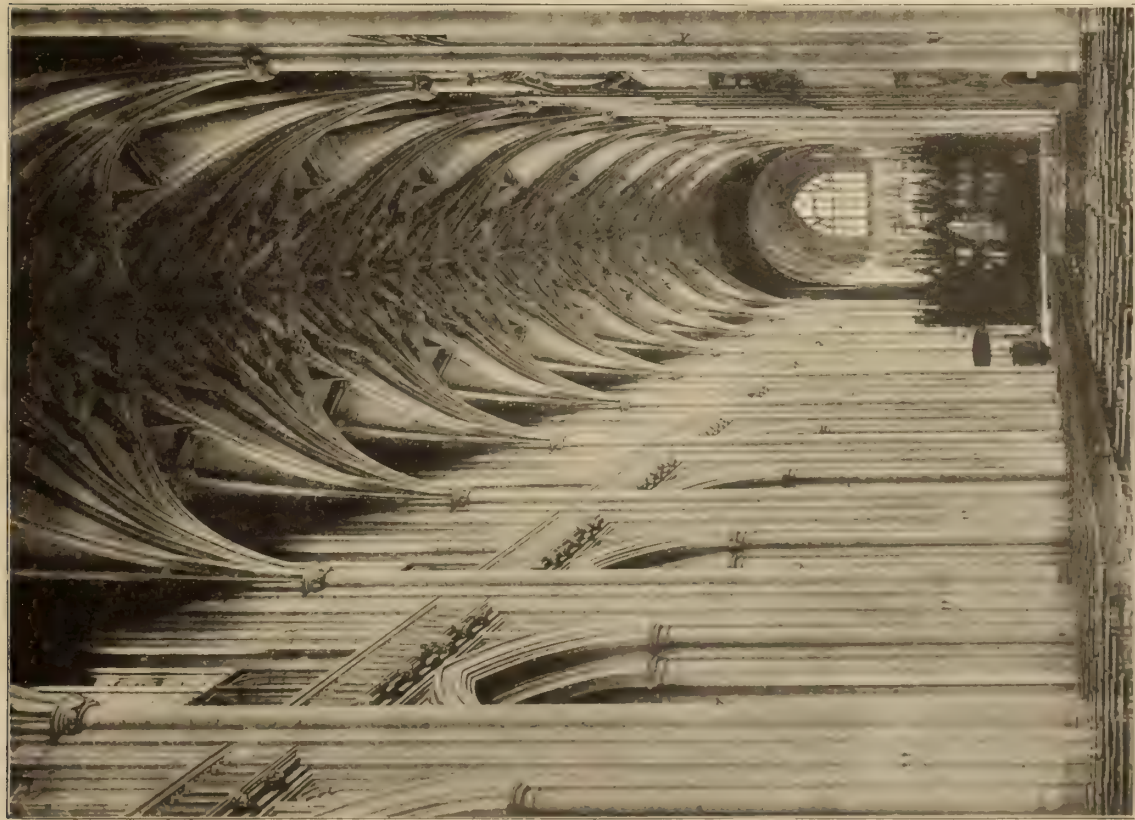
The font stands in the seventh bay of the north arcade, and is one of the black Tournai marble fonts of mid-12th-century date, of which seven exist in England. Carved on it are four scenes from the legend of St. Nicholas, taking up two of the four faces of the bowl; the other two faces have each three circles inclosing doves, or in one instance a lion.

There are twelve bells in the tower, the three oldest dating only from 1734.

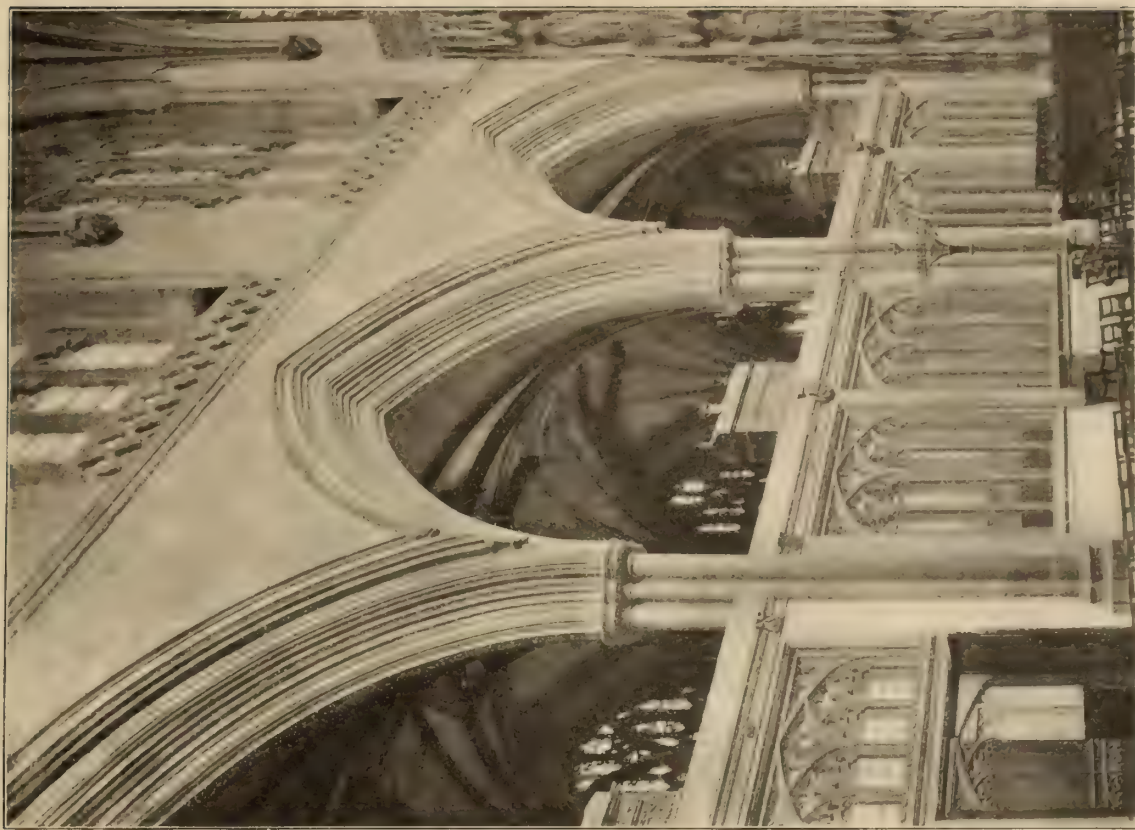
The plate consists of two chalices, two patens, two flagons and an almsdish, all silver gilt, of 1792; two chalices and two patens of 1884 and a flagon of 1887, also silver gilt. There are also four plated alms-plates.



EDINGTON. Or a cross engrailed gules with five cinqfoils or thereon.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL: THE NAVE



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL: THE QUIR



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : THE CLOISTER



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : VAULTING OF NAVE LOOKING EAST TOWARDS CROSSING

WINCHESTER

The registers are in one volume, which contains baptisms and burials 1599 to 1812 and marriages 1603 to 1754. There are gaps in the baptisms 1642 to 1665 and 1666 to 1670 and in the marriages 1641 to 1670. The burials 1665 to 1666 are wanting. On the fly-leaf are the names of six persons buried in the cathedral 1580 to 1598.

The cloister lay on the south side *MONASTIC BUILDINGS* of the church, but is entirely destroyed, though its square can be recovered. It was not vaulted, and the only traces of it left on the church walls are some vertical chases for timbers. The southern range of claustral buildings, in which the frater stood, is all destroyed except a small piece at the west of 13th-century date, which was probably part of the kitchen, and adjoining it on the north-west is the only remaining part of the western range, also of the 13th century, stone-vaulted on the ground story in three bays, but so altered in the upper story in the 16th century that nothing but traces of a south window, with a pretty circular traceried opening in the gable above, are now to be seen. It is now used as a house, and contains some good panelling and heraldic glass, and a very interesting relic in the shape of two 13th-century supports for one of the tables in the frater, now serving to support a wooden table-top.

The eastern range of claustral buildings, though better preserved than the rest, is but fragmentary. The cemetery passage at the south end of the south transept is of Walkelin's date, but its upper part was rebuilt in the 17th century when the library was put upon it, and much of its original masonry is now being cased in modern stone to buttress the transept. The chapter-house, immediately to the south, is also of Walkelin's time, and was a rectangle 88 ft. by 38 ft., covered with a barrel vault of stone, and having on the north, south and east a round arched wall arcade with shafts and cushion capitals, but only the arcade on the north wall now remains. At the west five round-headed arches on large circular columns with cushion capitals opened to the cloister, the middle arch being wider and higher than the rest, and these still remain perfect, a most valuable example of the arrangement of an 11th-century chapter-house entrance. The great dormer, running east and west, adjoined the chapter-house on the south, and its doorway to the cloister, a 13th-century insertion with Purbeck marble tympanum and jambs, opens to the north-west corner of its ground story. No traces of a stair to the upper floor exist. On the south side of the ground story are remains of several windows of good 12th-century detail, c. 1160, at which date the range may have been rebuilt. The 12th-century drain of the reredorter, running east and west, has been uncovered to the east of this site.

South of the dormer is the best preserved part of the range—namely, the prior's house, now the deanery, with a fine 15th-century hall on the west side, now divided into two stories, but retaining its original open-timbered roof and traceried west windows. The entrance to the deanery is on the south, and to the east of the hall, and is of fine 13th-century work, with a vaulted vestibule of three bays opening by three arches to the close, with a trefoiled wall arcade with pointed sub-arches on the east.

The rest of the house has been much altered in later times and contains some good panelling; on the north-east a late 17th-century two-story building has been added, having a library on the upper floor and an open arcade beneath. The dean's stables, to the south-east, are part of a fine 14th-century wooden hall with an open roof.

To the south-west of the site of the cloister is Dome Alley, two rows of fine early 17th-century brick houses facing on to a narrow lane which ends westward in a small round gravelled space. The lead work of the gutters and down pipes is very good, as well as the details of the brick cornices. It has been suggested that the lane represents the hall of the monastic infirmary and the houses its aisles, but no definite evidence exists.

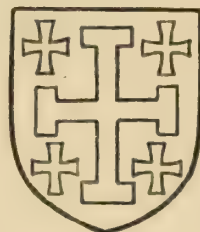
West of the church in the north wall of the garden of the house now occupied by the Archdeacon of Winchester are remains of a 14th-century charnel chapel. The boundary walls of the precinct exist on the south in a very perfect state, and less perfectly on the west and east; traces of a west gate are to be seen, and the south gate, opening westward close to Kingsgate in the city walls, is well-preserved 13th-century work. Eastward from this point the town and precinct walls coincide, and immediately within the south gate is the picturesque house known as Cheyney Court, already described. No other building within the close dates back before the suppression of the monastery, but the other prebendal houses are mostly of 17th and 18th-century date, chiefly of red brick, and for the most part harmonizing very well with their surroundings.

In the precinct wall to the north-east of the church are built in several of the small columns which also occur in the masonry of Wolvesey Castle, and have been supposed to be from the cloister of the New Minster, destroyed on its removal to Hyde in 1110.

The hospital of St. Cross was *HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS* founded in 1136 by Henry of Blois, and consisted of a church with hospital buildings on the south side. Nothing remains of this building but the south sacristy of the present church.

The church of St. Cross consists of a quire, north and south chapels, north and south transepts, central tower, nave, north and south aisles and north porch with a parvise over.⁴³³ The vestry on the south side of the south transept originally formed part of the west range of the hospital cloisters.

Of the present church the quire, the north and south chapels, the piers and arches of the central tower, the south transept, the lower portion of the north transept, the east bay of the nave, the two east



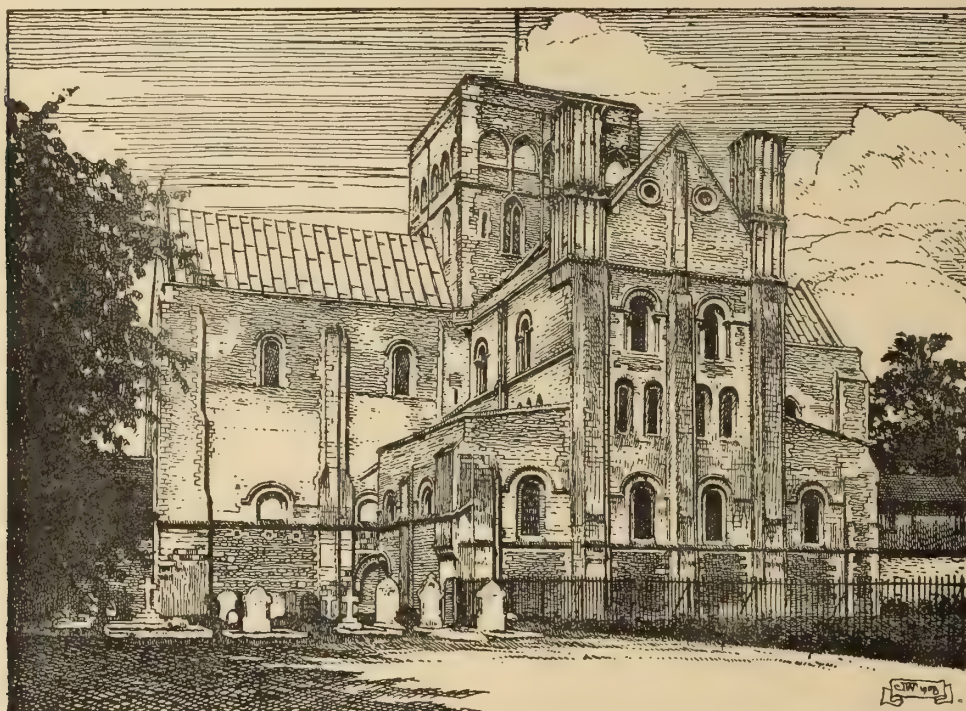
HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS. Argent a cross potent between four crosses formy gules.

⁴³³ Dimensions: Quire, 33 ft. 9 in. by 21 ft. 9 in.; north and south chapels, 33 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.; north transept, 41 ft. 5 in. by 22 ft.; south transept, 41 ft. 7 in. by 21 ft. 11 in.; central tower, 22 ft. by 21 ft. 11 in.; nave, 57 ft. by 22 ft. 3 in.; north and south aisles, 57 ft. by 10 ft. 9 in.; north porch, 10 ft. 10 in. by 9 ft. 9 in.; inner vestry, 18 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 8 in.; outer vestry, 18 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 7 in.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

bays of the north aisle and the eastern bay of the south aisle appear to have been built progressively within about thirty years from c. 1160. The north transept was completed and vaulted after a few years' interval. In the middle of the 13th century the tower, nave arcades and aisles were completed and the north porch was built. The clearstory and triforium of the two west bays and both clearstory windows of the eastern bay, together with the west window, date from 1334-5; the vault to the springers is of the same date, but was probably not completed till well into the 15th century. The upper stages of the tower were largely remodelled in the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century, and at the same time the columns of the quire arcade were altered and the roofs of the chapels were lowered, entailing the glazing of the triforium. With the exception of Butterfield's restoration, no change has taken place since the 15th century.

passage, which is continued round the whole church except the north transept and west wall of the nave; at the latter point it descends by a stair on the north to the sill of the west window, but does not re-ascend to the south clearstory. The triforium originally opened into the north chapel roof, but now opens on to the leads. Except that there are four bays in each main bay of the triforium and no gallery, the upper stages of the sides of the quire are the same as those of the east wall. The arcade is supported on a central pier and square responds, with nook shafts of Purbeck marble on the quire side carrying the outer, and a corbelled keel shaft with foliated capital the inner order. The arches are four-centred, not stilted as they appear at first sight. The central pier was made octagonal in the 14th century, but was altered by Butterfield to match the responds. Under the eastern arches of the arcade are elaborate stone screens of the 15th century, said to have been brought



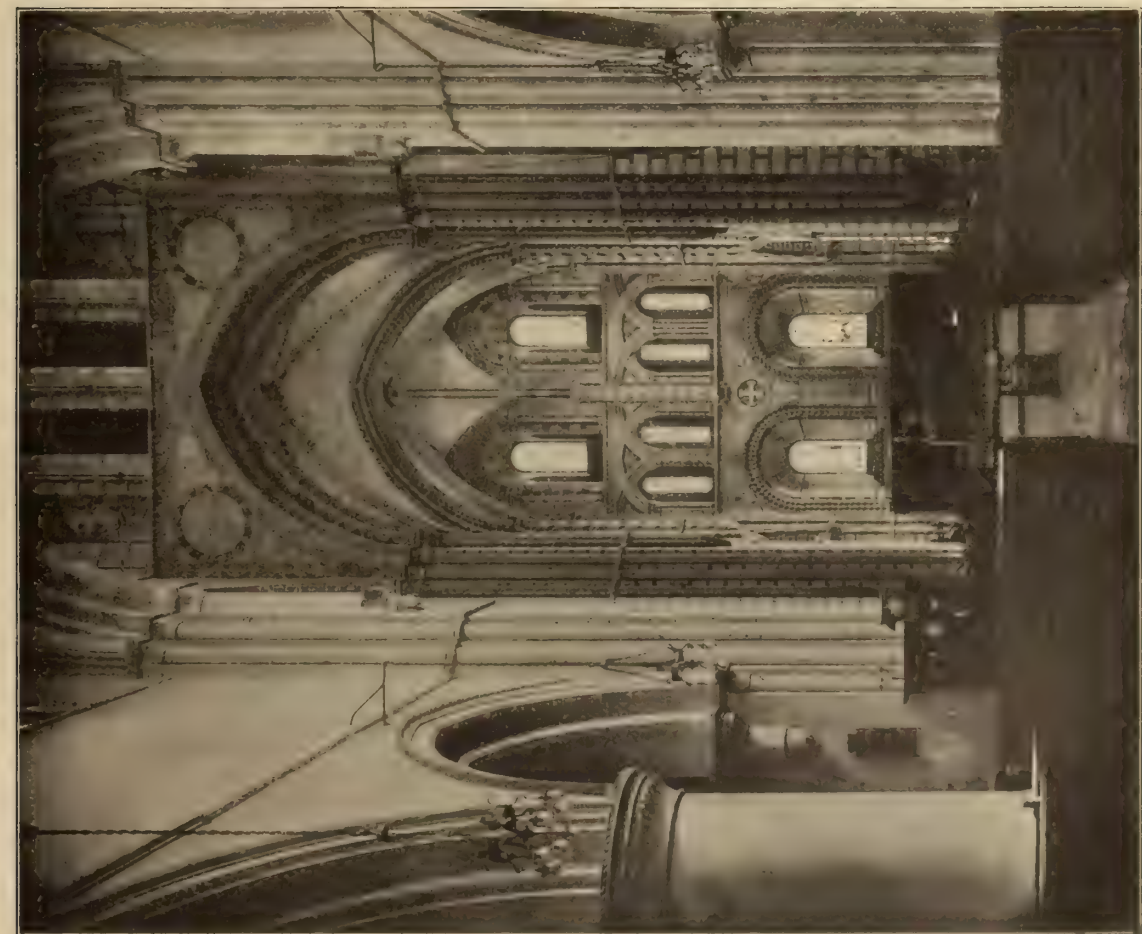
WINCHESTER : ST. CROSS : EAST END OF CHURCH

The quire is vaulted in two bays, of which the easternmost is divided centrally in its eastern compartment by a rib supported on a shaft descending to the triforium string and there corbelled off. At the eastern and western angles of the quire are detached shafts of Purbeck marble, but the intermediate supports are of stone. The north and south arcades are of transitional pointed arches and have a triforium and clearstory above, continued across the east wall, which has two round-headed windows in the lowest stage with continuous internal chevron mouldings, which were uncovered at the restoration of the church. The triforium gallery has an interlaced segmental arcade with chevron ornament, with variously clustered or moulded shafts and foliated capitals, inclosing four lights. The clearstory has two round-headed lights of similar design, their heads rising into the eastern cells of the vault. The jambs are pierced by a

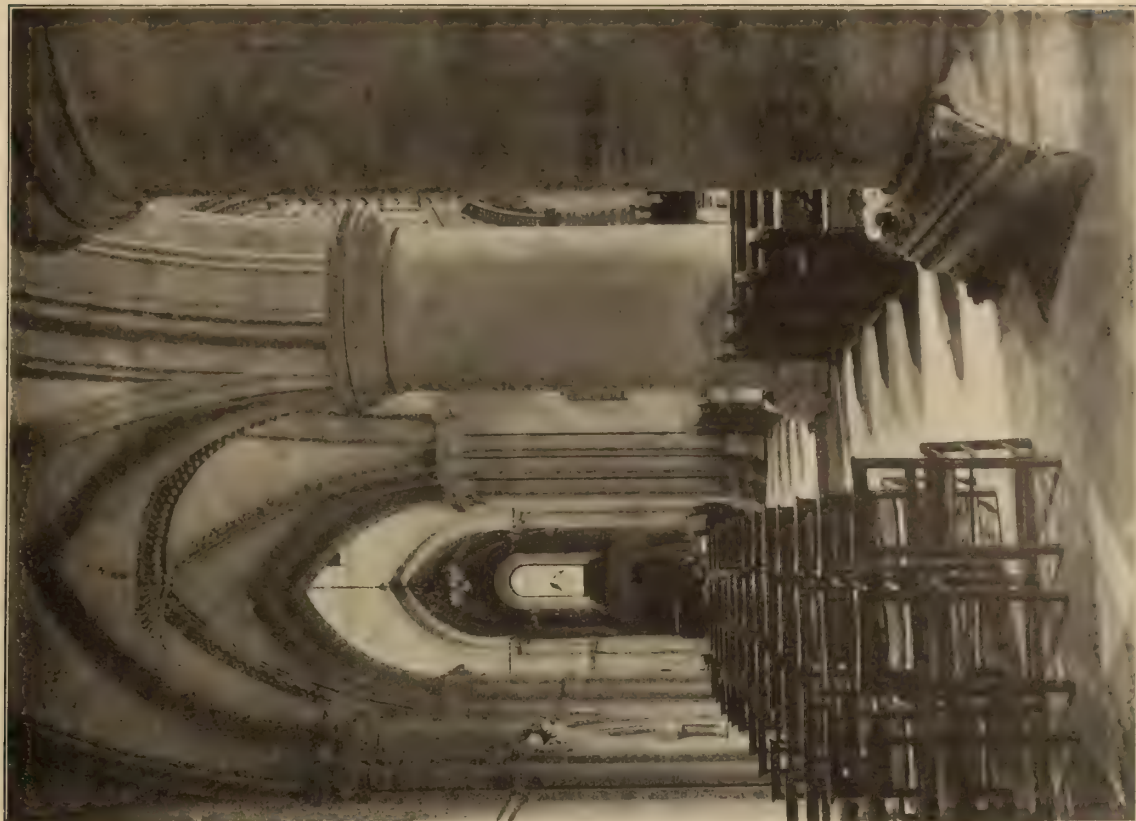
from the church of St. Faith, which was destroyed in 1509. That on the north side has canopied niches, while that on the south has open arcades with gables. Against the eastern end of the latter is a panelled credence table of stone with an eagle with a scroll on its west face. The screens in the western arches are plain, each with two-centred doorways at their western end, and are probably of the 13th century.

The quire walls were coloured when the church was restored.

The north chapel has an east window and two north windows, all round-headed with a deep splay and rich continuous chevron moulding. The sills, like those of all the 12th-century windows in the ground stage, are stepped. The string course below the east window sill, which has been cut away at either side, is of the same section and at the same level as that beneath the lower windows of the quire,



WINCHESTER : CHURCH OF ST. CROSS : INTERIOR LOOKING EAST



WINCHESTER : CHURCH OF ST. CROSS : NORTH AISLE

WINCHESTER

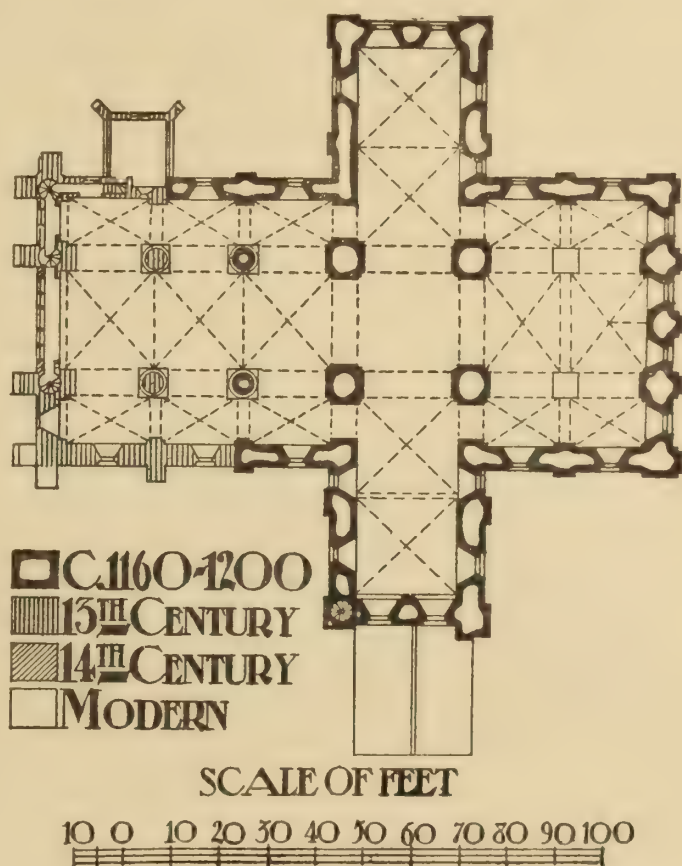
and runs uninterruptedly round the north half of the church. At the west end of the chapel is a built-up doorway with joggled voussoirs forming a flat arch under the sill-string. Externally the head is two-centred, and has a chevron-moulded outer order on shafted jambs with acanthus capitals. The chapel is vaulted in two quadripartite bays, divided by a plain two-centred transverse arch springing from the centre pier of the quire arcade, and from a keel roll shaft corbelled off below the string on the face of a respond, with nook shafts to carry the diagonals. At all four angles of the chapel the ribs descend to shafts springing from the pavement. The ribs have a roll between two chevrons. The shell of the vault is modified very considerably to clear the east window. An acutely-pointed arch, slightly stilted, opens to the north transept. At the east end of the north wall of the chapel a wide 15th-century niche is sunk, with a semi-octagonal bracket. In the south-east angle is an octagonal piscina shaft on a moulded base with leaf-spurs at the angles. At the three exposed angles are grotesques, and the west face is bridged by a small trefoiled arch to meet the north side of the parclose screen. Above, on the nook shaft of the respond, is a double image-bracket. Both are of early 15th-century date.

The south chapel corresponds to the north chapel, except for a greater enrichment of the vaulting ribs. The south windows, however, are blocked in the lower part, owing to the cloisters having been built against them. The blocking, being stepped like the sill, is not very noticeable. At the south-east is an early 13th-century double piscina, with trefoiled heads and an octagonal central shaft.

The four crossing arches are two-centred and of three orders; the nook shafts of the piers merely fill up the angle formed by the outer and middle orders, which are continuous. The inner order of the chancel arch is carried by triple clustered shafts with foliated capitals, tapered back a little below the triforium string, which is carried round the whole of the piers and shafts.

The north and south arches are similarly treated next to the quire, but next to the nave the inner order descends to a single keel-moulded shaft corbelled back above the triforium string as on both sides of the western arch. In the internal angles of the crossing are shafts of the same height as the piers, as if the original intention had been to vault the central space. The second stage consists of a tall arcade of four bays on each face, the corner bays containing windows and the central bays doors leading to the roofs. The jambs and angles are pierced by a passage stopped at each centre by a solid jamb between each pair of doors. The windows are

known to have been made in 1383-5 by John de Campeden, who probably made the whole arcade and the stage above. Large octagonal corbels with sculptured heads support the floor of the bell-chamber above, which has a double wall, the outer having an arcade of five two-centred arches on each side, all now blocked except the central one on each side, which contains two uncusped lights with a pierced spandrel. Opposite this window in each face of the inner wall is a small single cinquefoiled light rebated for glass. The passage between the walls is roofed by stone slabs on plain corbels. The vice is at the south-east angle and is entered from the gallery above the crossing arches. The two upper stages



PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF ST. CROSS

of the tower rise above the parapet of the church and the angles are chamfered and rise from squinches on the east side. The tower has a plain parapet.

The north transept up to the level of the triforium gallery appears to be nearly contemporary with the quire. In the north wall are two round-headed windows, the northernmost being elaborately enriched, the outer order with the chevron and a most naturalistically treated bird ornament, the inner with the lozenge. Between the windows is a mutilated 15th-century niche. The wall above the triforium gallery appears to be about twenty years later, and there is no division between clearstory and triforium and consequently no clearstory gallery, the upper row of windows being placed at an intermediate

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

level. These windows, one in the north and two in both the east and west walls, are plain wide lancets, their jambs pierced by the triforium gallery and the sills of the lights. At the south end of the east wall is a doorway some distance above this level, and standing opposite an external doorway opening to the leads of the north chapel, and a similar arrangement prevails in the west wall opposite. There was once, probably, a loft running across the transept from one door to the other. In the lower part of the north wall are two semicircular-headed windows of two enriched orders. The infirmary of the hospital abuts on the eastern window, and below it, a little to the east again, is a four-centred doorway with a flat rear-arch of early 15th-century date opening into the cloister beneath the infirmary. There is only one window on the ground stage of the west wall, which is in the north bay and has shafted internal and external jambs to the outer orders and a chevron-moulded head inside. The arch from the transept to the north aisle is like that opening to the north chapel. The vaulting is in two quadripartite bays, with a two-centred chevron-moulded transverse rib. It is of a more advanced type than that of the quire with its chapels. Except at the south end, where the diagonals spring from the nook shafts of the tower piers, the ribs are supported by circular shafts carried by head corbels.

The south transept, though a little later in date than the quire, is of a regular transition character. The triforium and clearstory galleries divide the walls into three stages. Adjoining the arch to the south chapel is a two-centred drop-arch with a key moulding, apparently forming the rear-arch of the doorway in the angle of the chapel and transept walls, described later. The southern limb of the arch is stopped against a slight forward break in the wall which rises to the vaulting shaft. The label is formed by a continuation of the quire sill-string, which on leaving the arch is continued at a higher level as the transept sill-string. The arch is now filled up and occupied by four aumbries. Above it is a blocked round-headed window of the ground stage. South of this below the sill-string is an altar recess with a two-centred drop head and shafted jamb richly ornamented. In either jamb of the recess is a blocked niche about 18 in. square and above each a broken piece of iron, which is probably part of a fitting for altar hangings. Above is a blocked round-headed window with shafted jambs. At the east end of the south wall is a round-headed doorway leading to the vestry. Near the centre of the wall is a recess with a two-centred drop head and shafted jambs. At the south end of the west wall is a dropped two-centred doorway to a vice rising to the triforium, clearstory and roof. This vice also forms the only means of access to the first stage of the tower and the bell-chamber, by way of the transept vault. The arch to the south aisle is like that to the south chapel; the two windows of the ground stage are round-headed with the outer order on shafted internal jambs. The triforium gallery runs round the transept. At the north-east are two openings with two-centred chevron-moulded heads and shafted jambs, the first with a parapet in the lower part and lighting the foot of a vice originally leading to the first stage of the tower, but now broken at the clearstory level; the second, blocked from the first by a solid jamb

and without a parapet, stands opposite a door to the leads of the south chapel. In the west wall is a similar door to the aisle leads. There are two triforium openings in the south wall with two-centred heads. The five round-headed clearstory windows, two each in the east and west walls and one in the south, have a continuous passage through their jambs.

The vault is of two quadripartite bays. The transverse and diagonals at the centre spring from clustered shafts corbelled off below the clearstory string, which runs round them. The bell-caps of the shafts are fluted and the abaci square. The corbelled shafts at the south are single, with similar detail. The vault springs at the north end from the crossing piers. The ribs have a triple-roll moulding.

The vestry is all that remains of Blois' original building. It is a vaulted room, with a second narrow chamber to the south of it. The former was originally square, but was curtailed by the later transept wall, against which the ribs of the vault stop before reaching the angles. On the vestry side of the transept wall are two aumbries. The east wall has no openings, but a blocked round-headed doorway, probably an approach to the cloister, is visible externally. The west wall has a small round-headed window splayed internally. The vaulting ribs are moulded, and rest at the south on small shafts with scalloped capitals. The smaller chamber, originally part of buildings extending to the south and west, was formed in the 15th century by their demolition and the insertion of the present wall and doorway on the south. The junction of the earlier and later masonry is plainly visible on the south and west. The small west window of this room is of the same late date. Thus these two rooms formed the north-west extremity of the cloister, which originally lay alongside the south chapel. The original roof level is indicated by the lower of the two weatherings above the present roof. The uppermost, which cuts across the triforium windows, probably indicates John de Campeden's work in the 14th century, and the present roof line dates from Cardinal Beaufort's rebuilding of the hospital.

The nave is of three bays with arcades nearly similar in detail. The east bay is of the same date as the tower and transept, and the eastern responds repeat the type used in the quire arcade. The arches of this bay are two-centred and nearly plain. The inner orders are carried by corbelled keel shafts. The arches have labels on the nave sides. The piers are massive and circular with scalloped capitals and abaci carved with water-leaves, encircled by a small fillet. The 'Attic' bases stand on double plinths, and the northern base has large leaf-spurs, but the southern plinth is cut away at the angles. The lower portion of the two west bays is of c. 1240, with arches and piers like those of the east bay, but with fully-developed 13th-century arch-mouldings and moulded bell-capitals. The bases carry out the same plan of harmonizing the new with the old work, being of Attic type with leaf-spurs, here, however, carved in characteristic 13th-century style. In the same way the west responds, though similar to the east responds, have 13th-century foliated corbels to the shafts of the inner order, the sill-string being carried round the nook shafts. All have bell-capitals. The junction of the old and new work is shown by the

WINCHESTER

change in section of the triforium string above the east piers of the arcades, masked by foliated bosses. The east bay of the triforium is blank. In the two western bays are 14th-century arched openings with shafted jambs and stopped labels.

The clearstory gallery runs through the jambs of six pointed and traceried 14th-century windows of two lights, one in each bay. These windows were made by William of Edington between 1334 and 1345. The tracery is of late geometrical type, and the rear-arches spring from shafts. The lower portion of the west wall is contemporary with the western bays of the nave. The west doorway consists of two trefoiled openings with a glazed quatrefoil over, inclosed in a two-centred arch, which externally has a stopped label, and a good moulding with dog-tooth enrichment in the inner sides supported on double jamb shafts. Over the openings are labels following their outline with a head-stop at the junction. The rear-arch has a dropped two-centred head. The 14th-century west

vault was not completed till the 15th century. The two east bays of the north aisle are contemporary with the tower and transepts, while the west bay is of the same date as the nave arcades. The transept sill-string is carried along the first bay, but changes in the next to a half-round and again in the third to a fully developed 13th-century type; at this point it is not carried across the respond of the transverse. In the first two bays are round-headed windows with shafted jambs inside and out.

The north doorway is two-centred and externally has shafted jambs and mutilated dog-tooth enrichment in the inner order. Internally the jambs and drop two-centred rear-arch are simply moulded. The sill-string is carried over the arch to form a label. To the west of the doorway is a window with a two-centred head and a ribbed rear-arch and internal and external jamb shafts, the jambs being pierced by a passage leading eastward to the parvise and westwards round the west wall of the aisle, where a small stair



WINCHESTER : ST. CROSS : THE CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST

window is of five trefoiled lights with fine geometrical tracery in a two-centred head. The centre light is slightly wider than the rest. The main mullions have shafts internally with foliated capitals. The ribbed rear-arch springs from similar shafts, and the jambs are pierced at the sill level by a passage approached from the north aisle and the north clear-story by a vice.

The nave is vaulted in three bays. The vaulting shafts at the eastern angles spring from the nook shafts of the crossing piers. The western vaulting shafts are a few inches east of the angles, and are semi-circular, the sill-strings of the west window and triforium running round them. The intermediate vaulting shafts are carried on carved corbels below the clearstory level, which have foliated moulded capitals. The ribs are moulded and have bosses carved with the arms of Cardinal Beaufort and William of Wykeham and a shield of the Passion. The vaulting shafts and springers are contemporary with the clearstory windows, but the arms of Beaufort indicate that the

gives access to it, entered by a small two-centred doorway at the north end of the west wall. Above this doorway is a window like that just described, through whose jambs the passage runs to a vice at the north-west angle of the nave leading to the triforium and clearstory gallery and referred to in describing the west window of the nave. Below the window in the east bay of the north wall is an elaborate late 13th-century tomb recess with cinquefoiled two-centred drop head and shafted jambs. The faces of the large cusps are panelled with trefoils and the jamb shafts are of Purbeck marble. The arch is elaborately moulded, and the crocketed and finialled label is stopped by panelled and gabled pilaster buttresses. Between these flanking buttresses the sill-string is replaced by a string carved with naturalistic foliage. The original tomb-slab and inscription have disappeared. The present stone is inscribed in Roman characters: 'Petrus de Sancta Maria 1295.' The aisle is vaulted in three compartments, the transverses springing on the north from responds with nook

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

shafts for the diagonals and on the south from the nave piers. At the ends of the aisle the diagonals spring from shafts. The eastern bay, with the plain eastern transverse arch, belongs to the earlier date. The ribs are moulded with a roll between two cheverons, and the transverse arch is carried by a short corbelled shaft on the face of the respond. The shafts of this bay have foliated capitals. The transverse arches of the two western bays spring from the same plane as the diagonals and are moulded with a hollow chamfer. The diagonals have bosses at their intersections. The shafts have moulded capitals and bases of a developed Gothic type.

The south aisle corresponds in date and arrangement with the north aisle, though the middle bay is slightly later than the corresponding bay of the north aisle. The sill-string of the transept, however, is carried to the west end of the second bay before changing to a fully developed Gothic section. In the first bay it drops somewhat towards the south. There is a window in each bay—that in the first being round-headed with internal shafted jambs; in the second bay is a window with a round head, but with shafts and mouldings of a 13th-century character. Externally it is of two orders, the outer shafted. The window in the west bay and that in the west wall are like the corresponding windows on the north, but there is no wall passage on this side. The west bay is contemporary with the two west bays of the nave arcade. The south doorway is two-centred, and has external jamb shafts to the outer orders, but no external label. The rear-arch is two-centred and segmental, and the sill-string is carried over it to form a label. Below the sill-string of the west window is a four-centred 15th-century doorway, now built up. The vaulting is similar to that of the north aisle, but the eastern transverse of the last bay is more elaborately moulded.

The north porch is of mid-13th-century date and is vaulted in one quadripartite bay. The outer doorway is two-centred, with jamb shafts to the outer order. Above the vault is a parvise entered by a small two-centred doorway from the wall passage of the aisle. In the north wall over the doorway is a foliate-tracery window in a two-centred head with shafted jambs. Below the sill externally is a moulded string course. The wall is faced with ashlar to the level of a string below the sill, and above this with irregular flint and stone diapering. The roof is gabled with projecting eaves on the east and west, where the walls are faced with flint.

The quire and chapels, transepts and nave have high-pitched leaded timber roofs. The north porch and vestry roofs are tiled. The lean-to roofs of the nave aisles are high-pitched and slated.

Externally the general fabric of the church is of flint rubble with occasional ashlar, and the eastern portion, including the transept, has pilaster buttresses of normal type. The east wall is divided by a broad ashlar buttress rising to the apex of the gable. Below the string at the base of the gable a second buttress of three offsets is applied to its face. Similar but wider buttresses form the angles and are continued upwards into turrets of two stages, the lower arcaded with three round arches on each face and the upper similarly divided by annuleted shafts with capitals supporting a projecting cornice. Pyramidal stone spires must originally have completed the design. In

the gable are two circular openings, one on each side of the central buttress. The walls of both chapels are carried up to form a parapet with a plain coping, which is returned along their side walls. The present slope of the roof dates from the alterations of John de Campeden in 1383-5.

A string course below the clearstory windows marks the position of the apex of the original chapel roofs. The heads of the clearstory windows on the north side are enriched with the chevron. At the east end of the north wall is the doorway opening from the east triforium gallery on to the roof of the chapel. The walls are crowned by a plain parapet with a string course at the gutter level, plain on the south side and billet-moulded on the north.

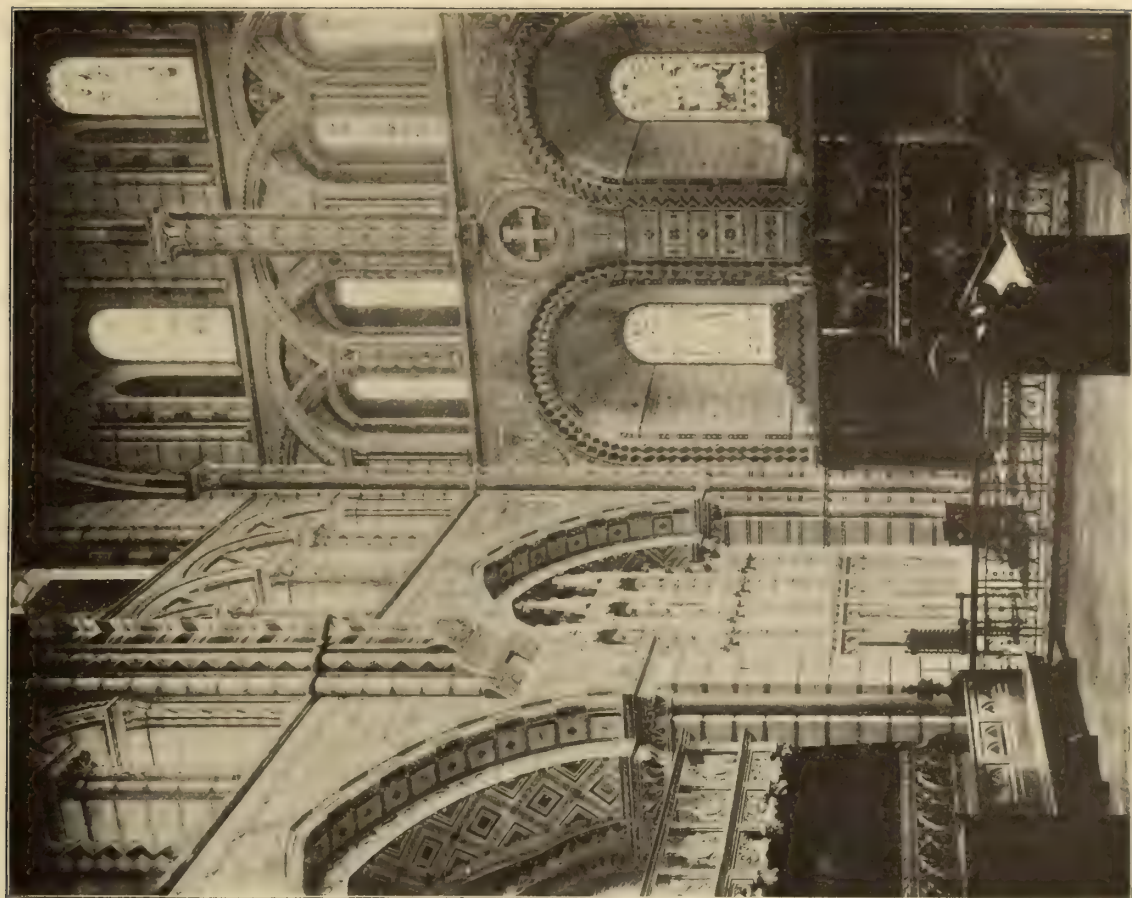
Over the north doorway the marks of a steep-pitched roof show that here was originally a porch. A string course is carried round below the sills of the windows on the north and east of the quire and chapels, but on the south side it is raised, originally to clear the cloister roof, of which it formed the weathering.

At the angle of the south chapel with the south transept a peculiar device is resorted to in order to form an entrance from the latter to the disappeared cloister. To clear some obstruction it was found necessary to set the north jamb of the doorway back into the external face of the south chapel wall, which is splayed back some 3 ft. to the required height. The transept doorway has a two-centred head, and abutting on it at right angles just to the north of its apex is a portion of a round arch, on which the overhanging portion of the chapel wall rests. Both arches are richly moulded with the chevron and have a common label mitred at the intersection. The jamb of the chapel arch is shafted, with a capital of Romanesque foliation.

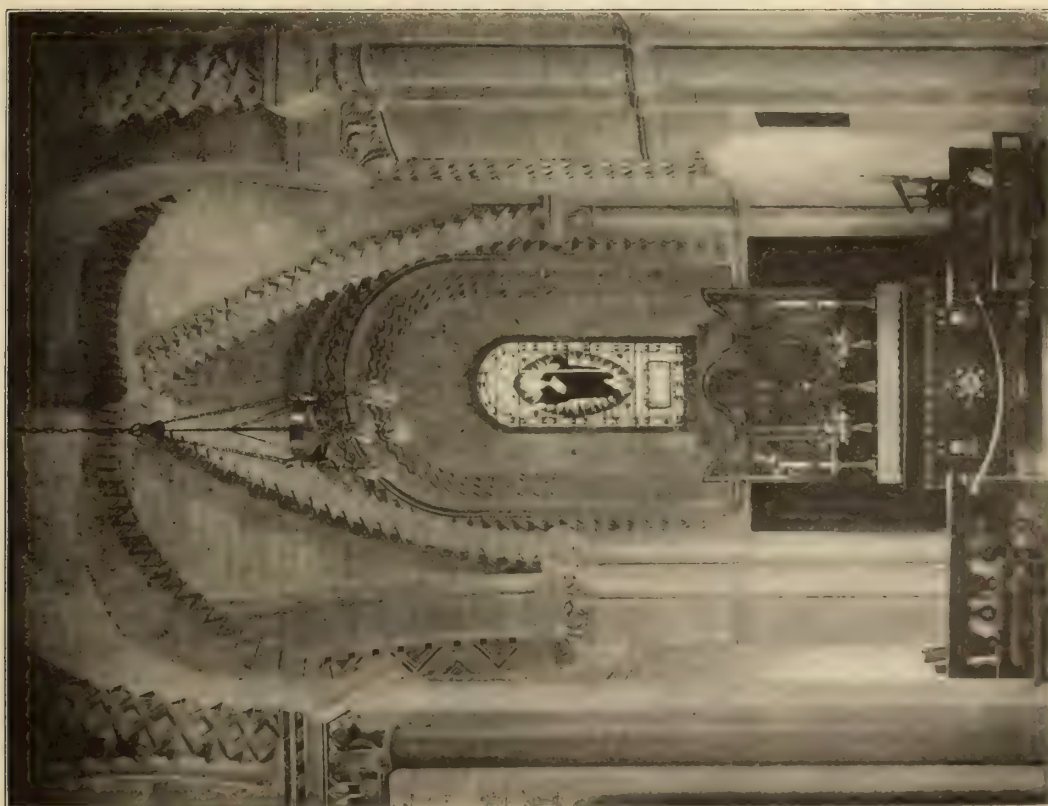
The original slope of the chapel roof is shown by a weather-mould on the east wall of the south transept. This first roof, removed at the end of the 14th century, probably had eaves with a considerable projection, as the sloping string is carried down about 2 ft. beyond the face of the south wall.

The sill-string is carried round beneath the windows of the ground stage of the north transept. At the triforium level there is a marked difference in the masonry. In the north gable is a small lancet opening, now glazed. The walls are finished with a plain parapet and coping.

The south transept has a string course below the sills of the clearstory windows, and the weather-mould of the former cloister roof is continued round the east wall. On the west wall there is no string course below the windows of the ground stage, a basement of slight projection extending to the height of their sills, where it is chamfered back to the wall face. The south wall is built against the ancient vestry, which occupies its lower third. The marks of two previous alterations of its roof can be plainly seen upon the transept wall. Immediately above the apex of the present sacristy roof is a round-headed opening, now blocked up. In the triforium story are two segmental-headed openings, also blocked up. In the apex of the gable, above the clearstory window, is a small opening, with a round head. The vice at the south-west is lighted by small loops in the buttress. There are similar loops in the slight projection which marks the position of the north-west vice at the quire end of the east wall.



WINCHESTER : CHURCH OF ST. CROSS : THE CHANCEL



WINCHESTER : CHURCH OF ST. CROSS : SOUTH CHAPEL

WINCHESTER

The walls are finished with a plain parapet and coping, which is continued round the nave.

The vice-chambers project slightly at the west ends of the nave clearstory wall, and there is a shallow buttress upon the face of the northern one. Below the sill-string of the west window the wall is of ashlar and of flint rubble above; in the gable is a small trefoiled light. At the north and south are large buttresses of four off-sets, and the vice-chambers are continued upwards for a short distance above them, as if the original intention had been to crown them with large pinnacles or turrets. The junction between the earlier and later work is clearly visible on the exterior of the south clearstory wall.

The north aisle wall has between the two eastern windows a shallow pilaster buttress of two off-sets, and there are large buttresses of two off-sets at the western angle. West of the gable of the north porch the wall is crowned by a plain parapet and coping; elsewhere there is no parapet, the roof having projecting eaves.

The walls of the south aisle are faced with flint rubble and have buttresses between the windows of the south wall. The eastern of these is a late 12th-century shallow pilaster buttress and the western a mid-13th-century buttress of two off-sets. At the western angle are two similar buttresses. Above the west window is a small early 14th-century roof-light with a trefoiled ogee head. At the west end of the south wall there is a plain parapet and coping, the roof of the remaining portion having projecting eaves.

The bowl of the font, of black Tournai marble, is of 12th-century date. It is square and shallow and stands on a later stone base. A fine oak screen, probably of early 16th-century date, now divides the north transept from the space beneath the crossing, but is not in its original position. In the middle of its length are marks of a junction, as if the entrance had been originally in the centre instead of, as now, at the east end. The upper part has lights with vertical tracery, while the lower half has modern stalls against the south side; the easternmost stall end, with a half-poppy-head against the screen, appears to be original. In the quire are some 15th-century poppy-head bench ends. There is a 16th-century oak screen between the south chapel and south transept, with a four-centred central opening and enriched ogee canopy. The lower part is filled with linen-pattern panelling; the upper part has open lights and a cresting. In the quire and south chapel are preserved some pieces of 16th-century (apparently French Renaissance) wooden canopy-work. In the north transept are two 16th-century canopied benches, with desks and linen-pattern panelling.

There are several remains of 13th-century wall painting in the eastern part of the church. On the south wall of the south transept are traces of a large painting of the Crucifixion. In the altar recess in the east wall of the same transept are two rows of trefoiled compartments each containing a figure, and a quatrefoil in the apex of the recess. In the north chapel, below the sill of the east window, are traces of an altar-piece consisting of figures in five trefoil-headed compartments. On the side of the south-east respond of the chapel is a figure with a halo. On the chapel side of the parclose in the west arch of the quire arcade are two layers of painting, the earlier consisting of two rows of trefoil-headed com-

partments containing figures, and probably dating from the 13th century, and the later of masonry pattern on a thin coat of plaster. In the south chapel the corresponding parclose also shows traces of masonry pattern. The 15th-century screens in the east bays of the quire arcade still retain traces of their former brilliant colouring.

In two of the nave clearstory windows is some good 14th-century glass. In the north-west window are figures of St. Katherine and St. Swithun. The background of both figures is diapered and the borders appear to have been put together of fragments. In the upper lights of this window is some 16th-century heraldic glass. In the south-west window of the clearstory are two figures. The eastern, probably intended for the Blessed Virgin, wears a blue robe with a jewelled border and has a red halo. The figure in the west light wears a green robe and red cloak and holds a book. The borders are here also of fragments, and the backgrounds are diapered. The north-east clearstory window of the south transept contains glass of the same date and style. In a window of the north transept are fragments of glass of various dates. In the pavements of the church are many original encaustic tiles.

In the chancel is the fine brass of John de Campeden, warden, placed here at the restoration of the church. The figure is in quire habit and above are shields of the Trinity and the Passion. Below is an inscription. From his mouth issue scrolls with the inscriptions 'Ihu cum venis iudicare noli me condemnare' and 'Qui plasmasti me miserere mei.' The border inscription, an adapted 'Credo quod redemptor,' runs round the slab, with the symbols of the Evangelists at the corners.

In the south transept is a brass without an effigy to William Saundres, chaplain of the new foundation, who died in 1464. In the north side of the chancel is a brass to Richard Harward, master, who died in 1493. The figure wears a cloak with a fringed or furred border. Below the figure is an inscription.

In the pavement at the south-west end of the nave is a brass, of which the inscription only is left, to John son of John and Agatha Wayte, who died in 1502.

In the south side of the chancel is a brass to Thomas Laune (d. 1518), rector of Mottisfont, who is represented in mass vestment. In the pavement of the south transept is a brass black letter inscription to Alexander Ewart, a former brother of the hospital, who died in 1569. In the pavement of the chancel are slabs to William Lewis, 1667, and Abraham Markland, 1727, former masters of the hospital. There is also a slab to Catherine, the wife of Abraham Markland, 1695.

There are two bells—by Pack & Chapman of London, 1789; by Thomas Mears of London, 1811, respectively.

The church plate consists of five pieces: a silver-gilt paten with foot bearing the date letter of the year 1660; on the underside of the foot are engraved the initials I.W.L. and the arms, a cross between four crosslets (this paten has been Gothicized by additional engraved ornament in modern times); a silver-gilt paten bearing the date letter of the year 1784, inscribed 'Beilby Porteus, D.D., Bishop of Chester and Master of St. Cross, 1785'; a modern silver-gilt chalice (the inscription states that it was

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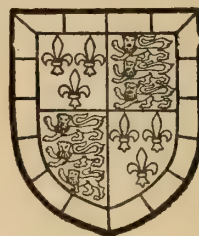
recast in the year 1860, date letter 1859); a similar chalice bearing the date letter of 1859 (this is not stated to have been recast); a flagon of the same date, also silver gilt.

The registers⁴³⁴ previous to 1812 are in three volumes: (1) baptisms 1674 to 1776 (there are fragmentary entries from 1670 to 1674), burials 1676 to 1775, marriages 1674 to 1753; (2) baptisms 1776 to 1812, burials 1776 to 1812; (3) marriages 1755 to 1812.

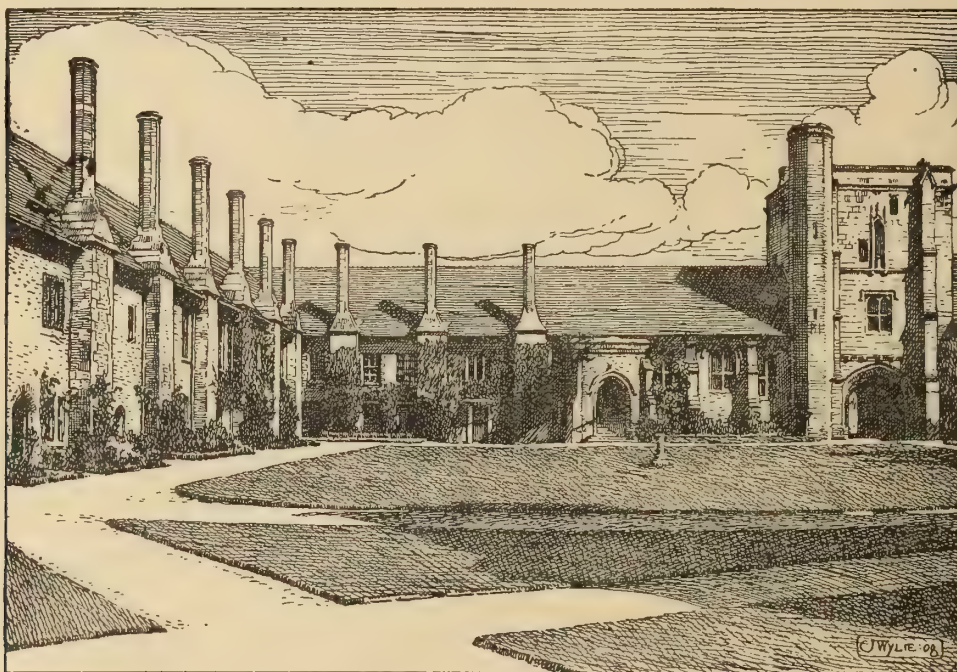
The hospital buildings are grouped **HOSPITAL BUILDINGS** round an inner and outer quadrangle on the south side of the church.

The porter's lodge, the gatehouse known as the Beaufort Tower, and, to the west of it, the great hall occupy the eastern two-thirds of the buildings surrounding the inner quadrangle. The remainder of the northern and the whole of the western range consist of the rooms occupied by

infirmary and cloister were built by Robert Sherborne in the early years of the 16th century, whose initials and motto 'Dilexi Sapientiam' are carved on the oriel window and also in the chimney-pieces of the porter's lodge and the room above it. The master's lodging seems originally to have been in the Beaufort Tower and in the rooms over the porter's lodge; but from the early part of the 17th century onward fourteen of the brethren's dwellings, comprising all the northern range to the west of the Beaufort Tower, and part of the western range adjoining, were gradually appropriated to the use of the master, with consequent



BEAUFORT, FRANCE
quartered with ENG-
LAND in a border
goby argent and azure.



WINCHESTER : HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS : THE QUADRANGLE

the brothers of the hospital. The south side of the quadrangle is partly occupied by the nave of the church; a southern range of rooms abutting on the south-west angle of the south aisle was removed about 1789. The eastern side consists of the cloister and infirmary, which join on to the north wall of the north transept. The outer or entrance court has a gateway from the road on the north side. On the east side is the building known as the 'Hundred Menne's Hall,' on the south the north side of the hall and Beaufort Tower and on the west the kitchen and offices connected with it. All these buildings, with the exception of the eastern range of the inner quadrangle, appear to have been erected within a few years of 1445 by Cardinal Beaufort. The

alterations. Recently a residence has been erected for the master to the north of the hospital.

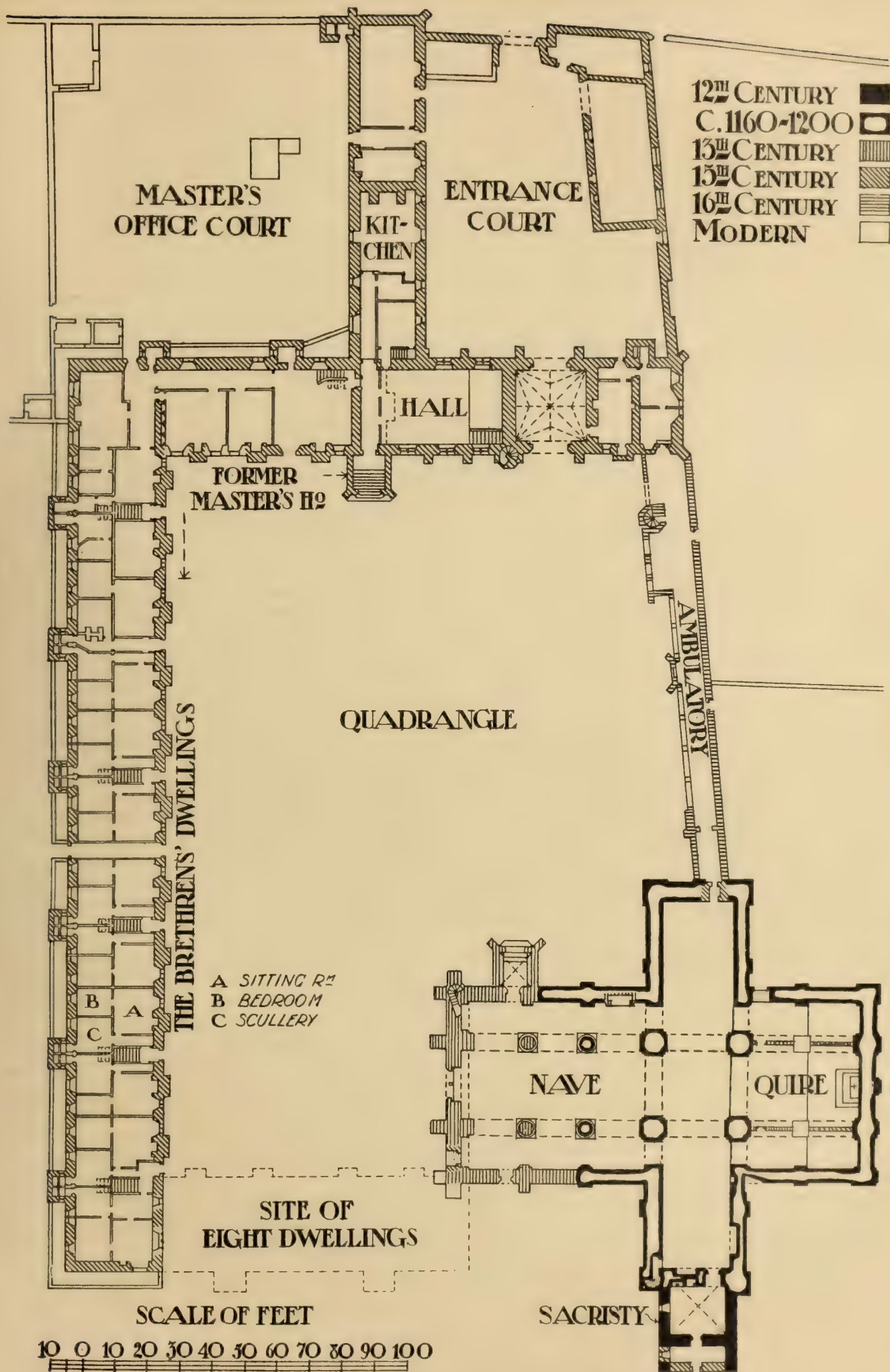
The buildings generally are of flint and stone rubble, with the exception of the cloister and infirmary, which are of brick and stone and plastered timber.

The northern court is entered from the road by a 15th-century four-centred archway in the bounding wall. Over the arch is a gabled loft of half-timber with herring-bone brickwork, probably the work of Henry Compton (master 1667), whose initials, with the date 1675, are carved on an inserted stone left against the inner side of the wall east of the entrance. On the east side of the courtyard is the 'Hundred Menne's Hall,' now used as a lumber store. The original detail left here comprises a four-centred

⁴³⁴ On the first page of the first volume is a note in the handwriting of the then chaplain, John Hunt, dated 28 Sept. 1676, stating that to the best of his belief the former register book had been

burnt by the widow of 'one Mr. Wright,' chaplain and steward of the Hospital in 'ye dayes of King James.' He adds: 'since which time to this there hath been no other bought.' A few entries of

baptisms, burials and marriages in the years 1631 and 1632, 'found in two old rotten bitts of paper,' are copied into the beginning of the book.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER

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blocked doorway and two windows in the west face, and in the south wall two windows of two lights. The present large entrance at the north of the west wall and the two windows in the east wall are modern. On the west side of the courtyard the only feature of note is the much-restored square-headed kitchen window of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery. The south side of the courtyard is formed by the Beaufort Tower or gatehouse and part of the north side of the hall. The gatehouse is built of ashlar and is externally of three stages, with an octagonal stair-turret at the south-west and two buttresses of four off-sets, the top stages finished with crocketed gables and finials, on the north and south faces. The gateway is four-centred and ceiled by a rich lierne-vault, the central boss of which is sculptured with a cross and crown of thorns. Above the arches, on both north and south faces of the gatehouse, is an enriched cornice carved alternately with heads and four-leaved flowers. The spandrels thus formed are traceried on the north face, and contain the arms of England on the east and of Cardinal Beaufort on the west. The spandrels on the south face are plain. The room over the archway, known as the Muniment Room, has square-headed transomed windows of two cinquefoiled lights on the north, and south. In the west wall is a fireplace with a straight-sided four-centred head and moulded jambs. A moulded beam carries the floor of the chamber above, which is lighted by four small cinquefoiled windows, one in each face. Above is a room similarly lighted. Externally these two upper rooms are contained in one stage, divided from the middle stage by an enriched cornice. On the north face are three canopied niches with octagonal pedestals. In the western niche is a statue of Cardinal Beaufort, but the others are unoccupied. In the south face is only one niche, of similar design, placed centrally. The windows of the upper chambers are arranged to clear these niches. The whole is crowned by a moulded cornice with gargoyles at the angles and a parapet with weathered coping. On the west side an octagonal chimney-shaft with embattled capping rises above the parapet. On the east side is a plainer chimney-shaft. The stair-turret has a small four-centred doorway with a label and large head-stops. The hall adjoins the Beaufort Tower on the west side and has five windows, three in the south wall and two in the north wall, all two-centred and of two transomed cinquefoiled lights, with

tracery above. There are buttresses of three off-sets between the windows, and the tiled roof is continuous with that of the brethren's dwellings, occupying the remainder of this and the whole of the west side of the inner quadrangle. At the east end is the dais, and at this end of the hall the sills of the windows are lowered and have seats against the jambs, which descend to the floor level. In the east wall is a four-centred doorway leading to the muniment room, approached by a flight of stairs with wooden hand-railing and newel-post, with a pelican for finial. In the centre of the floor is a raised tile-hearth. At the



WINCHESTER: GREAT HALL OF HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS

tracery above. There are buttresses of three off-sets between the windows, and the tiled roof is continuous with that of the brethren's dwellings, occupying the remainder of this and the whole of the west side of the inner quadrangle. At the east end is the dais, and at this end of the hall the sills of the windows are lowered and have seats against the jambs, which descend to the floor level. In the east wall is a four-centred doorway leading to the muniment room, approached by a flight of stairs with wooden hand-railing and newel-post, with a pelican for finial. In the centre of the floor is a raised tile-hearth. At the

west end are the screen and gallery. The gallery projects beyond the face of the screen, and the soffit has a plain plaster cove, while the centre portion has a still greater projection, similarly finished. The screen is plain and has two doorways. In the north wall, immediately to the west of the screen, is a small doorway leading to the kitchen block. The collar-roof is of four bays with arched four-centred principals, moulded purlins and wall-plates and curved wind-braces, the space between the common rafters and the wall-plate being filled by trefoil-headed panelling. The principals rest on stone corbels, carved with angels holding shields of England and Beaufort

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

alternately. The hall is entered at the south-west by a two-centred doorway beneath the gallery, approached by a flight of steps within a lierne-vaulted porch, having a moulded cornice and plain parapet, with a two-centred entrance and angle buttresses of two off-sets. The central boss of the vault is sculptured with the arms of Beaufort with a cardinal's hat. Beneath the hall is a cellar, vaulted in eight bays.

In the upper lights of the windows on the south side of the hall is some old glass, probably of the 15th century, comprising the arms of Beaufort with the cardinal's hat. In the fanlight over the entrance doorway at the south-west end of the hall are some fragments of glass, including the Beaufort arms and some pieces of black and white glass, probably of 14th-century date, and brought hither from the nave windows of the church.

The kitchen block runs out at right angles from

The panelling now remains on the west wall only, but must formerly have extended round the room, to judge from the fragmentary nature of the inscription. In the window in the closet recess at the north side of the entrance hall are some fragments of 17th-century heraldic glass, including the arms of the hospital impaling those of Henry Compton. A modern stair at the north-east corner of the entrance hall leads to the first floor in two flights. On the east wall of the landing is carved in stone a shield which appears to be the arms of the town of Southampton impaling Courtenay with a label. The tinctures have disappeared. In the windows of the passage on the north side of the first floor are several pieces of heraldic glass, probably of 17th-century date, together with some small circular pieces, probably Flemish, of the 16th century, representing the Nativity, the Presentation in the Temple, Christ Crowned with Thorns



WINCHESTER : CLOISTER OF HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS

the north-west end of the hall. The fireplace at the north end of the kitchen has been much modernized. In the south wall is a large serving-hatch to the buttery, with two four-centred openings and a large falling flap. The roof is supported by a truss with tie-beam and king-post, braced collar and central purlin. In the two-light window lighting the passage from the screens to the kitchen is a piece of original glass with the inscription 'R. S. Dilexi Sapienciam, 1497.' The initials are those of Robert Sherborne, the then master.

To the west of the hall is the former residence of the master, modernized at various dates, which it is now proposed to restore to its original purpose. To the west of the entrance hall is a room containing some fine early 17th-century panelling, with a Latin inscription in ornate Roman characters on the frieze.

and the Entombment. The heraldic glass includes the shields of William of Wykeham and of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, 1531-56. The lettering on the garter surrounding the latter resembles the lettering on the frieze of the panelling mentioned above.

The brethren's dwellings, which occupy the remainder of the western range of buildings, each consist of a bedroom, living-room and scullery, and are arranged in fours, two on each floor, entered by a common doorway and staircase. They are lighted on the front towards the quadrangle by plain square-headed two-light windows. The entrance doorways have four-centred heads, and the projecting chimney-stacks, with their octagonal flue shafts and embattled capping, form the main feature of this elevation.



WINCHESTER : CHURCH OF ST. CROSS, NAVE LOOKING WEST



WINCHESTER : ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, INTERIOR LOOKING NORTH-EAST

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A water-course known as the Lock Burn is carried round the rear of the buildings, and over this the garderobe projections are carried on small two-centred drop-arches. The water-course is no longer utilized as a drain. The partitions are original and still retain their four-centred doorways.

The ground floor of the short block of buildings to the east of the Beaufort Tower is occupied by the porter's lodge. The room over is floored with plaster and is lighted on the east by a square-headed window of four cinquefoiled lights with an external label. The fireplaces in this and the porter's lodge beneath are inscribed 'R S Dilexi Sapienciam anno Domini 1503.' There is a room in the roof lighted by a small window of two cinquefoiled lights in the east gable which terminates the northern range. This room is reached by a staircase in the north-east angle inclosed in the original framed and panelled partition.

The lower part of the eastern or infirmary range is occupied by an open-arcaded ambulatory. At the northern end both stories are of brick and stone with an embattled parapet, and the stairs to the infirmary are contained within an octagonal turret. The upper part of the southern portion is of timber and plaster and supported on the quadrangle side by a timber arcade of six bays with four-centred arches and traceried spandrels on a continuous brick plinth. The bay below the oriel window of the infirmary has a plain two-light window. The oriel window is of four trefoiled lights on the front face, with a similar light on each side. Below the sills of these latter are buttresses of two off-sets, standing on the ground, and the whole is carried by two two-centred drop-arches of brick supported by a central octagonal shaft and abutting upon the angle buttresses. The central shaft is of brick with stone base and capital, on which is carved Robert Sherborne's motto 'Dilexi Sapientiam.' The upper portion of the oriel is of brick with stone tracery in the light. Below the sill is a stone bearing the name of Henry Compton. The lower portion, including the angle buttresses, is of brick and flint diaper. The interior of the infirmary is quite plain, and the southern end is formed by the north wall of the north transept of the church, through the eastern window of which the interior may be seen. The old church clock, made by William Skelthorp of London in the year 1737, is stored away here.

At the back of the western range, containing the brethren's dwellings, is a garden appropriated to their use. North of this, extending to the road, is the master's kitchen garden, and on the east side of the hospital is the master's private garden.

The church of *ST. BARTHOLO-CHURCHES MEW*, near the remains of Hyde

Abbey, consists of chancel 28 ft. 1 in. by 18 ft. 4 in., small north vestry, north chapel 23 ft. 5 in. by 14 ft. 6 in., nave 62 ft. 10 in. by 24 ft. 2 in., north transept 17 ft. by 14 ft. 11 in., north aisle 46 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 9 in., south porch and west tower 14 ft. by 13 ft. 5 in. The south wall of the nave and the west tower are the only old parts of the church, the chancel having been rebuilt in 1859 and the north chapel added, and the north transept and aisle are also modern. The antiquarian interest of the church lies in relics of the buildings of Hyde Abbey which it contains. It is built of

flint with limestone dressings, the south side of the nave coated with cement and the tower faced with stone and flint chequerwork; the roofs are tiled and that of the nave runs unbroken over the north aisle, the aisle windows being contained in separate gables. The tower is very low, of two stories undivided by string courses and surmounted by a pyramidal tiled roof into which the roof of the nave cuts.

There is a group of three lancets in the east wall of the chancel, with marble shafts having moulded capitals and bases, and on the south are two trefoiled lights. At the south-west is a projecting organ chamber. The north chapel opens to the chancel by two light pointed arches and has a pretty 13th-century east window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over, with a moulded outer arch and jamb shafts.

The semicircular chancel arch is entirely modern, as are all the fittings of the chancel except the altar rails and the altar table, which is dated 1620. Between the two south windows is a modern copy of a Latin inscription in four hexameters to Edmund Poore, 1599.

The north side of the nave opens to the modern aisle and transept by an arcade of four round arches of three moulded orders upon circular pillars with hollow-fluted compound capitals and moulded bases, the capital and base with the lower part of the shaft of the first column being of late 12th-century date and all the rest modern copies of them. A fluted corbel on the north side of the second pillar is, however, contemporary with the old capital, as is a small piece of the moulded label at the crown of the western arch of the arcade.

The tracery of the east window on the south wall of the nave is modern, but the internal jambs with low-pointed segmental rear arch date probably from the 15th century; the jambs are widely splayed and carried down to the floor, a cinquefoiled niche for an image being set in the east jamb. The head of the window is much lower than those of the other south windows, probably that it might fit under the rood-loft. Its east jamb coincides with the south-east angle of the nave. The next window westward is of three cinquefoiled lights under a pointed head with modern tracery, but rear arch and jambs of 15th-century date; and the third is a modern copy of two early 14th-century windows west of the south doorway.

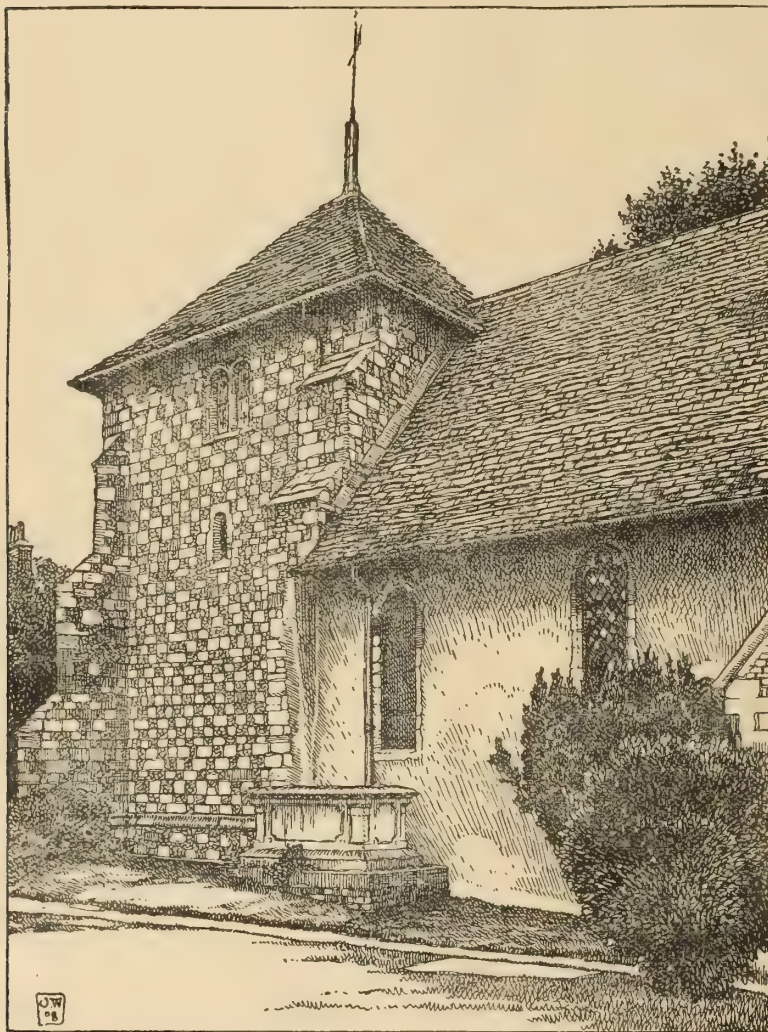
The doorway has a semicircular arch of two orders, with a label ornamented with billet and lozenge; the outer order is moulded and the inner has two lines of zigzag and is for the most part old, inclosing a modern tympanum. The jambs have a pair of engaged shafts on each side with richly carved capitals, all entirely modern copies. The old work dates from c. 1120, and doubtless comes from Hyde Abbey. In the south porch stands another relic of the abbey, a short circular shaft with a foliate capital, the back of which was originally built into a wall, and a moulded base with angle spurs of foliage. It appears to be a pillar piscina, but no drain is now visible and the capital has been hollowed out into a deep bowl like that of a holy-water stone.

On the outer face of the wall just west of the porch is a 13th-century trefoiled niche with a richly-moulded arch, a two-centred label with returned stops and shafted jambs recently removed from the east of

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

the porch on the insertion of the trefoiled light already noted.

The west end of the nave opens to the tower by a four-centred arch of two continuous chamfered orders, and the west window of the tower is of two uncusped four-centred lights under a square head. Below it is a doorway with a clumsily-shaped pointed arch with a single chamfered edge looking like re-used 13th-century work. In all faces of the belfry, except the east, there is a window of two lights like that above the west door, but filled with pierced wood boards.



WINCHESTER : ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH

The upper part of the base of the square font of Purbeck marble dates from the end of the 12th century, but the font is otherwise modern. At the west end of the nave are a number of old grave slabs, one with the indent of a brass, the half-figure of a man with an inscription plate and a shield below it, probably of the second half of the 14th century. All the woodwork of the nave is modern. There is one bell in the belfry dated 1659 and inscribed in Roman capitals I.N. H. F.F.

Set on the sills of the nave windows are five capitals and a springing-stone, all probably from the 12th-century cloister arcades of Hyde Abbey, and of the finest workmanship. They date from the second

quarter of the century, and are carved on all four faces with intricate and deeply-cut foliate patterns, among which winged monsters and in one case pairs of human heads occur. The springing-stone is that of two arches of a continuous arcade, carved on both faces and on the soffit, with different ornament on the two arches.

The plate consists of a chalice and paten cover of 1568; a chalice of 1877; two patens of 1838 and 1878; a flagon of 1862, given in 1863 by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bowker of Lankhills; an almsdish of 1878, and a wine funnel, all of silver.

The registers are in five books: (1) has all entries 1563 to 1704, but baptisms are missing 1621 to 1627 and 1647 to 1682 except a few scattered entries, marriages are missing 1647 to 1688 and burials very incomplete 1643 to 1688; (2) has baptisms and burials 1704 to 1776 and marriages 1704 to 1754; (3) marriages only 1755 to 1812; (4) baptisms and burials 1777 to 1789; and (5) the same 1789 to 1812. There are churchwardens' accounts 1720 to 1775.

CHRIST CHURCH is a modern stone building in late 13th-century style, consisting of an apsidal chancel with a large north vestry, a south-east tower forming an organ-chamber and surmounted by a spire, a nave of three bays with north and south aisles and a south porch.

The plate consists of four chalices, three patens and a flagon, all plated.

The church of *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*, on the slope of the hill at the east of the city, consists of chancel 22 ft. by 14 ft. 4 in., nave 33 ft. by 14 ft. 4 in., north chapel and aisle 58 ft. 3 in. by 17 ft. 11 in., south chapel and aisle 43 ft. 9 in. by 17 ft. 8 in., west tower 10 ft. square, and west vestries and south porch, all internal measurements.

The history of the present building begins late in the 12th century, north and south chapels and aisles being then added. To the east of the north arcade is a chamfered string, formerly external, on the chancel wall. The site falls quickly westward, and the massive south-west tower, with its walls 7 ft. 3 in. thick, was probably built to buttress the church, and the present plan of an irregular rectangle seems to have been reached about this time by the widening and lengthening of the aisles. In modern times a brick south porch and vestries at the west of the nave have been added and the south arcade has been rebuilt.

The church is built of flint with stone dressings, and its roofs are covered with tiles. The tower is in

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three stages without buttresses and is surmounted by an embattled parapet.

The east window, of three cinquefoiled lights with rectilinear tracery under a two-centred arch with exterior label and head stops, is probably early 15th-century work. It has wide casement mouldings, and to the north there is a part of a canopied niche for an image. On the north of the chancel are a squint with a shouldered arch and one bay of the three of the north arcade. The arch is segmental and pointed, of a single edge-chamfered order with a chamfered label towards the chancel, and the other two bays of the arcade are similar, but without labels. The upper parts of the capitals with the abaci are octagonal on plan. The capital of the respond has a rude leaf ornament, the second hollow flutes with a modern abacus, the third has scallops of late type and the west respond a modern fluted capital; the bases also have an upper circular member and a lower octagonal moulded plinth, all much repaired.

On the south side of the chancel are two recesses east of the arcade, the first having been originally a piscina, with a small round arched recess above, rebated for a wood frame; the piscina has a hollow two-chamfered moulded edge. Adjoining this towards the west is an early 15th-century sedile with a moulded edge and a modern cinquefoiled arch and a squint to the south chapel. The arches of the rebuilt south arcade, one bay of which, like that on the north, is in the chancel, are two-centred, springing from the capitals. The pillars with their capitals and bases are circular, and have been much repaired. The capitals have hollow fluted mouldings; the bases are much plainer than those on the north and seem to be a little later in date. The truss rafter roof of chancel and nave is continuous. It is for the most part of old timber, with three cambered tie-beams, two in the east bay of the chancel and one in the nave. The division between chancel and nave is marked by a tall 15th-century oak screen on the line of the first two pillars of the arcades. It is continued across the north and south chapels and had above it a loft, the stairs for which remain in the south aisle, with a passage through the walls of both arcades. The part under the chancel arch has a central opening with a cinquefoiled recusped arch and open tracery in the spandrels, and five narrow cinquefoiled bays on each side with simple tracery above, all beneath a plain hollow splayed cornice; below the rail the screen is solid. In the roof above are mortises, which show the position of the rood.

At the west end of the nave is a large four-light cinquefoiled window of 15th-century date, set with a tall blank and springing from corbels on the north and south.

The east window of the north chapel is of similar character and detail. Between it and the chancel window on the outside face of the wall there is a niche with a traceried canopy projecting as three sides of an octagon. Internally, on either side of the north chapel window, there is a defaced image bracket. Against the north wall is an altar tomb, probably of the early part of the 16th century, with a Purbeck marble slab with moulded edges, in which there is the indent of a brass inscription. Two of its faces are against the wall at the corner, and the other two have square panels inclosing quatrefoils with shields, that at the west bearing the emblems of the Passion and

those on the south the Five Wounds and the initials T. S. Above this tomb and a little to the west is a two-centred arched recess with a single splayed edge, of uncertain use and date, and further west a window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery of the same date as that in the east wall. On the south wall of this chapel, which is now occupied by the organ, is a square-headed piscina recess with a shallow octagonal bowl. The screen before the chapel is very similar to that of the chancel, only differing from it in the detail of its tracery in the spandrels at the doorway, having trefoils in the tracery of its bays. It is also of six bays on each side, instead of five. In the boarding below the rail there are three cross-shaped piercings on the north side of the doorway and three small quatrefoil openings on the south side. Immediately to the west of the screen is a small trefoiled niche in the north wall with a sill, the projection of which has been broken off; this was probably connected with an altar set against the west face of the screen. There are no other windows on the north wall, which is supported by modern brick buttresses, but in the middle of the aisle is a blocked two-centred doorway, and further west, high up in the wall, a small blocked arch, probably of modern date and made to light a gallery. The west window of three cinquefoiled lights is similar to that in the north wall of the chapel. The truss rafter roof, continuous over chapel and aisle, seems to be 15th-century work repaired.

The 15th-century east window in the south chapel is similar in detail to the east window in the north chapel, but has been repaired. Beneath its sill at the north side is a small cinquefoiled niche for an image. In the south wall there is a beautiful late 13th-century window with geometrical tracery. It is of four cinquefoiled lights, with shafts at the jambs and in the centre and a quatrefoil above each pair of lights and a large septifoiled circle in the head. In the east of it, on the outside face of the wall, is a small half-octagonal moulded bracket which perhaps carried a light. The screen before this chapel is similar in detail to that at the chancel, but there are six divisions on each side of the doorway instead of five. Immediately to the west of it is the rood stair with its upper and lower doors, which also had an external door on the east, and this retains an early 17th-century door. West of the stair turret is some evidence of a blocked arch in the south wall of the aisle. The south doorway is near the west end of the south wall, and has a two-centred arch of two moulded orders, probably dating from the latter part of the 14th century. The tower arch, in common with the other walls of the tower, is of great thickness and has a two-centred arch of three orders with large wave and ogee mouldings continued down the jambs; the wall here is 7 ft. 4 in. thick, while the other walls are 7 ft. 3 in. in the lower stage of the tower. Entrance was formerly obtained from without by a doorway on the north side, but this now gives admittance to the modern vestry. The west window has three cinquefoiled lights with rectilinear tracery under a two-centred head, and has very wide internal jambs in which seats are constructed, and in the north jamb is the doorway to the belfry staircase, which is carried up in the thickness of the wall over the north doorway, its roof formed by a series of arches. The thickness of the wall is reduced on the outside above the first

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
stage, and the second stage has a single cinquefoiled light in each of the exposed faces; in each face of the belfry there is a two-light window under a square head.

The octagonal font dates from the middle of the 15th century, and has quatrefoiled panels on each face of the bowl, the stem having a trefoiled panel on each face.

The oak pulpit has been repaired, but retains much of its old mouldings and traceried panels of the beginning of the 16th century. The chancel is inclosed by very interesting early 14th-century parclose screens with wide trefoiled heads and banded shafts with moulded capitals and bases; they are in four bays, with a narrow fifth bay at the west, and have formed part of stalls, of which only a short segment of the curved backs is left. A plain scrolled bench end at the south-east seems, however, to be contemporary. At the west of the nave are two 15th-century bench ends with poppy-heads and tracery, with the marks of sloping book-boards on their inner faces.

In the tracery of the east window of the south chapel are a number of pieces of 15th-century glass, including a shield of the Faith.

On the floor of the north chapel is a marble slab inscribed 'Orate. p. aia. Alicie. nup uxoris Willi Gerveys,' and on the same slab is added an inscription to Joane Shafte, died 1613.

There are five bells in the belfry. The treble, which is cracked, is inscribed 'Feare God Anno Domini 1574' (four  on top of the bell); the second 'Sancte Petre ora pro nobis'; the third 'Give God the Glory, R. B. 1606'; the fourth 'God is my hope, R. B. 1606'; the tenor is plain.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1568, a paten of 1865, also a plated flagon and chalice and two silver cruets.

The registers are contained in four books. The first has baptisms 1602 to 1777, with a few in 1595 and 1596, burials 1611 to 1775, and marriages 1610 to 1754, the years 1642 to 1668 being incomplete; the second has marriages only 1754 to 1800; the third baptisms 1777 to 1811 and burials 1775 to 1811; and the fourth marriages 1800 to 1812. There is also a transcript, made in 1784, of churchwardens' accounts, 1549 to 1596.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, attached to St. John's Hospital, is a rectangular building 54 ft. 6 in. long by 21 ft. 2 in. wide. The whole structure is of late 13th-century date. At the west is a continuation in the same range forming a porch 11 ft. 5 in. wide. A wall running east and west across this vestibule and north of the main external wall contains the south entrance, which is of 15th-century date and of two moulded orders. In the external wall is an entrance of similar date and detail, the space between thus forming a porch. Opposite the entrance is a third 15th-century door, now opening to the cellarage.

The east window of the chapel itself is of three grouped lancets within a common internal reveal with a moulded reveal. Though very much restored, this window appears to be original. On the north are two modern trefoiled windows and between them a small recess of two pointed chamfered orders, west of them is a small door to the modern vestry.

On the south is a range of six windows similar to

those on the north, with modern restored heads and jambs. In the west wall is a 15th-century pointed door of one chamfered order, and on either side of it a window of the same date and of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head, both door and windows opening into the vestibule.

The roof is modern, but contains a couple of old beams of uncertain date.

Over the east window is inserted externally a medallion, rather crudely carved with the Vernicle.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1837, a paten of 1726, an almsdish of 1836; also a plated chalice and flagon.

The church of *ST. LAWRENCE* consists of a nave and chancel in one range, of a slightly irregular plan and an average internal size of 47 ft. 6 in. by 32 ft., and a western tower. It is almost completely surrounded by shops and dwelling-houses, and appears to be for the most part of the 15th century. There are, however, a number of re-used 12th-century stones and one fragment of detail, a small lion's-head corbel inserted in the west wall high up, but these may have come from another building. There is also a door on the north, now blocked up, with shafted jambs of late 13th or early 14th-century date, now much defaced and only visible in a back room of some adjoining premises. The tower is an addition of 15th-century date, but has been partly rebuilt.

The five-light east window of the chancel is modern, with tracery of 15th-century style. To the south of it is a cinquefoiled image niche of 15th-century date, now filled up and made into a frame for the Commandments, two modern plaster imitations of it being added to the south. At the south-east is a 15th-century piscina with a four-centred chamfered head. There are no openings in the north wall, which contains the blocked north door. The window in the south wall is modern.

The tower is of three stages, with an embattled parapet, almost completely masked by surrounding buildings except on the west, but the belfry-stage, entirely rebuilt, rises above their roofs. The belfry is reached by a south-west stair, which also leads to a quire gallery set across the tower arch. The belfry is lit by double uncusped lights. In the second stage is a window of early 15th-century date with two cinquefoiled lights and tracery. Below this is a modern door, the only entrance to the church. The tower arch is of two moulded orders and two-centred form, and is of 15th-century date.

All the furniture is modern except the communion table, which is of mid-17th-century date and plain design. The main timbers of the roof appear to be old, but are of uncertain date. On the north wall of the nave is a plain wall monument to Edward Grace, 1713, and his two wives, Martha, 1676, and Katherine, 1680. The arms given are gules a lion fessewise indented ermine and pean. In the nave and in the tower are a number of 18th-century monuments to the Serle family.

The tower contains five bells, the treble cast by Henry Knight in 1674 and the rest by Anthony Bond in 1621.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and flagon of 1860; also a plated spoon and almsdish.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms and burials between 1754 and 1804; the second

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marriages between 1754 and 1812; the third baptisms, and the fourth burials, both from 1805 to 1812.

The church of *ST. MAURICE*, rebuilt in 1841-2 of brick and standing on the south side of High Street, near the foot of the hill, consists of chancel, nave and north and south aisles, and a tower at the west of the south aisle. Houses stand close to it on the east and west, separated only by vestries to the east and a public passage at the west.

The tower is built of stone and flint and surmounted by a plain parapet lining with the west gable; in its south wall is a re-used 12th-century doorway with a semicircular arch of two orders with a modern label. The inner order is plain, the outer is richly ornamented with zigzag on both faces, and has detached jamb shafts with cushion capitals and moulded abaci; the bases are defaced. Within the tower on the east side is part of a two-centred arch which opened to the south aisle, and above the modern two-light south window in the second stage are a carved head of 15th-century date built in the wall and a small round sundial, which is one of the most interesting things in the church and probably of Saxon date, like those at Carhampton and Warnford.

The altar rails are partly formed of beautifully-carved 14th-century panels, of pointed arches subdivided and filled with openwork tracery and supported upon small pillars with capitals and bases, with circles in the spandrels containing heads and grotesque figures vigorously carved. A brass tablet on the east wall of the north aisle, with the figures of four infants in swaddling clothes, has an inscription to the children of John Bond, who set it up in 1612, and near this, on the south wall, another brass tablet framed to 'Frideswide first wife to Charles Neweboulte citizen and Maior of the Citie of Winchester; second to George Johnson Minister of God's Word and one of the Masters of the Colledg, 1626.'

The plate consists of two silver chalices of about 1700, alienated from the parish for about thirty years, but presented again in 1907 by the late Canon Valpy; two other chalices, two patens and a flagon, all silver gilt, of 1876 and 1877, given in memory of Eliza Haigh; also two silver chalices, two patens and a flagon of 1868.

The registers are in ten books. The first has baptisms 1575 to 1662, with gaps 1642 to 1660; marriages 1538 to 1662, with gaps 1554 to 1556 and 1642 to 1660; and burials 1538 to 1609, with gaps 1554 to 1556 and incomplete 1586 to 1591. The second book is a paper transcript of the first, containing baptisms 1560 to 1645, incomplete 1558 to 1574, and marriages and burials 1558 to 1649, with gap in marriages 1631 to 1644. There are a few baptismal entries 1646 to 1652. The third book has all entries 1653 to 1702, and also entries for the parishes of St. Mary Kalender and St. Peter Colebrook, united to St. Maurice in 1683. There is a gap 1659 to 1677. The fourth has baptisms 1661 to 1678, marriages 1662 to 1677 (1666 is missing) and burials 1665 to 1677 (1666 incomplete). The fifth book has all entries 1702 to 1736. The sixth has baptisms 1734 to 1754 and 1771 to 1803, marriages 1735 to 1754, and burials 1736 to 1754 and 1771 to 1800. The seventh has baptisms and burials 1754 to 1771, the eighth and ninth marriages 1754 to 1780 and 1780 to 1812, and the tenth baptisms and burials 1803 to 1812.

There are also overseers' accounts from 1736 and papers relating to settlement of paupers 1697 to 1794; also some overseers' accounts of St. Mary Kalender.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL* consists of a modern chancel with north vestry and organ chamber, an original nave 55 ft. 9 in. by 32 ft. 3 in., and a south-west tower 12 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 3 in. internal measurements.

The chancel of the original church was apparently replaced by the present chancel about 1880. The original nave was probably double with a central arcade, the earliest details being c. 1500. In 1822 the church was 'repaired and enlarged,' the central arcade removed and the nave ceiled and roofed in one span. It was intended during the alteration of about 1880 to insert an arcade in line with the north wall of the chancel, by which the northern part of the nave would have been transformed into a north aisle. The eastern respond and arch-springers only were constructed before the project was abandoned.

In the north and south walls of the nave respectively are two original windows of early 16th-century date. Each is of two cinquefoiled lights within a square external head. In the west wall, to the north of the tower, is a window of similar date and form. The south doorway is modern. Externally the walls are faced with flint, and there is a broad shallow buttress of two offsets between the windows of the north wall.

The tower appears to be of original 16th-century date and has buttresses of three offsets at the western angles. The wall is faced with flint and a pyramidal tiled roof crowns the whole. The tower arch is two-centred and of two continuous chamfered orders. The west window of the ground stage is of two uncusped lights within a two-centred external head, the spandrel being left blank. In the south wall is a small doorway with a two-centred head. The ringing stage is lighted by small narrow windows on the west and south sides. The bell chamber is lighted on all four sides by plain square-headed two-light windows.

The octagonal panelled font appears to be of late 16th or early 17th-century date. In the centre of the south wall of the nave is a stone sundial. The dial is circular, with leaf spurs at the face angles. It probably dates from the 13th century.

On the north wall of the nave is a small tablet to Constance, the wife of Philip Taylor, who died in 1659. On the south wall is a tablet erected in 1675 by Henry and Anne Beeston to the memory of seven of their children, who, with one exception, died at the age of seven years. On the jambs of the north-east window of the nave are two tablets. That on the east jamb commemorates Mabel, the wife of John Stickland, and her daughter of the same name, who both died in 1680. That on the west jamb commemorates Christopher Meggs and his wife Elizabeth, who died in the years 1682 and 1683 respectively.

There is a peal of five bells: treble, inscribed I. W. 1611. (2) Inscribed 'William Budd, 1611, I. W.' (3) The inscription in black letter is illegible. The initials W. H., probably those of the founder, are plain. This bell is probably of early 16th-century date. (4) Inscribed in Gothic capitals 'Ave Gratia Plena.' This bell appears to be of 15th-century date. Tenor, inscribed 'God Be Our Guyd, R. B. 1610.'

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The plate consists of two chalices, one of 1730 and the other of 1879; a paten of 1706 and another the gift of the Very Rev. John Bramston, previously dean of Winchester, of 1884; a flagon of 1682, given in 1683 by Mr. William Compton; an almsdish of 1699 and an alms-plate of 1888, all of silver. There is also a plated alms-plate.

There are five books of registers: the first has baptisms and burials 1632 to 1695 and marriages 1632 to 1665; the second all entries 1695 to 1724, thus leaving a gap in the marriages 1665 to 1695; the third has baptisms and burials 1724 to 1763 and burials 1724 to 1754; the fourth marriages only 1754 to 1812; and the fifth baptisms and burials 1763 to 1812.

The church of *ST. PETER CHEESEHILL* consists of a chancel and nave in one range 23 ft. 10 in. wide and together 39 ft. 4 in. long, a south aisle extending the whole length of the church and 13 ft. 10 in. wide, and a south-east tower 14 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 6 in.

Like many other town churches, its plan is very irregular, filling up the whole available area of its confined site; the tower, which is of the 13th century, is at the south-east, the east wall being on the line of the street, like those of the chancel and north chapel. The arcade between the aisle and chancel is also of 13th-century date, and from the line of a flat-pitched roof on the east wall of the chancel it seems possible that there was originally a north aisle, the area of which has been thrown into the nave and chancel by the removal of the north arcade. The west window of the nave seems to be of the first half of the 14th century and is set centrally, so that, unless it has been moved, the destruction of the arcade must have taken place before c. 1330. On the other hand, the arrangement of the two 15th-century windows in the east wall of the chancel implies that some structural division existed between them at the time they were set up. The plan of the church has not altered in recent times, except by the addition of a good-sized vestry west of the tower on a piece of the glebe land, a narrow strip of which formerly ran westward from the tower to the river bank.

The principal east window of the chancel is of late 15th-century date, having three cinquefoiled lights with tracery over and a two-centred head with external label. South of it are traces of a canopied niche of about the same period as the window. To the north is a second window of somewhat similar detail, though with a more pointed head and of only two lights. It is also considerably smaller, its crown reaching to about the spring of the head of the larger window, and above it are traces of a low-pitched roof. In the north wall at the east is a late 15th or early 16th-century window of three trefoiled lights under a square head, with a square-headed external label and a four-centred rear arch. A little west of this is the north door of late 13th-century date and of two plain chamfered orders with simple moulded abaci at the springing. Between the south aisle and the nave and chancel is an arcade, which has been scraped, of late 13th-century date, of three bays, the first of which is wider than the others and has a two-centred drop arch of two chamfered orders with a plain chamfered label on the north side. The other arches are of the same detail, but of ordinary

two-centred form, and all are of one build. The columns are circular, the respond semicircular, with very shallow and simple bell-capitals and roll-moulded bases. The west window of mid-14th-century date is of three trefoiled lights with flowing net tracery.

The east window of the south aisle is of the same date as that of the chancel, and of very similar detail and the same number of lights. North of it is a canopied niche of mid-14th-century date with a septfoiled vaulted canopy surmounted by a rich crocketed spirelet and flanked by pinnacled buttresses. The projecting shelf is decorated with foliage and has two busts as corbels beneath it of a man and woman in the ordinary dress of c. 1350. At the east end of the south wall is another niche of mid-15th-century date, with a cinquefoiled head and a crocketed and finialled label and pinnacled flanking buttress; on the shelf is carved a lion with its forepaws on a bone. In the niche is placed a modern statue of St. Peter and immediately below is a small square chamfered recess, in the bottom of which has been placed a square piscina basin. The niche was perhaps on the east wall originally. Further west is a small door to the tower of 15th-century date, with a four-centred head. The north door is blocked.

The west window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over and is of late 14th-century date.

The tower is of three stages, the topmost of which is of timber and hung with modern tiles and with a pointed roof. A curious feature is the way in which the bell frame is supported upon posts carried to the floor. On the east at the ground stage is a small 15th-century door, and above it a small window of the same date of two cinquefoiled lights. To the west is a small single light also of 15th-century date. In the second stage is a very interesting square-headed 13th-century east window, unglazed, and divided by a small round shaft with moulded capital and base.

The font is of late 12th-century date and has an arcade of shallow round-headed arches on the faces of the square Purbeck marble bowl, which rests on four circular angle shafts. The seating and fittings generally are modern.

The nave roof seems to be of 16th-century date with curved collars and braces and apparently intended to be finished with a barrel plaster ceiling. The aisle roof, which is gabled, is also old, but has little detail. It is trussed with large cambered principals and strutted king posts. The tower contains three bells. The treble was cast by Lester & Pack in 1765. The second bears in Lombardic capitals 'AVE GRACIA.' The tenor is inscribed in black-letter smalls 'SANCTA MARGRETA ORA PRO NOBIS.'

The churchwardens' accounts from 1566 are preserved. The first book has a title-page dated 1554, but all accounts between that time and 1566 are lost. The church porch, not now in existence, is mentioned in 1566, and in 1576 the 'haliwater pot' was taken from it without consent of the churchwardens. In 1607 a new pulpit and communion table were made, but are no longer in the church. The parsonage adjoined the church on the south, having a common gutter, which was repaired by the parson and parish jointly.

The plate consists of two silver chalices, one undated, but inscribed 'William Coward, churchwarden, 1675,' the other of 1868, a silver paten of 1658 and a plated paten and flagon of 1849.



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WINCHESTER : CHURCH OF ST. PETER, CHEESEHILL, INTERIOR LOOKING NORTH-EAST

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The registers are in four books. The first has baptisms 1618 to 1775, marriages 1597 to 1753, and burials 1597 to 1776. This was originally two books; the earlier part is a transcript made in 1618. There are gaps in the baptisms 1627 to 1642, burials 1627 to 1632, 1642 to 1669, and marriages 1643 to 1668. The baptisms are irregular 1654 to 1666 and marriages 1622 to 1636. The second book has marriages 1754 to 1812; the third and fourth baptisms and burials 1777 to 1811 and 1811 to 1812 respectively.

In addition to the churchwardens' accounts already mentioned, there are overseers' accounts from 1697.

The church of *ST. SWITHUN OVER KINGS-GATE* is a small rectangular structure in one range with no division between nave and chancel. The east and west windows are modern and of three cinquefoiled lights, and to the north and south are pairs of windows of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head. All are of 15th-century date, except the western window on the north side. Between the two on the north is a small niche of 16th-century date with a moulded projecting shelf and straight-sided four-centred moulded head. In the spandrels are small shields and there is a larger shield on the shelf, on which are painted the arms of the see of Winchester. Below is a scroll worked in relief. The furniture is all modern. The roof is steep pitched and of open collar construction. The timbers are old but quite plain. The dormers on the north are modern. At the north-west is a small bell-cote containing two bells.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and flagon of 1717 and an alms-plate of 1713.

The first book of the registers has baptisms and burials 1562 to 1695 and marriages 1564 to 1628. There are also six marriages entered 1638 to 1694 and baptisms and burials for 1773. There are gaps in baptisms 1651 to 1677 and burials 1643 to 1681. The second book has baptisms and burials 1695 to 1810 and marriages 1703 to 1751. The third has marriages 1754 to 1812.

There are churchwardens' accounts from 1676, overseers' accounts 1654 to 1789 and certificates of settlement 1695 to 1770.

The church of *ST. THOMAS* in Southgate Street is a modern building in early 14th-century style, consisting of chancel of two bays with north and south chapels, nave of five bays with aisles, north transept and south tower containing two modern bells.

The plate consists of a chalice and paten of 1629 and 1705, both given in 1779 by Elizabeth Imber; a chalice and paten cover of 1634; a paten given by Mr. Edward Grace, 'for excusing his being churchwarden' in 1697; a flagon of 1715 inscribed 'The gift of Mr. Thomas Brooker . . . by his will dated 17th March 1713, who likewise thereby gave forty shillings yearly for ever to be distributed in Bread quarterly to 20 poor people of that parish to be paid out of certain Houses and lands in Winchester'; an almsdish of 1664, all of silver. There are also a

silver-gilt chalice and paten, marked 1885, 1887, 1868, given in 1887; a silver chalice and paten of 1907 and 1904, given in 1907, and a silver bread box given in 1882.

The registers are in ten books: (1) baptisms and marriages 1678 to 1722; (2) burials 1678 to 1722; (3) baptisms and marriages 1722 to 1753; (4) burials 1725 to 1773 and baptisms and marriages 1753 to 1773; (5 and 6) marriages 1754 to 1767 and 1767 to 1779; (7) baptisms and burials 1773 to 1813; (8 and 9) marriages 1780 to 1802 and 1802 to 1812; (10) baptisms and burials 1805 to 1812.

The church of the *HOLY TRINITY* consists of a continuous aisled nave and chancel, with south vestry and west porch. The church was erected in 1853, the materials are flint and stone and the style that of the 14th century. The roofs are of timber and covered externally with slates. Many fragments of old stone have been worked into the facing, including some pieces of 12th-century arch-moulding, and various moulded fragments of 13th and 14th-century date. The voussours of the west window and the north and south doorways are ornamented with a herring-bone pattern, and probably date from the 12th century.

The plate consists of two chalices, two patens and a flagon, all silver gilt and of 1853, also a silver lavabo dish of 1881.

Sixteen churches and two chapels *ADVOWSONS* in Winchester, excepting the Cathedral Church and the church of the Holy Cross, were taxed as of more than the yearly value of 6 marks in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas.¹ They were St. Anastasius, 'the church of Buckstreet,' St. Faith, St. James, St. Catherine,² St. Mary of the Valleys with the chapel of Wyke, St. Maurice, St. Rumbold, St. Stephen by Wolvesey, all under the patronage of the bishop; St. Bartholomew, Hyde, St. George, St. Lawrence, St. Michael in Jewry, St. Peter Whitebread (patrons the Abbot and convent of Hyde); St. John on the Hill, St. Peter Cheesehill (patrons the Prior and convent of St. Denys); and the chapel of St. Gertrude (non-parochial).³ Besides these there were, as Bishop Pontoise's register shows: St. Alphege (patron the bishop); St. Andrew; St. John 'de Hospitali'; St. Boniface's Chapel; St. Clement's; St. Margaret's (patron the bishop); St. Mary Kalender; St. Mary, Tanner Street; St. Mary 'de Wode'; St. Mary, near Gold Street; St. Mary de Linea Selda; St. Martin's, Parchment Street (patrons the Abbess and convent of Wherwell); St. Martin's, Alward Street (patrons the Prior and convent of St. Denys, Southampton); St. Martin's, Gar Street; St. Martin's, Wood Street; St. Martin's without Westgate (patron the bishop); St. Michael without Kingsgate; St. Michael, Alward Street; St. Nicholas 'extra muros'; St. Nicholas, Kingsgate; St. Pancras⁴; St. Paul; St. Peter Colebrook (patrons the Abbess and convent of St. Mary, Winchester); St. Peter without Southgate (patron the bishop); St. Peter de Macellis (patron the bishop); St. Petrock⁵; St. Saviour,

¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 210.

² The chapel of St. Catherine was on St. Catherine's Hill. Its belfry was blown down in 1286 (*Ann. Mon.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 106, 375). It was annexed to the rectory of Chilcomb, and its site on St. Catherine's Hill is properly in Chil-

comb parish (see *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 315).

³ The patronage is given where possible, the Winchester episcopal registers *passim* being the authorities (see Egerton MSS. 2031-4).

⁴ Attached to All Saints. In 1536 the Prior of St. Swithun received no

pension from All Saints for St. Boniface's Chapel because it was in ruins (*Obed. R. of St. Swithun* [Hants Rec. Soc.], 108).

⁵ In Wongar Street, now Middle Brooks.

⁶ The original dedication of the old church of St. Thomas.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Burdon Street; St. Swithun Kingsgate (patron the Archdeacon of Surrey); St. Swithun, Fleshmonger Street; All Saints 'in Vineis'; All Saints, Gold Street; and St. Valentine.⁷

Between 1400 and 1450 no less than seventeen churches fell into decay and disuse. These were the churches of St. Saviour and Our Lady in Burdon Street, St. Michael in Jewry, St. Michael and St. Swithun in Fleshmonger Street, St. Martin in Parchment Street, St. Swithun in Shulworth Street, St. John Port Latin in Buckstreet, St. Martin in Minster Street,⁸ St. Alphege and St. Petrock in Calpe Street,⁹ St. Nicholas and St. Boniface in Gold Street, St. Margaret, St. Andrew and St. Paul in Gar Street, and St. John de Edera in Tanner Street.¹⁰ Outside the city the church of St. Anastasius, together with that of St. Mary of the Valleys with Wyke chapel, which in the earlier half of the 15th century had been united to the parish church of St. Anastasius, were pulled down in 1493 and the chapel of Wyke was converted into a rectory.¹¹ By the reign of Henry VIII the number of churches in Winchester was reduced to about thirty, and of these many were in ruins. Bishop Fox between 1502 and 1528 suppressed several of the remaining churches, 'uniting them to others to make an honest living unto the incumbent,' and reducing the number to about fifteen. Thus he united St. Faith to the mastership of St. Cross¹²; St. Rumbold to St. Mary Kalender; St. Mary in Tanner Street and St. Pancras to St. Maurice; St. Peter Whitebread to St. Clement's; and St. John the Baptist on the Hill was made a vicarage dependent on St. Peter Cheesehill.¹³ The list of Winchester churches in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534 stands as follows: St. Bartholomew, Hyde, St. Clement's, St. George, St. Lawrence, St. Mary Kalender, St. Mary de Wode, St. Maurice, St. Michael in the Soke, St. Peter Cheesehill with St. John the Baptist, St. Peter Colebrook, St. Peter (de Macellis), St. Swithun Kingsgate and St. Thomas.¹⁴ As late as 1615¹⁵ the churches of St. Mary Kalender (on the site of 118 High Street) and St. Peter Colebrook were still standing, but St. George, St. Mary de Wode¹⁶ and St. Peter de Macellis do not appear.¹⁷ In 1652 the Plundered Ministers' Committee ordered the churches of St. Mary Kalender and St. Peter Colebrook to be closed and the parishioners to attend at St. Maurice's Church, while those of St. Clement, St. Lawrence and St. Swithun Kingsgate were to go to St. Thomas, for it was reported that 'The churches of Clement, Thomas, Swithun Kingsgate, Lawrence, Kalender, Maurice and Peter's Colebrook' were very ruinous and fallen much into decay 'and the same have stood void,

destitute of ministers for divers years now past and the parishes are so small that they may fitly be reduced into two parishes.' Two ministers were to be chosen to officiate at St. Maurice and St. Thomas, and the mayor and aldermen were to secure the goods, chattels and materials belonging to the said several churches.¹⁸ In 1653 'Colebrook Church' was leased for forty years to a certain Guy Badcock, who was ordered 'not to break the ground or pavement, except the Belfry, nor to carry away the stones.'¹⁹

During the 18th century there were eight churches in Winchester: St. Bartholomew, St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Maurice, St. Michael, near Kingsgate, St. Peter Cheesehill, St. Swithun and St. Thomas. The church of St. Faith existed as a civil parish, from which in 1861 the ecclesiastical parish of Christchurch was formed, the living being in the patronage of Simeon's trustees. Holy Trinity ecclesiastical parish (patron the bishop) was formed in 1855 from the parishes of St. Mary Kalender and St. Maurice.

The advowsons of St. Bartholomew, St. Lawrence and St. Peter Cheesehill passed to the Crown after the Dissolution. St. John, St. Maurice, St. Michael and St. Thomas (with St. Clement) are now, as always, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. The advowson of St. Swithun Kingsgate, formerly in the gift of the Archdeacon of Surrey, now belongs to the Lord Chancellor.

Leland mentions the chapel of the *CHARNEL* Holy Trinity founded in 1319 by *CHAPEL* Roger Ingpen²⁰ 'on the north side of St. Mary's Abbey church . . . under it is a vault for a carniarie.'²¹

During the episcopate of Bishop *ORATORIES* Rigaud de Asserio, John de Kirkeby was licensed to hear divine service in the oratory of the Blessed Catherine, within his close in the parish of St. George.²² During the rule of Bishop Orlton, John Palmer, a citizen, was granted a similar licence in the oratory in the parish of St. Peter Colebrook.²³ In 1403, during Wykeham's episcopate, Isabel wife of Hugh Cran was licensed on account of her age to hear divine service at the charnel chapel.²⁴

(i) Those connected with Winchester in general.

1. St. John's Hospital and the Allied Charities. The history of St. John's Hospital in its religious capacity and after the Dissolution as a charitable institution until the year 1829 is given under the Religious Houses of Hampshire.²⁵ A new scheme of management was drawn up in 1849,²⁶

⁷ See Add. MS. 5830, fol. 45-7.

⁸ The third church of St. Martin—St. Martin outside Westgate—had fallen earlier. Thus in 1387 the parishioners of St. Martin without Westgate (in Fosseto, as it is sometimes called) petitioned for leave to repair their chapel of St. Mary Westgate with slate and timber from the ruins of St. Martin's (*Wykeham's Reg.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], ii, 413).

⁹ In 1402 these churches of St. Martin in Minster Street and St. Petrock in Calpe Street being ruinous, Bishop Wykeham ordered the parishioners to attend that of St. Alphege at the north end of Calpe Street (*Wykeham's Reg.* [Hants Rec.

Soc.], ii, 545). Within a few years St. Alphege also was disused.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 5830, fol. 45b, 46b, 47b.

¹¹ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 452-3.

¹² Leland, *Itin.* (ed. L. Toulmin Smith), i, 271.

¹³ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 166 et seq.

¹⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 5, &c.

¹⁵ Speed's map; see Kitchin, *Winchester* (Historic Towns Ser.), to face p. 178.

¹⁶ There is a mention of 'a little shop near the ground sometime Ode church' in 1668 (Bk. of Ordinances *sub anno* [Winton Corp. Doc.]).

¹⁷ In 1580 the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Peter de Macellis (now the site of

the Roman Catholic chapel in St. Peter's Street) had been united (Winton Corp. Doc. Bk. of Ord. *sub anno*).

¹⁸ Minutes of Proc. of Plund. Mins. Com. in Hampshire among Winton Corp. Doc.

¹⁹ Fifth Bk. of Ordinances (Winton Corp. Doc.), fol. 58.

²⁰ His descendants presented to the chapel (see Winton Epis. Reg. *passim*).

²¹ Leland, *op. cit.* i, 271.

²² Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 31.

²³ *Ibid.* fol. 125.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 2033, fol. 163, and *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 547.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 200.

²⁶ Established by Order of Chancery 27 April 1849.



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which remained in operation until 1894. Then by order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 1 January 1895, the endowment of the hospital, amounting annually to £1,681 6s. 7d. from rents and about £19 from consols, was consolidated with the properties of twelve other charities under the title of 'St. John's Hospital and the Allied Charities.'

The donors of the twelve charities and their present endowments are as follows:—In 1566 Sir Thomas White for loans, the trust funds consisting of £867 18s. 6d. cash and £323 9s. consols; in 1603, William Burton, rents to the value of £106 and £381 2s. 3d. consols; in 1606, William Symonds, a rent-charge of £61 19s. from lands in Chawton and £7,321 7s. 3d. consols; in 1620, Anthony Edmonds, £750 19s. 5d. consols; in 1624, William Swaddon, an annual rent-charge of £4 from lands at Great Horwood (Bucks.); in 1624, Richard and Thomas Ashton (the will of the former is dated 1624 and that of the latter is unknown), £666 13s. 4d. consols; in 1630, Richard Budd, an annual rent-charge of £39 16s. 6d. from lands at Romsey (Hants) and of £32 9s. 4d. from the manor of Riven (Sussex), and £70 16s. consols; in 1635 and 1637, George Pemberton, farm and land at Houghton (Hants) of annual value of £144 and £1,504 3s. 1d. consols; in 1642, Margaret Yalden, £57 15s. 8d. consols; in 1665, John Sevier, rent-charge of £10 issuing out of land at Salisbury; in 1700, Frederick Tilney, £100 cash to be lent on loan; in 1701, William Over, rent-charge of £22 issuing out of a meadow at Romsey and £345 19s. 8d. consols. The total income of the twelve allied charities amounts to £700 a year.

By the scheme established by the order of 1 January above referred to the charities are divided into two branches, the 'eleemosynary branch,' comprising the bulk of the charities, and the 'advancement in life and education branch,' comprising the remainder.²⁷ The funds of the eleemosynary branch are devoted to the payment of almspeople, of grants not exceeding £50 a year to charitable societies, and, if possible, six annuities of £20 each, six of £15 and six of £10,²⁸ £3 to the ministers of St. John and St. Peter Cheesehill for the poor of the Soke of Winchester, and £3 and £2 6s. 8d. respectively to the ministers of Compton and Houghton for the poor of their parishes. In 1905 the town councillors of St. John's Ward were approved by the Charity Commissioners as electors of the trustees of the charities.

2. The Hospital of St. Cross and the Almshouse of Noble Poverty. The early history of this ancient institution down to recent times will be found under the Religious Houses of Hampshire.²⁹ The hospital, including the park with master's lodge, covers about 23 acres.

The endowments consist of freehold and leasehold properties, containing in the aggregate 864 acres, producing in 1904 a net rental of £1,663; the tithe rent-charge of eleven parishes amounting to £3,916; the reserved rents on freehold properties containing 121 acres or thereabouts, including the parsonages of Hurstbourne with St. Mary Bourne,

Itchenswell and Owslebury and three houses in Front Street, St. Cross, amounting to £365; pensions from the rectors of thirteen churches, in respect of which £41 16s. was received in 1904, together with the sum of £2 10s. 10d. in respect of quit-rents and fee-farm rents; the total receipts from these sources being £5,988 6s. 10d.

The personal estate consists of £1,532 5s. 5d. consols held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on 'remittance account' and a sum of £6,630 19s. 6d. consols on 'building account,' which, under the provisions of a scheme dated January 29 1901, is being accumulated until a sum of £10,000 has been raised for defraying the cost of additional buildings now in course of erection. A sum of £100 12s. consols, arising from sale of Owslebury glebe land, is held by the master and brethren of the hospital. The subsisting scheme provides (*inter alia*) for the payment of £400 a year to the master, together with a further annual sum of £100 for an assistant master or curate, £80 a year to the officiating minister of Freefolk, with an additional £40 if thought fit.

The brethren are divided into two classes: the brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross, and the brethren of the Almshouse of Noble Poverty, and there are paid twenty-four pensions at 8s. a week for single men or women, eighteen pensions at £26 a year for eighteen married couples, to be attributed to the former class of brethren, and four pensions of £40 for four married couples, and four pensions of £26 for single men or women to the latter class.

3. St. Mary Magdalen Hospital. The early history of this hospital until 1788 is given under the Religious Houses of Hampshire.³⁰

The real estate belonging to the hospital consists of the Magdalen Hill Farm of 48 acres, 35 acres of land at Easton, houses in St. John Street producing a yearly income of £104 or thereabouts, and ground-rents amounting to £82 a year from properties in Winchester and £302 4s. 8d. consols. The following annual payments are made to the hospital—namely, a pension of £7 1s. 4d. from the manor of Hinton Daubeney; £25 19s. 4d. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; £3, known as the 'Crown donation,' from the Corporation, who also pay £10 a year in respect of Dr. Ebdens's gift of £200 retained by them.³¹ An annual sum of £8 is also received from Percival's Charity (see below). The aggregate income amounts to £245 or thereabouts, of which about £50 a year is paid to almspeople, and the surplus, after deducting cost of repairs, management, &c., is retained by the master.

4. Christ's Hospital, founded in 1586 by will of Peter Symonds, late citizen and mercer of London, and confirmed by Letters Patent 15 July 1605, for the maintenance for ever of six poor old and unmarried men and four poor young children, and for two poor scholars, one in Oxford and one in Cambridge, that should study to preach God's word.

The foundation is regulated by scheme under the Endowed School Acts of 13 May 1896 (altered 6 April 1900),³² and by a scheme under the said Acts

²⁷ According to this scheme, the charities of Sir Thomas White, John Sevier, Frederick Tilney and William Over have been devoted to loans, apprenticing and the promotion of technical education.

²⁸ The recipients must be deserving and necessitous men and women born in the city, soke or suburbs, who have been resident in the same not less than ten years.

²⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 193.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 197.

³¹ *Ibid.* 200.

³² *Ibid.* 388.

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of 4 November 1901, whereby (*inter alia*) a yearly sum of £360 out of the endowment was allocated for the benefit of the hospital and the remainder to education.

By an order under the Board of Education Act 1899, the portion of the endowment applicable for education and that for eleemosynary purposes were specifically determined and the charity divided into two branches :

(a) Peter Symonds' School, to be called 'Christ's Hospital School Foundation,' and (b) the Brethren's Foundation, and the whole of the endowment, except the buildings of Christ's Hospital at Winchester (exclusive of the matron's house) and the yearly sum of £360, was assigned for educational purposes.

The school endowment consists of the Chadwell estate, let at £130 a year, £2,124 *os.* 7*d.* consols and £52 2½ per cent. annuities, arising from redemption of an annuity of £1 6*s.* formerly received from the Mercers' Company. Additional school buildings have recently been erected. Six scholarships of £10 are given by the school, six of £10 by Winchester College, and four of £10 by St. John's Hospital, one exhibitioner at £15 a year at Oxford and one at £15 at Cambridge.

The Hospital Branch is endowed with certain securities held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, producing £236 19*s.* a year, and £1,000 consols set aside for repairs and improvements; also £6,342 15*s.* 8*d.* consols in court to the account of the conservator and gubernators of Christ's Hospital, arising from sales of land, bringing up the income of this branch to £420.

5. Peter Symonds further directed the Mercers' Company to pay the annual sum of £4 2*s.* for distribution in bread. The charge has been redeemed by the transfer to the official trustees of £164 2½ per Cent. Annuities, who also hold £406 consols in trust for this charity. The dividends are applied in the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon on Good Friday and the distribution of money and articles in kind.

6. In or about 1668 William Cawley by will directed the Drapers' Company to pay to the Mayor of Winchester an annual sum of £2 3*s.* 4*d.*, to be applied for the benefit of the poor. This sum is duly paid and applied.

7. Dr. Charles Layfield by will dated in 1710 bequeathed a portion of his residuary estate for the benefit (*inter alia*) of the poor of Winchester. The amount apportioned to this city is now represented by £1,307 15*s.* 5*d.* consols. The charity is administered under a scheme of the court.

8. In 1715 Joseph Percival by will bequeathed £200 for the augmentation of the revenues of the poor almsmen and almswomen of St. Mary Magdalen and the residue of his estate for poor aged men and women. The fund consists of £1,241 2*s.* consols. By scheme of 1877 £8 a year is given to St. Mary Magdalen Hospital and the residue for assisting deserving poor persons.

9. In 1732 Thomas Godwin by will charged his messuage called the Royal Oak, Winchester, with £5 a year to be divided equally amongst twenty poor house-keepers not receiving parish relief on St. Thomas's Day. This sum is duly received and applied.

10. The Royal Hants Hospital, founded in 1736, is possessed of the following permanent endowments held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds :

namely, £5,693 13*s.* 9*d.* Bank stock arising from the gifts of Joseph Winter (1780) and John Bartlett (1815); £900 consols, John Thomas Waddington's gift (1859); £3,902 17*s.* 5*d.* consols, William Hollins' legacy (1865); £118 19*s.* 7*d.* consols, General William Charles Forrest's legacy (1902); £117 12*s.* 11*d.* India 2½ per cent. stock, Mrs. Mary Boyd's gift (1905); £1,021 London and North Western Railway 3 per cent. perpetual debentures, Thomas Drake's gift (1905).

The hospital is also entitled to the reversionary interest in £800 consols under the will of the Rev. Francis Swanton proved in 1871.

11. Lawes' Exhibition.—In 1828 the Rev. James Townshend Lawes by will gave £500 in augmentation of the 'Chernocke Exhibition' at St. Mary's College, Winchester, represented by £527 14*s.* consols held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

12. In 1834 Alice Long by will bequeathed £30 a year for poor prisoners. The trust fund with accumulations consisted in 1904 of £1,318 4*s.* consols held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The income is under a scheme of 7 February 1890 applicable in assisting deserving and necessitous prisoners.

13. In 1862 an industrial school was established by Mrs. C. Lyall, who gave £100 Bank of England stock towards its support. This school was subsequently closed, and the stock was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, who also hold £1,289 19*s.* 9*d.* consols, arising from a gift in 1861 of Dean Rennell (and accumulations) and eighteen shares of £10 each in the Winchester Cottage and Improvement Society bequeathed in 1877 by John Desborough Walford.

By scheme of 17 August 1894 the income is applied for training poor girls for domestic service.

The official trustees also hold under the title of the Winchester Charity School Fund £4,402 13*s.* 11*d.* consols, ten shares of £10 each in the Winchester Cottage and Improvement Society, the income of which is by schemes of 1879 and 1894 applicable for encouraging attendance at school, &c. An annual sum of £1 1*s.* issuing out of No. 9 Kingsgate Street is also received in respect of Dr. Kent's gift.

14. Sarah Mant by will proved in 1868 founded a charity to be known as 'Mant's Good Female Servants' Reward.' The trust fund consists of £2,423 *os.* 1*d.* consols, dividends being applicable in annuities of £25 each, overplus in coals to poor of parishes of St. Thomas, St. Maurice and St. Mary Kalender.

15. In 1870 the Rev. William Thorn by will proved in this year bequeathed £200 for the poor of Jewry Street Congregational Chapel and £200 for scholars attending the Sabbath school. These legacies, less duty, were invested in two sums of £180 14*s.* 3*d.* consols respectively.

The same testator bequeathed £300 for the support of the British School, invested in the purchase of £180 4*s.* 3*d.* Consolidated 4½ per cent. stock of the London and South Coast Railway. The school having been closed, the dividends are applied in pursuance of the terms of the will for the benefit of the Home Missions Society.

16. Mrs. Charlotte Gell, by will dated 17 January 1860, bequeathed certain trust funds for the benefit

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of poor clergy in the diocese, which are represented by a sum of £5,348 7s. 8d. consols held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The administration of the charity is regulated by schemes dated 29 November 1881 and 20 March 1885.

17. Bishop Morley's College for Matrons.—This institution was founded in 1673 for widows of ministers of the dioceses of Winchester and Worcester and of the manor of Taunton Dean, Somerset. The endowments consist of a rent-charge of £160 11s. 7d. out of the rents and lands of the dean and chapter, a yearly sum of £7 10s. 6d. residue of fee-farm rent of £51 issuing out of the site of the late priory of the Holy Trinity, Mottisfont (see Bishop's Waltham). The college is also possessed (1905) of the following securities held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds—namely, £2,000 Bank stock, £6,000 Liverpool Corporation 3½ per cent. stock, £5,000 London and South Western Railway Company 3 per cent. debenture stock, and £6,391 9s. 7d. Metropolitan 2½ per cent. stock, which were purchased in 1900 with the proceeds of sale of £25,188 12s. 9d. consols, representing donations and bequests made from time to time, principally by Mrs. Barnaby, will 1737; Dr. Hoadley, 1770; Dr. Pyle, will 1777; and Dr. Nott, will 1847. A sum of £400 Metropolitan 2½ per cent. stock arising from accumulations is also held by the trustees. The trust is regulated by scheme of 1882, as varied by schemes 1894, 1897 and 1901. In 1903–4 eight resident matrons received £640 in monthly payments and three junior matrons (out-pensioners) received £50 a year each.

18. Charity of Dr. Hoadley for apprenticing, founded by will about 1770.—Its endowment consists of £4,825 11s. 9d. consols held by the official trustees. The income is under a scheme, 15 July 1870, applicable for apprenticing children of the poorer clergy of the diocese, or, in default of applications for that object, for exhibitions for their educational advancement.

(ii) In the parish of St. Bartholomew, Hyde.—1. Church Land and Poor's Land.—The land anciently belonging to this trust and known as the 'Sheep-fair Field' was sold and the proceeds invested with the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, who hold in trust for the church £508 9s. 7d. consols, and £421 14s. 2d. like stock accumulating until £619 7s. 1d. consols has been raised for recouping expenditure on church in 1879. The official trustees also hold £1,616 8s. 10d. consols arising from the same source in trust for the poor, together with £409 3s. 1d. Metropolitan Consolidated 2½ per cent. stock, proceeds of sale in 1894 of a tenement in Hyde Street known as 'The Poor House.'

2. In 1631 Sir John Paulet by will demised a house in the parish for the poor, now let at £15 a year, which is distributed among the poor.

3. In 1642 John Pink by will left £200 to be laid out in land, and to be charged with certain fixed annual payments, including 13s. 4d. for the poor of this parish, redeemed in 1893 by transfer to the official trustees of £26 13s. 4d. Metropolitan Consolidated 2½ per cent. stock.

(iii) In the parish of St. Faith.—1. In 1842 James Farquharson bequeathed 6,000 guilders Dutch 4 per cent. bonds upon trust to pay £18 5s. to the keeper of the lodge of the Catholic burial ground, and residue of income for repairs of same.

2. In 1895 William Churcher by will bequeathed £150 consols for repair of his tomb, and the balance of income in keeping in good condition the railings inclosing the burial ground of St. Faith, in which the tomb is situated. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 15 August 1902 the dividends are applied for the latter object.

3. In 1898 Ellen Lasham by will left £100 for repair of tomb in churchyard and repair of churchyard. The first object being void, a sum of £50 only was paid, which was invested in £45 2s. 7d. consols. The two sums of consols are held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

(iv) In the parish of Holy Trinity.—A national school for girls and a school for boys³³ were founded by deeds dated respectively in 1845 and 1847. These are regulated by schemes of Charity Commissioners 22 December 1871 and 22 March 1872.

(v) In the parish of St. John.—A.D. 1528.—1. Parish Lands.—By deed of 10 December 1527 John Thomas granted to feoffees lands and tenements for celebrating masses and other divine services in the chapel of St. Mary in the parish church. The parish is now possessed of several cottages, and share of rent of stable and store room, let at £12 a year, the latter belonging jointly to this parish and to St. Peter Cheeseshill. The gross income, amounting to £168 6s. a year, is applied for church purposes.

2. 1641. Henry Smith's Charity.—By deed Robert Earl of Essex and others, as the surviving trustees of the estate of Henry Smith, in performance of the trusts reposed in them, appointed certain fixed payments out of divers closes in the parish of Shaldon (Hants) and out of a messuage in St. John to be applied to the use and behoof of the parishes therein named.

The property at Shaldon consists of 61 a. 3 r. 13 p., let at about £50 a year, which for a long series of years has been divided in moieties between the two parishes of St. John and St. Peter Cheeseshill.

A messuage in St. John's parish, opposite the church, was occupied by paupers of those parishes rent free.

3. John Pink's Charity.—See parish of St. Bartholomew, Hyde.

The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds hold £26 13s. 4d. Metropolitan Consolidated 2½ per cent. stock in respect of this charity.

4. In 1846 the Rev. Malise Archibald Cunningham Graham bequeathed legacies for the benefit of the church choir and for apprenticing choir boys, invested in the purchase of two sums of £671 12s. 10d. India 3½ per cent. stock.

5. St. John's Schools.³⁴—In 1853 Martin Filer, the elder, bequeathed £200 to these schools, invested in the purchase of £216 19s. 11d. consols; and in 1891 Henry Knight bequeathed £200, invested in £195 14s. 3d. consols.

6. Henry Knight likewise bequeathed £300 for the poor of the parish, now represented by £293 11s. 10d. consols.

7. In 1891 Miss Matilda Hill Newbolt bequeathed £100, income to be applied for the poor, invested in £104 14s. 3d. India 3 per cent. stock.

8. In 1871 the Rev. Francis Swanton, by his will, founded a charity for six aged men and six aged women. The fund consists of £178 1s. 10d.

³³ See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 406.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

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consols, the dividends of which are applicable on 17 December yearly.

9. In 1891 Miss Matilda Hill Newbolt bequeathed £100, invested in £104 14s. 3d. India 3 per cent. stock, the income to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish.

The several sums of stock above mentioned are held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

(vi) In the parish of St. Lawrence.—1. In 1712 Edward Grace by will charged his lands in Martyr Worthy with an annual sum of £5 4s. for the benefit of the poor of this parish, which is distributed in articles in kind.

2. In 1847 Miss Mary Littlehales by deed gave £23 8s. 10d. consols and seven £10 shares in the Winchester Cemetery Company, the income to be distributed in bread. The charity is duly applied.

3. Nathaniel Mill.—For endowment see Southampton Municipal Charities. A sum of 17s. 4d. is received from the trustees and distributed annually among the poor of the parish.

(vii) In the united parishes of St. Mary Kalender, St. Maurice and St. Peter Colebrook.—The sum of £1 is paid from St. John's Hospital and the Allied Charities to the minister for a sermon on All Saints' Day. See City of Winchester.

(viii) In the parish of St. Mary Kalender.—This parish is entitled to a share in the charity known as 'Mant's Good Female Servants' Reward.' See City of Winchester.

(ix) In the parish of St. Maurice.—1. This parish is entitled to a share in the charity known as 'Mant's Good Female Servants' Reward.' See City of Winchester.

2. The incumbent of this parish receives £20 a year from the charity founded by George Bishop of Winchester in or about 1673, being part of fee-farm rent of £56 2s. 0½d., issuing out of land in the parish of Selsey, Sussex.

(x) In the parish of St. Michael.—1. 1770. The books of the dean and chapter under this date show that Elizabeth Eyre gave the sum of £308 for the benefit of the rector of the parish (subject to certain conditions). Also that Dr. Roger Shipman by will in 1775 bequeathed two turnpike bonds of £50 each for the rector. These two gifts are now represented by £540 Metropolitan 2½ per cent. Consolidated stock held by the official trustees.

2. In 1772 Samuel Kent by will left £400, income to be applied in the distribution of coats and

gowns for poor men and women, surplus in bread. The trust fund now consists of £687 10s. 10d. India 3 per cent. stock with the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and the dividends are applied in clothing and bread.

(xi) In the parish of St. Peter Cheeseshill.—1. The parish has been in possession of property known as the Parish Lands from time immemorial, which comprise four tenements in this parish, two tenements and a half share of stable and storehouse in St. John's and a moiety of a quit-rent of £2 8s. 4d. The income, amounting to £79 or thereabouts, is applied for church purposes.

2. The poor of this parish receive a moiety of the income of Henry Smith's charity, amounting to about £20 a year (see parish of St. John); the dividends on £50 consols representing the gift in 1742 of Bartholomew Smith of £15 (with accumulations); also the dividends on £26 13s. 4d. like stock (held by the official trustees) in respect of John Pink's charity (see parish of St. Bartholomew); a rent-charge of £1 10s., the gift of John Bowles in 1612, together with an annual sum of £1 10s. received from the trustees of St. John's Hospital and Allied Charities. See City of Winchester.

3. In 1841 and 1844 a school and teacher's residence were conveyed to trustees and in 1856 Elizabeth Earle bequeathed £140 3s. 3d. consols towards its endowment. The teacher's residence is let for 7s. a week. The trust is administered by scheme of 2 July 1901 as modified by order and Board of Education Act of 1 December 1903.

(xii) In the parish of St. Thomas.—1. Thomas Ashton by will, date unknown, devised to the Corporation three tenements in St. Clement Street, now let on lease for thirty years from Lady Day 1892 for £24 a year. The rector and churchwardens were appointed trustees in 1895 and the income is distributed in money.

2. The poor of this parish are entitled to a share of the charity of Sarah Mant. See City of Winchester charities.

3. In 1805 Elizabeth Imber by will gave £5 a year for distribution in bread. The charge is paid out of an estate in Bromham, Wilts. A sum of £800 consols is held by the official trustees representing a gift by the same donor, the dividends being applicable in educating and clothing eleven poor girls of this parish.

THE HUNDRED OF CHRISTCHURCH

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

CHRISTCHURCH
HORDLE

MILFORD
MILTON

SOPLEY

The district now known as Christchurch Hundred¹ was in 1086 comprised within the four hundreds of Shirley or Sirlei, Rodedic, Egheiete² and Bovre or the New Forest. Shirley Hundred, consisting of Sopley, Ripley, Avon and Winkton, corresponded fairly closely to the modern parish of Sopley. Rodedic Hundred contained Milford with Efford, Milton

with Wootton and part of Ashley, Hordle with Arnewood, as well as Pilley and part of Sway in Boldre, Fritham in Bramshaw and another manor assessed at 5 virgates. Egheiete Hundred³ contained Twyneham, Holdenhurst, Hurn, Knapp, Stanpit, Hubborn, Bashley and Bortel⁴; while in the New Forest Hundred



were Highcliff, Beckley, Hinton, Yaldhurst, Fernhill, Ossemsley and part of Ashley in Milton, together with Walhampton and the greater part of Sway in Boldre.⁵ The separate hundreds of Egheiete (Eggieath), Shirley (Schirlega) and Rodedic (Ruggedich) still existed in 1176, when there was also a hundred of Holdenhurst.⁶ The last-named had no doubt been formed from Egheiete Hundred, in which the large estate of Holdenhurst had lain, and was probably co-extensive with what was afterwards known as the hundred or liberty of Westover (q.v.). By 1263, however, the other three hundreds had been all absorbed into that of Holdenhurst, which at this date embraced the whole of the modern hundred of Christchurch with Westover Liberty.⁷ In 1280 Isabel de Fortibus owned

¹ Which in 1881 contained 40,030 acres (*Pop. Ret.* 1881).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454^b, 455^a, 484^b.

³ In a charter of about 1170 there is mention of land lying 'outside the gate of Eggeite' (*Brayley and Ferrey, Antiquities of Priory of Christchurch* [1834], App. p. viii).

⁴ Also 4 acres held by Willac and 4 acres held by Alvrice the physician, both of the king (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 513); Bortel was probably Bosley in Hurn (*vide infra*).

⁵ *Ibid.* Dom. Surv. i, 510.

⁶ *Pipe R.* 22 Hen. II (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 190; *ibid.* 23 Hen. II, 167.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 173 (*vide infra*).

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'the free hundred annexed to the manor' of Christchurch, with 'the liberties pertaining thereto,'⁸ and by 1316 the whole district was known as the hundred of Christchurch, which comprised the tithings of Boldre, Sway, Arnewood, Efford, Keyhaven, Milford, Hordle, Ashley, Chewton, Hinton, Avon, Sopley, Winkton, Burton, Bure, Street and Hurn,⁹ together also with Westover (i.e. that part of the hundred lying west of the Stour) and the town of Lymington.¹⁰ The latter continued to be reckoned within the hundred down to 1593.¹¹ As regards Westover, at least as early as 1500 separate hundred courts were held for the three districts of the borough, Christchurch Foreign¹² (i.e. that part of the hundred, exclusive of the borough, which lay east of the Stour) and Westover Liberty.¹³ The last-named has since then been for all practical purposes a separate hundred, although for a long time it continued to be included in that of Christchurch,¹⁴ this leading sometimes to a change of name, such as 'the hundred of Christchurch Westover' in 1571¹⁵ and in later records 'the hundred of Christchurch and Westover.'¹⁶ The out hundred of Christchurch or Christchurch Foreign comprised the tithings of Boldre, Chewton, Avon, Sway, Milford, Sopley, Arnewood, Hordle, Winkton, Efford, Ashley, Burton, Bure, Keyhaven, Hinton, Street and Hurn. The liberty of Westover includes the tithings west of the Stour, North Ashley, Muscliff, Muccleshell, Throop, Holdenhurst, Iver or Iford and Tuckton.¹⁷

The tithing of Boldre comprised Walhampton and Sharprix, of which the latter continued in the hundred down to 1642,¹⁸ while the former, together with Sway, was included in it until after 1841¹⁹; the hundred still comprises a small part of Boldre parish. The hamlet of Pennington in Milford parish is a detached portion of Ringwood Hundred, to which it belonged as early as 1316.²⁰ Efford tithing was in 1831 a detached portion of Harbridge, the remainder of the parish being in Ringwood Hundred.²¹ The hundred has always belonged to the lord of the honour of Christchurch (*vide infra*).

⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 771.

⁹ The same tithings are found on the hundred court rolls for Christchurch Foreign of the years 1500, 1516 (Ct. R. *penes* Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart.) and 1542-5 (Ct. R. portf. 201, no. 12).

¹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 327, 349, 371; Lay Subs. bdles. 173, no. 96; 174, no. 183, 389, 405, 417.

¹² This district—'the out hundred of Christchurch'—is mentioned in the reign of Edward I (Rentals and Surv. [P.R.O.], portf. 14, no. 48).

¹³ Ct. R. *penes* Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart. The courts for Westover and Christchurch Foreign were held on the same day.

¹⁴ Norden, Chorographical Description of Hants, 1595, in Add. MS. 31853; Lay Subs. bdle. 174, no. 183, 389, 405, 417.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* no. 389.

¹⁶ This is found as late as 1692 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. vi, 373).

¹⁷ MSS. *penes* Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart.

¹⁸ Lay Subs. R. bdles. 174, no. 389; 175, no. 546; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327, 349.

¹⁹ Lay Subs. R. bdle. 174, no. 417; *Pop. Ret.* 1831, 1841, 1851.

²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315, 327, 349-371 (where, however, it is returned as being in Christchurch Hundred); *Pop. Ret.* 1831, &c.

²¹ *Pop. Ret.* 1831. An exceedingly good map of the hundreds of that date is to be found in Greenwood's *County Atlas*, 1834.

CHRISTCHURCH OR CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM

Tweoxneham, Tweonea (x cent.); Thuinham (xi cent.); Crisarche de Twenham, Cristeschirche (xii-xv cent.).

Up to the year 1843 the parish of Christchurch comprised an area of 24,640 acres, with a coast-line stretching for a distance of more than 8 miles. In 1843 the ecclesiastical parish of Highcliff was formed, but the civil parish of Christchurch remained unaltered until 1894,¹ when an extensive subdivision was made, resulting in the formation of six separate civil parishes—namely, Christchurch East,² Hurn, Southbourne,^{3a} Pokesdown and Bournemouth³; the remainder, comprising about 1,000 acres in and around the town, constituted the new parish of Christchurch. In 1897 the civil parish of Highcliff was formed by cutting off from Christchurch East a wide parallel strip along the coast; and in 1901 this parish was further increased by a transference to it from Southbourne parish of the promontory known as Hengistbury Head.⁴ In the following year the civil parishes of Southbourne and Pokesdown⁵ were absorbed into that of Bournemouth.

A great part of the parish was formerly common land, but in 1805⁶ the common lands in Hurn Manor and Hinton Admiral and Winkton tithings were inclosed. In 1806 Burton tithing was inclosed,⁷ and in 1827 Roeshott, Rushford and Scott's Hill Commons, Saltmarsh and Stanpit Field.⁸ In 1878 the common field known as Portfield, to the north of Christchurch,⁹ was inclosed and has since been much built over; a 'stint' ground of 15 acres has, however, been allotted out of it to those whose rights of pasture were prejudiced, while a further 10 acres have been made into a recreation ground.

The present parish of Christchurch comprises 1,030 acres,¹⁰ of which 139 acres are covered by tidal water and 2 by inland water, 57 acres are foreshore, 100 are arable land and 309½ permanent grass.¹¹

The town lies between the Rivers Avon and Stour, on a triangular site, with the apex to the east. The priory, with the castle to the north, is nearest to the point of junction of the two rivers, and the centre from which the town has grown is the meeting point of Castle Street, which runs east and west, with Church Street going southwards towards the priory and High Street running north. The latter widens out and forms the principal street, with Millhams' Street turning eastward from it towards the Avon, and its continuation from the point where Barrack Street comes in from the north-west is known as Bargates, and continues as far as the bridge over the South Western railway, close to the station. On the west side of Bargates are some groups of houses

now called Pit. Spicer Street is so named from the chairman of a committee which set itself to repair damages here caused by a fire in 1826. On the east of Bargates is the pound.

The Avon is crossed by Castle Street over a pretty stone bridge with low arches and pointed cut-waters, apparently mediaeval, and the general view of the town from the east bank of the river is very beautiful, with the great church standing close to the water on slightly rising ground, near the Norman hall of the castle and the ruined keep. The houses of the town are not of much architectural interest, and are for the most part of comparatively modern date, the bulk of the new building being to the north, where the presence of the railway station has caused a suburb to spring up.

There are, however, one or two red brick 18th-century fronts, and in Castle Street is an ancient timber-framed house which has been refronted and is now a butcher's shop. The town hall, of red brick and stone, on the east side of the High Street, was removed from the Square in 1859. A Congregational chapel with a tall spire is also in the High Street.

The harbour, formed by the junction of the Avon and Stour, is for the most part shallow, with a winding channel leading to the narrow mouth known as the Run, where the harbour communicates with the sea by a deep channel formerly running eastwards between the cliffs and a low sand-spit outside. In December 1910 the channel was altered to a southerly direction, passing through the sand-bank at a point opposite Sandhills and Gundimore. The land surrounding the harbour is mostly low and marshy, except on the south, where it is shut in by the lofty peninsula of Hengistbury Head.

A little way to the west of this is Southbourne, a growing watering-place 1½ miles from Christchurch town. West of the town is the picturesque village of Iford on the River Stour, close to which is the ground preserving traditions of Saxon battles.

There was probably always a school in connexion with the priory; it was included among the possessions of the priory when these were confirmed by Baldwin de Redvers in about 1140.¹² At the time of the Dissolution a master was kept to teach the children grammar, and a daily lecture in divinity was given.¹³ At a subsequent date, which is not known, a free grammar school was founded,¹⁴ and from 1662 until about 1870, when the school ceased, it was housed in St. Michael's Loft in the church, above the Lady chapel.¹⁵ In 1845 the endowments amounted to £15 yearly, instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic being given to ten boys.¹⁶

¹ With the trifling exception that in 1877 four small detached parts of the parish were added to Holdenhurst in exchange for two like parts of Holdenhurst parish (*Pop. Ret.* 1881).

² Part of this parish was taken from Milton.

^{3a} A modern building district formerly known as West Shore.

³ Bournemouth, however, was mostly carved out of Holdenhurst (q.v.).

⁴ A small piece of the eastern extremity had belonged to Highcliff parish before.

⁵ Together with that of Winton (*vide infra*).

⁶ By award of January 1805 under Priv. Act, 1802, cap. 43.

⁷ By award of September 1806 under the same Act.

⁸ By award of August 1827 under Priv. Act, 1825, cap. 67.

⁹ By award of January 1878 under the Gen. Incl. Act. ¹⁰ *Pop. Ret.* 1901, table 15.

¹¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

¹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 1117.

¹⁴ It may perhaps have been merely a survival of the old Priory School and not a new establishment.

¹⁵ M. E. C. Walcott, *Priory Church of Christchurch Twyneham*, 32.

¹⁶ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

There was formerly a hospital of St. Mary Magdalene for lepers in the Barrack Road. Nicholas Crompton was made governor in 1609.¹⁷

The burial-ground in Jumper's Road, opened in 1858, covers 14 acres and contains two mortuary chapels.

The parish of Christchurch East lies to the north-east of Christchurch and contains 6,755 acres,¹⁸ of which 1 acre is covered by tidal water and 27 by inland water; 2,285½ acres are arable, 1,737¾ permanent grass and 1,224 woods and plantations.¹⁹ There are many gravel and clay pits in the parish, mostly now disused.

The River Mude rises upon Poors Common and flows south through the parish.

Just north of Hinton is the small hamlet of Beckley. Hinton Admiral is the property and residence of Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart., to whom Beech House also belongs; Heathfield Lodge is the property of Mr. Evelyn Geoffrey Saye; Winkton Lodge of the Misses Lassell; Winkton House of Mr. J. D. Mills of Bisterne; Burton Hall, a late 18th-century house of red brick with stone dressings, of Major Henry Lloyd Powell, late R.H.A.; and Whitehayes of Mr. Alfred Treeby.

The parish of Highcliff lies on the shores of Christchurch Bay between Milton on the east and Christchurch on the west. It contains 2,615 acres,²⁰ of which 120 acres are covered by tidal and 4 by inland water; 141 acres are foreshore, 896¾ arable land, 539¼ permanent grass and 154 woods and plantations.²¹ The greater part of the parish is flat and low-lying, but the land rises towards the eastern boundary, a height of 134 ft. being reached in the north-east corner. The village, which lies upon the Lymington and Christchurch road, is beautifully situated in the east of the parish upon High Cliff. The cliff does not attain an altitude of more than 100 ft., and gradually falls away to the west. Two miles south-west of the village is the hamlet of Mudeford, on the shores of Christchurch Harbour, the southern and eastern portions of which are within this parish. The River Mude falls into the harbour at Mudeford, as does the Bure Brook, which rises in the parish. The promontory known as Hengistbury Head, the reputed landing-place of Hengist the Jute, which incloses Christchurch Harbour on the south and east, has since 1901 lain wholly within this parish. Here upon Warren Hill,²² where a height of 123 ft. is reached, are disused ironstone quarries, formerly worked for their ore and also used from early times as building stone. On the north side of the earthworks known as Double Dikes are four barrows.²³

Highcliff Castle, standing in a beautiful park upon the cliff,²⁴ is the property of Brig.-Gen. the Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B., D.S.O., and the residence of Sir Harold Harmsworth, bart. It is an imposing modern building in a style based upon the French architecture of the 15th century. It was

built about 1830 by Lord Stuart de Rothesay on the site of an unpretentious building erected by the Penleaze family after their purchase of the estate from the third Earl of Bute, who had built a house here from the design of the brothers Adam, which was rendered uninhabitable and ultimately destroyed by the fall of the cliff; the lodge gates are those of the first house, and the grounds, which are finely wooded, are surrounded by a wall of large red bricks with a serrated cornice.

The present house is roughly L-shaped, the arms running south and west, and the principal garden front being inclosed between them. The meeting of the arms consists of a large block of three stages, with tall ornamental chimney turrets rising above the level of the pierced parapet. At the south-east angle projects a large porch of three stages with ogee-headed entrances on the south and west, and an oriel corbelled out on the east side. A short wing of two stages runs north-eastwards from this porch to a tower of three stages with angle turrets, and to the east again a long wing of a single stage runs eastward. The south arm is of a single stage with very large windows and is cruciform, having a semi-octagonal termination flanked by short straight wings ending in three sides of an octagon. The centre face of the south octagon contains a doorway opening to a flight of steps into the garden. The whole building is crowned by an elaborately pierced stone parapet, and at the north-west angle is an imposing carriage porch with ogee-headed side openings, and a two-centred arch to the full height of the north face, which is steeply gabled and flanked by panelled octagonal turrets.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, the daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, records that her father brought from 'la Grande Maison des Andelys, near Rouen,' cornices and window settings for incorporation in the building,²⁵ and it is from these that the style of the house was developed, with more success than might have been expected from the period.

The house has its place in modern history as the residence in 1907 of the German Emperor during his 'rest cure.'

Wolhayes is the residence of Mrs. John Mills; Nea House of Gen. Sir William Gordon Cameron, K.C.B.; Hubborn of the Hon. Lady Curzon-Howe; Bure Homage of Mrs. Ricardo; and Sandhills, the property and residence of Sir George Rose. Somerford Grange, which was once the grange of the prior of Christchurch, was inhabited by John Draper, the last prior after the Dissolution. It is now owned by the Rev. Gustavus Brander.

The extensive parish of Hurn lies north-west of Christchurch, and stretches further north than any other parish in the hundred. It contains 6,945 acres,²⁶ of which 81 acres are covered by inland and 4 by tidal water, 990¼ acres are arable, 1,236 permanent grass and 1,528 woods and plantations.²⁷ The village lies 3 miles north-west from Christchurch

¹⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 496. The 'master of the Lazer House' was mentioned in about 1640; Rentals and Surv. (P.R.O.); Misc. Bks. civii, fol. 130-1.

¹⁸ *Pop. Ret.* 1901.

¹⁹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²⁰ *Pop. Ret.* 1901.

²¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 38.

²³ *Arch. Journ.* v, 237-40; *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 344.

²⁴ In the time of James I this park was reported to be falling 'continually into the sea, 2 or 3 poles of land at once, and wasteth 2 or 3 a.p.a., and the house is about 3 furlongs from the sea. I am persuaded that within forty years it will waste near to the house, and there is no

art can prevent it' (Rentals and Surv. [P.R.O.], Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 140-8). The process continued until 1875, when the cliff was successfully blocked up.

²⁵ Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, *My Recollections to the Age of Twelve*; a pamphlet kindly lent by the Earl of Malmesbury.

²⁶ *Pop. Ret.* 1901.

²⁷ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).



CHRISTCHURCH : HIGHCLIFF CASTLE, FRENCH ORIEL WINDOWS ON SOUTH SIDE



CHRISTCHURCH : HIGHCLIFF CASTLE, MAIN ENTRANCE FROM THE NORTH-WEST

upon a road leading to Hampreston. North of it, at Hurn Bridge,²⁸ the road crosses the Moors River, which turns Hurn water mill close to the village. Cottages and farm-houses are scattered over the whole parish, and the open country is for the most part low-lying. There are three tumuli on Foxbury Hill and two on Matcham's Plantation in the far north; upon the latter a height of 124 ft. is reached. The highest point, however, in the parish (160 ft.) is upon St. Catherine's Hill, near Christchurch. On this hill are numerous tumuli and an ancient earth-work,²⁹ within which, to the south-west, can possibly be traced the foundations of an ancient chapel. The Cottage Homes and workhouse are in this parish. Just off the main road, close to the county boundary, are the hamlets of East Parley and Parley Green, while those of West Hurn and Merritown are west of the village. To the south, in beautiful grounds sloping down to the Stour, is Heron or Hurn Court, once the country house of the Priors of Christchurch and now the seat of the Earl of Malmesbury.

Benjamin Ferrey the architect, who laid out Bournemouth for Sir George Gervis, was born at Christchurch in 1810.³⁰ John Stuart, third Earl of Bute, politician and courtier, who died in 1792, spent most of his time at Highcliff during the last years of his life. Various members of the Rose family, who lived at Sandhills in Mudeford, attained distinction; William Stewart Rose was a great friend of Sir Walter Scott, who, it is said, wrote *Marmion* at Sandhills. Coleridge was living here in 1816. Sir Edmund Yeamans Walcott Henderson, chief commissioner of the Metropolitan police, who died in 1896, was born at Mudeford in 1821. Charles Lamb lived for a time at Burton,³¹ as also, in 1800, did Southey, who did much writing there. Edmund Lord Lyons, admiral and diplomat, was born here in 1790. Among the men of distinction educated at Christchurch Grammar School were Bingley the naturalist, Warner the county historian, and Admiral Sir Harry Neale.³² The house built before 1787 by Gustavus Brander on the site of the priory was once inhabited by the Duke of Orleans, father of King Louis Philippe.

The following place-names occur: Dudecompa (xii cent.),³³ Dudmore (xiii cent.),³⁴ the modern Dudmoor; La Grave, Bradefeld, and Hedenesbury (xii cent.),³⁵ the modern Grove Farm; Bernsfield Heath in Hurn

parish, and Hengistbury Head, Waterditch (xii cent. et seq.)³⁶; Burtoneslonde (xii cent.), the modern Burton³⁷; Ochere (xiii cent.),³⁸ the modern Ogber; Portfield in Christchurch (xiv cent.)³⁹; Milham (xvi cent.), the modern Millhams⁴⁰; Pawmer's Bridge (xvi cent.)⁴¹ was probably the modern Palmer's Ford in Hurn; Staple (xvii cent.), the modern Staple Cross⁴²; Longlathes or Latches (xvii cent.),⁴³ the modern Latch Farm in Hurn; Richedon (xii cent.), the modern Ramsdown Hill⁴⁴; Portrenemed, Hurlebat, and Ponsales (xiv cent.)⁴⁵; Benettyshey (xv cent.)⁴⁶; Pounteslondes, Sedenhams and Crokker (xvi cent.)⁴⁷; Cobland (xvi cent.)⁴⁸; Bromefelde Farm (xvi cent.)⁴⁹; Buren or Burne Place in Hurn,⁵⁰ Granborough and Stratford (xvi cent.)⁵¹; Walmore, Lykehaye and Nonnewade (xvi cent.)⁵²; Hamborough, Bodyers, Gunters, and Ranckhams (xvi cent.)⁵³; Mackcliffe (xvi cent.)⁵⁴; Duncombe Close and Scottes Common (xvii cent.)⁵⁵; Garton, Little Podney, Podney Magna, Ilesham, Morley's Cross and Creedes (xvii cent.)⁵⁶; Horway Wood (xvii cent.)⁵⁷; Woor and Mallards⁵⁸ (xviii cent.).

In 1590 a house called Gerrard stood on the site of Somerford Manor, and near by was the Prior's Withie.⁵⁹

To its position between the rivers **BOROUGH** Avon and Stour the site of Christchurch owed its earlier name of Twinham, representing an old English *betwux thæm eaum*, 'between the waters.' The Hampshire Twinham first appears in the chronicle in the annal for 901, which relates the events of 899, the year of King Alfred's death. Upon that event Ethelwold, a younger son of King Ethelred I, seized the estates of Wimborne of Twinham 'without the leave of the king or the Witan.' The suppression of his revolt was soon accomplished; its details are not relevant here.⁶⁰ But it is important to note that in the annal of 901 Wimborne and Twinham are described, not as *burhs*, or strong places, but as *hams*, the word most nearly approaching to the Norman *manoir*. It is evident that in 899 Twinham possessed no fortifications other than belonged to the normal estate of the time. On the other hand, it is included in the burghal hidage, which dates from approximately 920, and was therefore fortified and made a borough at some time in the first quarter of the 10th century.^{60a}

²⁸ Hurn Bridge is mentioned as early as 1274 (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 226, 231).

²⁹ Vide *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 344, 381.

³⁰ For this and the following see *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ³¹ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, 96.

³² Walcott, *Priory Church of Christchurch Twyneham*, 32.

³³ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

³⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 231.

³⁵ Dugdale, loc. cit. ³⁶ *Ibid.* 229.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 230.

³⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 226.

³⁹ Rentals and Surv. R. (P.R.O.), 581.

⁴⁰ Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. v (grant to Robt. White).

⁴¹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 4 Edw. VI, m. 5 d.

⁴² Rentals and Surv. (P.R.O.), Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 140-8.

⁴³ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv.

⁴⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304; called Richton or Riston at the end of the 13th century (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 226, 231)

and Russheton in 1506 (De Banco R. Mich. 22 Hen. VII, m. 123).

⁴⁵ Rentals and Surv. R. (P.R.O.), 581.

⁴⁶ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 5949, 12484.

⁴⁷ Rentals and Surv. (P.R.O.), portf. 22, no. 79.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII (William Clement v. John Bartylmew).

⁴⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, v, 23.

⁵⁰ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. v, m. 29.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 32 Eliz. pt. xvii (grant to Robert Zynlan).

⁵² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), 496 (27).

⁵³ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xii (grant to Katherine West).

⁵⁴ Norden, *Chorographical Description of Hants*, 1595, in Add. MS. no. 31853.

⁵⁵ Rentals and Surv. (P.R.O.), Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 140-8.

⁵⁶ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 797, 1089.

⁵⁸ *Recov. R.* 5 Geo. II, rot. 36.

⁵⁹ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xii (grant to William Chaffyne).

⁶⁰ *A.-S. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 75.

^{60a} See Maitland, *Dom. Bk. and Beyond*, 502-4. Mr. Stenton points out the possible significance of the fact that in this document Twinham, to which a district comprising in different texts 460 or 470 hides was appurtenant, occurs between Shaftesbury and Wareham, and away from Winchester and Southampton. He also notes that a suggestion has been made (H. M. Chadwick, *Angl.-Sax. Inst.* p. 211) that at this early date Twinham and the area which belonged to it may have formed part of the county of Dorset. The addition of Twinham to Dorset and of Portchester to Sussex would show a somewhat symmetrical distribution of the hides of Hampshire and Sussex among the boroughs of those shires. But, as Mr. Stenton points out, any attempt to bring order out of early statistics by an arbitrary alteration of county boundaries must be regarded as highly speculative.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In 1086 the 'borough of Twinham' belonged to the king, who owned thirty-one messuages there, each of which paid 16*d.* land gavel.⁶¹ Six others, worth 13*s.* 4*d.*, belonged to the priory.⁶² In the early 12th century the borough proper became a mesne borough, being granted about 1100 to Richard de Redvers as part of the honour of Christchurch (q.v.). From that date the manor of the borough followed the same descent as the rest of the honour till 1791, when Sir George Ivison Tapps sold it in September 1791 to the Rt. Hon. George Rose,⁶³ who held various official appointments during Pitt's administrations. In 1796 George Rose settled it upon his son Sir George Henry Rose on his marriage,⁶⁴ who again in 1820 brought it into a settlement upon the coming of age of his son George Pitt Rose.⁶⁵ Sir George Henry Rose was still holding in 1834,⁶⁶ but in 1863 he sold it to the trustees of the Earl of Malmesbury, and the present earl is now lord of the manor.

The earliest grantor of municipal privileges was probably Richard de Redvers. His son Baldwin first Earl of Devon in a charter, known through a later confirmation,⁶⁷ in about 1150 granted the burgesses exemption throughout all his land from gable of standing in the market, from custody of thieves and prisoners, from the Whitsuntide penny for ale, from the reaping of half an acre and the carrying of writs, from toll of salt and from every custom of trade; he also remitted to them 10*s.* out of the 70*s.* (formerly £4) which they were wont to render for the toll of the town.⁶⁸ There is apparently no evidence of another charter until that of Baldwin the seventh earl,⁶⁹ quoted in the same confirmation. In this the earl not only granted the burgesses market rights (*vide infra*) but confirmed to them common of pasture in the meadows of Stockmead, Beremead and Bernardsmead after his hay had been carried, on payment of 30*s.* yearly, and freedom from the obligation of ransoming⁷⁰ their sons and daughters, both of which privileges they had enjoyed in the time of his father, in which matter the Lady Amice, his mother, gave testimony in their favour.⁷¹

An extent of the borough given in the inquisition on the death of Baldwin the seventh earl in 1262 shows that *in burgo*—that is to say, *in terre nomine burgi*—there were 118 places or holdings. For the most part each tenant held one place, but some held fractions, and the rents of the places varied between 6*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.*, the more ordinary rent being 1*s.* In the western part of the town were thirty-nine holdings at the same varying rents, while there were fifty-six general holdings also in the borough, representing 66 'places.' Thus altogether there were 224 places in the borough.⁷² Another extent made in 1300—that is, thirty-eight years later—shows that there were then 228 places in the borough, forty-six of which were counted in *terra forinseca*. This does not, however, represent the total number of holdings,

as under the heading *burgagia* there are altogether 200 holdings, some of which represented more than one 'place,' while many others were fractions of places. Thus there are three holdings of four places each, two of three places and several of two places, while men like Godfrey the Baker or Alfred the Butcher held only the fourth part of one place, or Margery the Cordwainer and others held a small portion of one place. Other holdings represented portions of land. Thus Robert the Chaplain paid only 1*d.* rent at Michaelmas for land near the castle ditch, or Richard Feron paid ½*d.* and 1*s.* at the feast of Holy Trinity for a portion of land *in aqua*. One seld also occurs in the list, and for this the almoner of Christchurch Priory, who held it, paid 1*s.* at the feast of St. John the Baptist. Similarly under the *terra forinseca* the forty-six 'places' were divided into thirty-seven holdings, one of which comprised five places, another four, and several two; others comprised only a fourth or a third of a 'place.' The rents as given in this extent differ little from those of the earlier year, except that some special rents in kind are added. Thus Robert Kene owed two barbed arrows or 1*d.* for his portion of a 'place,' John le Veyl owed 1*s.* and 1 lb. of wax at Michaelmas for his 'place,' and another man owed 1 lb. of cummin or 1*s.* for his place. In the common field known as Portfield, which evidently comprised 125 acres, there were seventeen holders. Philip of Bathampton, the largest holder, had 24 acres, for which he paid 4*s.* yearly rent, at the rate of 2*d.* an acre; the smallest holder, who had 1 acre only, paid a yearly rent of two capons.

At the end of this extent there is an interesting account of some of the customs of the borough. The burgesses' rights of toll of the markets and fairs (see later) and of common of pasture, as granted by Baldwin the seventh earl, are recited in full. Further, the burgesses owed the lord a heriot—that is to say, 'the best beast if they have beasts.' Concerning the sale of burgages, the seller and buyer had to give 2*s.* to the lord—that is, each of them 1*s.*—for licence to hold according to ancient custom.⁷³ The total amount of the receipts of the borough had fallen from over £23 to £11 10*s.*⁷⁴ between the years 1298 and 1301.

A survey of Christchurch taken on behalf of the Prince of Wales, who held the interest of the priory of Christchurch in the borough in the early 17th century, shows that there was considerable confusion between the rights of Lord Arundell of Wardour, who held the honour, and those of the prince, particularly as to all waifs, strays and felon goods within the castle, manor and borough, all fines, amercements, recognizances and return of writs, the office of admiralty within the hundred, castle, manor and borough with royalties, wrecks, flotsam and jetsam, sturgeons, whales, &c.⁷⁵

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Hants.* i, 454.

⁶² *Ibid.* 476. This portion was granted in 1610 to the Prince of Wales, whose rights were often confused with those of the lord of the borough (*vide Exch. T. R. Misc. Bks. clvii*, fol. 130–5).

⁶³ *MSS. penes Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick*, bart.

⁶⁴ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil. 1 & 2 Geo. IV.* m. 18.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ *Brayley and Ferrey, Antiq. of Christchurch* (1834), 10 n.

⁶⁷ The charter quoted is to be identified as his only by the witnesses, first of whom was Countess Lucy, said (but doubtfully) to be his wife Lucy daughter of Dru de Balon.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, p. 219.

⁶⁹ The charter is known as his by the mention of his mother Amicia.

⁷⁰ The reference in the case of the

sons would seem to be to the levy of chevage and the prohibition as to the reception of orders. In the case of daughters merchet is probably meant.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, p. 219.

⁷² *Inq. p.m.* file 29, no. 2 (47 Hen. III.).

⁷³ *Rentals and Surv. R. (P.R.O.)*, 581.

⁷⁴ *Mins. Accts. bdlc.* 978, no. 20.

⁷⁵ *Exch. T. R. Misc. Bks. clvii*, fol. 130–5.



CHRISTCHURCH : HIGHCLIFF CASTLE, SOUTH SIDE AND TOWER



CHRISTCHURCH : HIGHCLIFF CASTLE, AVENUE OF EVERGREEN OAKS

Separate courts, consisting of the three weeks court and the half-yearly view of frankpledge, were held for the borough. The officers of the borough were the reeve, two constables, a bailiff and an ale-taster.⁷⁶

The mayor of the borough is not mentioned on the court rolls, although the office of Mayor of Christchurch is known to have been in existence as early as 1486, when there was a bond between the Mayor, burgesses and commonalty of Christchurch and the king for the payment of £1,000 within a year.⁷⁷ Moreover, in 1518 John Bevyll, mayor, Thomas Hancock and John Mody, constables of the borough, and others were witnesses to a feoffment by William Peyntour, younger son of John Peyntour, mercer, of Christchurch,⁷⁸ and it certainly seems strange that on the court rolls only the reeve should be mentioned. However, the probability is that the mayor was only the reeve⁷⁹ under another title and held no higher status. Of the mayoral office in Christchurch and its rights and duties we know little. In the early 17th century the mayor was said to hold the profits of the market,⁸⁰ which in the early 14th century had belonged to the burgesses *in toto*.⁸¹ From the 16th century the mayor has always also acted as returning officer for members of Parliament.

The borough received its first parliamentary summons in the last year of the reign of Edward I, and similar writs were issued for the next two Parliaments, in 1307 and 1308; no returns, however, were made, and no further writ was issued until 1571. This was probably due to the poverty of the town, a matter of importance in the days of salaried representatives.⁸² In 1571 a committee was appointed to confer with the law officers about the return of burgesses from Christchurch,⁸³ and from that year until the passing of the Reform Act⁸⁴ two members were regularly returned. The franchise was vested in the corporation, which in 1832 consisted of the mayor and thirty-five burgesses, of whom twenty at the most had voted for the previous thirty years.⁸⁵ Since the Reform Act only one member has been returned and the borough extended so as to include the whole of the then parishes of Christchurch and Holdenhurst.⁸⁶ The nomination of one of the members belonged of ancient right to the lord of the manor of the borough.⁸⁷ Many notable men have represented Christchurch in Parliament: Sir Thomas Clarges sat 1679–85, Francis Gwyn 1689–95,⁸⁸ 1701–10 and 1717–22, Edward Hooper 1740–61,

James Harris 1761–80, Sir James Harris, K.B., afterwards first Earl of Malmesbury, 1770–82, the Rt. Hon. George Henry Rose 1818–44, and William Sturges Bourne (Secretary for Home Affairs in 1827) 1802–12 and 1818–26.⁸⁹

The town did not receive a charter of incorporation until 1886. Numerous complaints in connexion with this were made from time to time,⁹⁰ and a charter, incorporating the borough under a mayor and twenty-four chief burgesses, was actually drawn up in 1670 at the request of the burgesses.⁹¹ It was further enrolled on the Letters Patent for that year, but the enrolment was cancelled, and thus the charter never came into force.^{91a} In the reign of George I a report was made to the king recommending an incorporation, but nothing further was done in the matter.⁹² Before 1886 the government of the borough was nominally vested in the mayor, burgesses, bailiff and town clerk, but the town was wholly in the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.⁹³ The present corporation, under the charter of 1886, consists of a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors.

There was a yearly fair in Christchurch in the 12th century belonging to the lord of the manor and held on Trinity Thursday. Baldwin the first Earl of Devon about 1150 granted a tithe of the tolls taken at the same to the priory,⁹⁴ and about 1200 Earl William granted a further sum of 20s. from the proceeds of the fair to the priory.⁹⁵ In 1176 12 marks were paid as tallage by the borough.⁹⁶ In 1257 Baldwin the seventh earl received from the king a grant of another fair, to be held on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of St. Faith⁹⁷; shortly after he granted the burgesses the entire toll and stallage and all customs of merchandise of this fair, both within and without the town, saving to himself and his heirs attachments and pleas of the same.

In 1620 the Trinity fair belonged to the Prince of Wales as owner of the Priory Manor (q.v.); it was of little value, however, being leased to William Colgill for 6d. yearly. The other fair belonged at that time to Lord Arundell, lord of the manor of the borough.⁹⁸ The fairs were still held in 1846, on Trinity Thursday and 17 October⁹⁹; the former was still held in 1862,¹⁰⁰ but was abolished in April 1872.^{100a}

The weekly market has always been held on Monday. In about 1150 Earl Baldwin granted the priory the first market in case of his absence,

⁷⁶ Ct. R. (P.R.O.), portf. 201, no. 10.

⁷⁷ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 6415.

⁷⁸ Ibid. A 12484.

⁷⁹ A meadow called the 'Portrevenmede' is mentioned in an early extent (Rentals and Surv. R. 581).

⁸⁰ Exch. T. R. Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 130–5.

⁸¹ Rentals and Surv. R. (P.R.O.), 581.

⁸² A letter is preserved among the corporation archives in which Sir Peter Mews, who represented Christchurch early in the 18th century, assured the burgesses against any claims for salary or other expenses in connexion with his services in Parliament.

⁸³ Cecil MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), ii, 542.

⁸⁴ Stat. 2 Will. IV, cap. 45.

⁸⁵ Boundary Rep. ii, 219. The parliamentary borough did not include all the then parish of Christchurch.

⁸⁶ The franchise had been confined to members of the corporation, but now included owners and tenants of houses yielding £10 per annum.

⁸⁷ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1581–90, p. 208. The members of the corporation have never exercised any judicial authority. The mayor used to be elected by scot and lot on 14 Sept. and he was sworn in at the Michaelmas court leet before the steward. According to Stockdale's *Parliamentary Guide* (1784), the inhabitants of the borough paying scot and lot were then about seventy.

⁸⁸ Portland MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), iii, 556, 567; iv, 28.

⁸⁹ Dict. Nat. Biog.

⁹⁰ Lord Arundell petitioned Parliament in 1637 against the appointment of John Hildesley as mayor, on the ground that the borough had never been incorporated

by charter (Cal. S. P. Dom. 1637, p. 58).

⁹¹ Ibid. 1670, p. 340.

^{91a} Pat. 22 Chas. II, pt. i, no. 34–6.

⁹² Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. viii, App. i, 25b.

⁹³ Brayley and Ferrey, op. cit. 14; Boundary Rep. ii, 219.

⁹⁴ Dugdale, Mon. vi, 304; Cal. Chart. R. 1300–26, pp. 229, 230.

⁹⁵ Cal. Chart. R. 1300–26, p. 230.

⁹⁶ Pipe R. 23 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 174.

⁹⁷ Cal. Chart. R. 1257–1300, p. 2; Cal. Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d. (Rec. Com.), 88.

⁹⁸ Exch. T. R. Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 135.

⁹⁹ H. Moody, *Sketches of Hants*, 259.

¹⁰⁰ Walcott, op. cit. 9.

^{100a} Lond. Gaz. 9 Apr. 1872.

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otherwise the second,¹⁰¹ and this was confirmed by his descendants.¹⁰² He also granted the burgesses the toll of the market at the fee-farm rent of 70s.¹⁰³ In 1298 the farm of the market and toll was 100s., of which 20s. was paid to the prior for the anniversary of Countess Mabel,¹⁰⁴ and it was still 100s. in 1301.¹⁰⁵ In 1620 the market was described as a poor one, for which the town paid 30s. to the lord of the manor of the borough; it seems, however, to have been leased to the mayor for 6d. yearly by the Prince of Wales as lord of the priory manor of Christchurch Twyneham.¹⁰⁶

The town has never enjoyed much prosperity at any time. There seem to have been no special industries here in early times, though the salmon fisheries must have given occupation to a number of persons; these have always been famous, and are said to have produced at one time £1,000 yearly.¹⁰⁷ In 1538 the town was described as being 'situate and set in a desolate place, in a very barren country out and far from all highways, in an angle or a corner, having no woods nor commodious country about it, nor nigh no good town, but only the said poor town of Christchurch which is a very poor town and slenderly inhabited.'¹⁰⁸ In 1579 there was a suggestion to establish the manufacture of frizados here.¹⁰⁹ In this connexion John Hastings, who had introduced the industry from Holland, petitioned the queen that whereas he had 'with great charge, cost and travails sett up and brought to perfection the making of frizados and other commodities in the port town of Christchurch,' he might be enabled to 'settle and see these workes to contynue to the better maintenance of thinhabitantes and the better upholding of the same towne.' For this cause he besought that, whereas the houses in the town were decayed and the queen thus defrauded of her rents, he should be granted all her houses and lands at fee farm, rendering the decayed rents for the same. Further, that the manors of Hurn and Somerford, which had been granted by the Crown for term of one life with no rent reserved, should be granted to him for a term of years after the death of the lessee. If the queen would grant this request Hastings promised that he would be bound within a few years to furnish 'with armour and weapons sorted mete and serviceable a hundred able men of suche as shalbe sett a wourk and inhabite there wich shalbe not onlie to the strengthening of these partes being now weak, thoroughe lack of habitacion but also maye searve for the protection of the Isle of Wight or any other service.'¹¹⁰ But the queen remained obdurate and the attempt was frustrated.

In 1644 the Parliamentarians under Sir William Waller captured the town¹¹¹; the garrison left there

was, however, insufficient, and it was reduced to great straits in the following January, orders being given to relieve it from the Isle of Wight.¹¹² There was a riot in the town in 1650 at the committee of plundered ministers¹¹³ and a more serious one in 1663, when the sheriff was stoned and the life of the mayor threatened.¹¹⁴ In the reign of Charles II the Earl of Clarendon, who owned the manor, being anxious to improve the town, conceived the idea of making the Avon navigable from Salisbury to Christchurch. An Act for the purpose was secured,¹¹⁵ but the scheme was not carried out. The accumulation of sand has long rendered it impossible. At this time Andrew Yarranton reported Christchurch as a convenient place for building ships and suggested the outlay of £2,000 upon a fort to prevent landings¹¹⁶; nothing, however, was done in either direction. As a harbour Christchurch has never been of much value, being inaccessible except to vessels of very small draught. This is due to the ledge of rocks which stretches from Hengistbury Head towards the Needles in the Isle of Wight, and obstructs the entrance. There is high water in the harbour twice at every tide owing to the situation of the coast with respect to the Isle of Wight and the curious projection of the land at Hurst Castle.

The knitting of silk stockings was once a thriving industry in the town, but it has been declining for some time past; the most important industry, however, was the manufacture of fusee chains for watches and clocks, which was encouraged here by Robert Cox in the 18th century and which until recently provided work for many women and girls in the three factories devoted to it.¹¹⁷ Christchurch has several times been visited by reigning monarchs. King John stayed here, sometimes for two or three days, in the years 1200, 1204-6, 1208, 1210, 1212 and 1215.¹¹⁸ It was visited by Edward VI in 1552, when the Privy Council met here,¹¹⁹ and by Queen Anne in 1702.¹²⁰

The Boundary Commissioners of 1832 reported that no trade or manufactures were then carried on. 'The town presents no symptoms of activity or industry. The houses are of a middling description. The appearance of the inhabitants, who are thinly scattered, gives no indications of prosperity.'¹²¹

CHRISTCHURCH CASTLE was probably erected by Richard de Redvers after he had received the grant of the manor from Henry I.¹ Its descent was identical with that of the manor or honour² of which it formed the 'caput.' The keep on its mound was excepted from the grant of the borough to the Rt. Hon. George Rose in 1791, and is now the property of Sir George Meyrick. The eastern part of the court hall, however,

¹⁰¹ Dugdale, loc. cit.

¹⁰² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 229.

¹⁰³ *Rentals and Surv. R.* (P.R.O.), 581.

¹⁰⁴ *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 978, no. 19. Mabel was the wife of William the fifth earl.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.* no. 20.

¹⁰⁶ *Exch. T. R. Misc. Bks.* clvii, fol. 134.

¹⁰⁷ The salmon fishing belonged to the lord of the borough, but the Prince of Wales, as representative of the prior and convent, had a moiety of the fishing—namely, the small fish—in the 17th century (*Exch. T. R. Misc. Bks.* clvii, fol. 134).

¹⁰⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xiii (1), 1117.

¹⁰⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 623.

¹¹⁰ *Lansd. MS.* 107, rot. 108.

¹¹¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 102; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, 447a; *Portland MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), iii, 110.

¹¹² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, pp. 256, 258, 272-3; *House of Lords MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), vi, 53b.

¹¹³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1650, p. 178.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1663-4, p. 130.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* 1675-6, p. 331; *Various MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), iv, 246, 254; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1661-2, p. 306; 1664-5, p. 534.

¹¹⁶ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 148;

Dict. Nat. Biog. under Yarranton.

¹¹⁷ *Guide to Bournemouth* (Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1876), 95; Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 134.

¹¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 154.

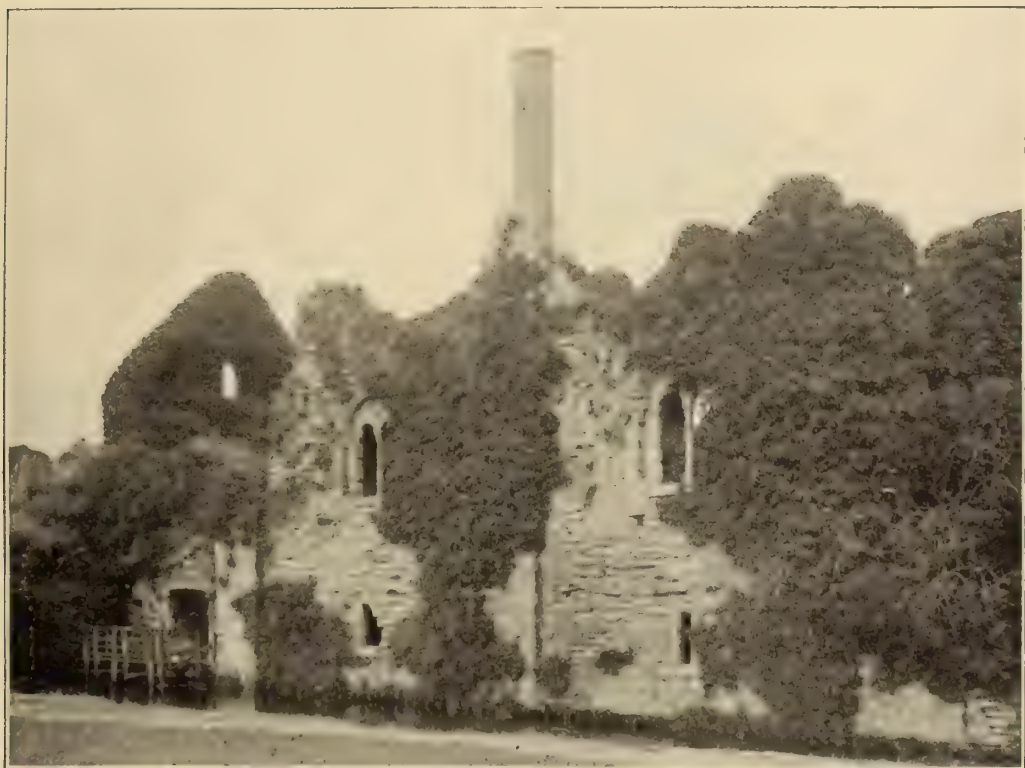
¹¹⁹ Brayley and Ferrey, op. cit. 97; *Acts of P.C.* 1552-4, pp. 114-15.

¹²⁰ *Portland MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), iv, 46.

¹²¹ *Boundary Rep.* ii, 219.

¹ *Pat.* 1 Hen. IV, pt. viii, m. 19; 3 Hen. V, pt. ii, m. 3; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304; and see below.

² *Vide infra.*



CHRISTCHURCH CASTLE : 12TH CENTURY HALL FROM THE NORTH

CHRISTCHURCH HUNDRED

CHRISTCHURCH OR
CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM

belonged, while standing, to the Earl of Malmesbury as lord of the borough.

In an inquisition taken in 1262 is a list of those owing castle guard at Christchurch. Foremost among these was the prior, who had to provide ward for eight days at his own cost for land he held at Sway.³ It can have been very seldom, however, that this service was requisitioned, for the castle did not figure very prominently in history and is remarkable chiefly on account of the long list of its famous owners. In December 1307 an order was issued to keep securely and defend the castle, the king being about to set out to foreign parts.⁴ From a survey of 1656 it appears that upon the apprehension of any felon within the liberty of Westover the constable had to receive him and convey him to the justice and to the gaol at his own cost; or the tithingman might bring the felon and chain him to the castle gate and leave him there.⁵ The castle in the days of Cromwell's wars witnessed stirring scenes, but in May of 1650 a committee of the Council of State conferred with the army officers as to the advisability of its demolition. This was decided upon in the following November, the task being assigned to the Governor of Southampton.⁶ He seems, however, to have neglected his orders, for in July of the following year directions were sent to three Hampshire justices of the peace with regard to the fort at Christchurch, which still remained undemolished. 'There are guns mounted on it without any guard, which may give an opportunity to enemies to put their destructive designs in execution, their disaffection wanting no greater encouragement than such a hold. Demolish, and remove guns to Pool.'⁷ And so its fate was sealed.

The site of the castle lies to the north of the church, being now cut up into gardens. Its eastern boundary is a mill stream on the banks of which is the 12th-century hall of the castle, the 'Norman House,' now the property of Captain Douglas, who has inherited from the Rose family. Some hundred yards west is the earthen mound on which stands the ruined keep, the only remaining part of the masonry defences. Its external measurements are 50 ft. by 45 ft. 6 in. and the walls are 9 ft. 8 in. thick. The

plan is a simple rectangle, except that the four external angles are cut back, leaving diagonal faces 7 ft. 8 in. wide at each corner. Of the north and south walls only the base-courses remain, but on the east and west the walls stand to some height, the level of the first floor being marked by a few corbels. A large window opening cut square through the wall, but having lost its inner and outer faces, remains on the west, and another of the same kind on the east, both having lighted the first floor, and at the south end of the east wall is a third opening at a lower level, apparently the entrance to the basement. Over it are corbels as for a wooden stair. At the south-west angle are the spring of a small arch and the jamb of a window, but no other detail of any kind remains and the walls in many places have been stripped of



CHRISTCHURCH CASTLE

their facing and repaired in modern times. They are built chiefly of ironstone and Freshwater stone, the ashlar-work being of Binstead, Bonchurch and Freshwater stone, while a certain amount of rough Purbeck marble is used in the walling. The 'Norman House' is more remarkable in this respect, being in large measure built of rough blocks of this

³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, 174. Besides the obligation with respect to Sway, the prior, together with Gregory Marshall, owed similar service for an estate at Hinton. The remaining landowners owing castle guard were Roger de Hinton for the land of Holway, Roger de Holehurst (Holdenhurst) for land at Holehurst, Richard de

Fernhill for land at Fernhill, William Boschiri of 'Baynclisleghe' for his land there, the heirs of Bereminton for the land of Bereminton, Roger de Stanton for the land of Sopley, Nigel de Bocland for land at Arnewood, Henry Trenchard for the land of Hordle and Thomas de Orweye for the land of Downton. The borough

of Dorchester, it may be noted, rendered 60s. yearly to the castle and Richard de Fernhill 30⁴d. from Tonstal.

⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 50.

⁵ Francis Grose, *Antiq. of Engl. and Wales* (pub. 1774), vol. ii.

⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1650, p. 178.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1651, p. 293.

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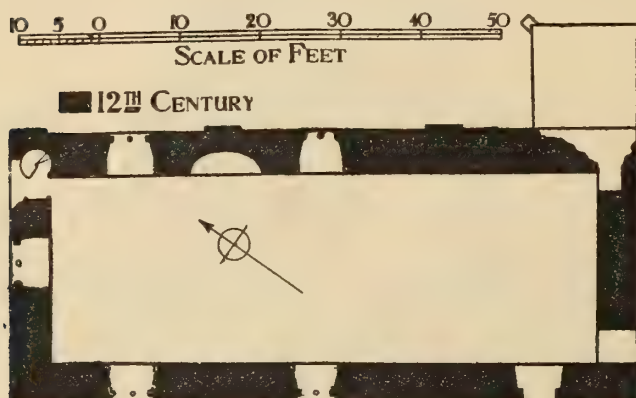
costly material, doubtless waste from the quarries. Ironstone and sandstone are also used, and the wrought details are in Binstead and Freshwater stone. A conglomerate full of small broken white shells in a red or red-brown matrix also occurs.

The 'house' is a rectangular building 67 ft. by 23 ft. within the walls (the greatest length being from north to south), two stories in height, and on the whole in a very good state of preservation. Its western gable stands to the full height, and though the roofs and floors are entirely destroyed their lines may yet be seen. The ground story was a basement, lighted only by narrow slits, the principal room, which probably formed the hall of the 12th-century castle, being on the first floor. All the arrangements of the building cannot now be seen owing to the dense ivy with which the walls, especially on the south and west, are smothered, but enough remains to make the building of great value, dating as it does from the second quarter of the 12th century. The east wall is washed by the stream which forms at this point the boundary of the castle site, and has three shallow pilaster buttresses on its outer face, and at the south-east angle a block of masonry 13 ft. square projecting

windows and having a large fireplace in its east wall. The principal entrance seems to have been by a door in the west wall, and at the south end, at the south-west corner, is another doorway, which probably led to the kitchens and offices. At the south-east is a passage in the wall leading to the garderobe. Old engravings show a third two-light window on the east side of the hall over the water-gate, and it is not clear whether the south end was divided off by wooden partitions or whether the whole area of the first story was one room. Its floor was of wood, the holes for the beams which carried it still remaining, and the roof was probably an open-timbered one. The only ornamental details are to be found in the windows, which have two round-headed lights divided by a Purbeck marble shaft rebated for wooden window frames. The heads of the lights are carved with zigzag and a diaper pattern, and over them is an inclosing round-headed arch with a band of horizontal zigzag and a chamfered label with a single line of zigzag on the chamfer. The fireplace, which is a fine and early example, is unfortunately much ruined, though its circular chimney shaft remains. It probably had a round-arched opening like that in the 12th-century house at Southampton called King John's House. In the north-east angle, now much ruined, is a narrow newel stair leading to the basement.

It seems probable that the curtain wall of the castle inclosure must have been continuous with the east wall of this hall, and old engravings show the start of such a wall at the south-east. At the present day all evidence is hidden by the ivy at this point, and the north-east angle is too much ruined to preserve any traces of such a wall. The garderobe tower was formerly as high as the east wall of the hall, and was lighted by a narrow slit on the east. In the south gable of the hall is an original round-headed opening, but below this, down to the level of the first floor, the wall seems to be blank as far as it can be seen for ivy.

The earliest record of *CHRIST-MANORS CHURCH* that has been found is a grant in the year 939 by King Athelstan to the monastery at Milton in Hampshire of one weir on the Avon there.⁸ In 1086 the manor of Christchurch belonged to the Crown, but since the time of the Confessor the woodland had been absorbed into the king's forest, the profits of the manor having thereby been halved.⁹ About the year 1100 Henry I granted the manor to his cousin Richard de Redvers,¹⁰ who had adhered to him in his contest with his brother Robert. Baldwin son of Richard and first Earl of Devon or Exeter sided with the Empress Maud against Stephen and defended Exeter and Carisbrooke Castle. He was compelled to fly to Flanders in 1136, and, being declared an outlaw, his possessions reverted to the Crown; they were, however, shortly afterwards restored to him. He was succeeded in 1155 by his son Richard second Earl of Devon; he died in 1162 and was followed by his son Baldwin, who, dying without issue in 1180, was succeeded by



PLAN OF 12TH-CENTURY HALL, CHRISTCHURCH CASTLE

into the stream. It contained the garderobes, and has an arched channel through it from north to south at the ground level, but its upper part is ruined and overgrown with bushes and its original arrangement is lost. To the north of it is a water-gate 5 ft. wide, opening from the basement on to the stream, and having a low segmental-arched head with a chamfered label and abaci. The basement shows no marks of subdivision by masonry walls, and is lighted by narrow square-headed lights, three on the east and one on the north. It was entered by a door on the west near the north end, and by another in the south wall. Close to the west door is a small square recess in the wall. The southern window in the east wall is blocked by the northern part of the projecting garderobe, showing that this part of it at least is an addition to the original building, and an opening has been forced through the north jamb of the window.

The hall on the first floor was a fine room, lighted on three sides—north, east and west—by two-light

⁸ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 452; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* no. 1119. This was probably the same property as the 12 acres, to

which a fishery had once belonged, owned by the monastery in 1086, and then held under it by Edward of Salisbury, the

sheriff of Wiltshire (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 473).

⁹ Ibid. 454.

¹⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.



CHRISTCHURCH CASTLE : 12TH CENTURY HALL, INTERIOR SHOWING THE FIREPLACE



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : NORTH TRANSEPT

his brother Richard. Four years later he too died without issue, the family estates passing to his uncle William de Redvers (styled de Vernon, from the place of his birth in Normandy), the second son of Baldwin the first earl.¹¹ He in the year 1200 granted the manor of Christchurch as dower to his daughter Joan on her marriage with Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent, reserving, however, to himself a life estate; this grant was confirmed by the king.¹² Joan died without issue before 1209 and her father survived her until 1216, when he was succeeded by his grandson Baldwin de Redvers sixth Earl of Devon.¹³ His son Baldwin the seventh earl, who succeeded his father in 1244,¹⁴ had a son John, who, however, died before his father, so that when the latter died in 1262 the estates devolved upon his sister Isabel widow of William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle. The



REDVERS. Or a lion
azure.



DE FORTIBUS. Gules
a cross vair.

manor or honour of Christchurch included at that date the borough of Christchurch, the manor of Westover and the hundred of Holdenhurst.¹⁵ In 1298 and 1301 it appears that the honour comprised three distinct manors, viz. the manor of the borough, the manor of Christchurch Foreign, embracing that part of the modern hundred which lies east of the Stour exclusive of the borough, and that of Westover, which lies west of the Stour.¹⁶ Isabel did not obtain possession of the manor or honour until the year 1292, when her brother's widow Margaret, then the wife of Robert Aguillon, who held it of her in dower, died.¹⁷ There were at this time a number of liberties attached to the manor; that of free court with

sac and soc, tob and tem and infangenthef had been granted by Henry I to the first earl.¹⁸ In 1280 the liberty of taking wreck of sea had been enjoyed by the lord of the manor since before the time of King Richard I, while that of plea of unlawful distraint levied upon tenants of the manor was first exercised by the seventh earl. The liberties of free gallows and assize of bread and ale were appurtenant to the free hundred annexed to the manor.¹⁹ Isabel de Fortibus died in 1293,²⁰ having a few hours before her death executed a conveyance to Edward I²¹ of the greater number of her estates, including Christchurch Manor. This the king alleged she was prompted to do 'from the consideration that her next heir Hugh de Courtenay was so remote in blood that if he were of age she might have married him without a dispensation.'²² There is little doubt that the transaction was grossly fraudulent, and it is not improbable that the countess's charter was forged by the notorious Adam de Stretton, chamberlain of the Exchequer.²³ It is true that when Hugh de Courtenay, heir of the countess by descent from Mary the elder daughter of William de Vernon,²⁴ petitioned Parliament for restitution of the estates in 1315, at the inquiry which was ordered much episcopal and other evidence was forthcoming tending to dispel all suspicion of foul play²⁵; but this was inevitable under the circumstances, and the mere fact of such an inquiry being held is very significant. Nothing, however, came of this petition, nor of either of its renewals in 1347²⁶ and 1364²⁷ by the petitioner's son Hugh. In 1299 Edward I granted as dower to Margaret his second wife, daughter of Philip III, King of France, the castle, hundred and borough of Christchurch and the manor of Westover,²⁸ which together constituted the manor of Christchurch, and as such continued to be held together until the 16th century. In 1314 there was a commission of *oyer and terminer* on the complaint of Queen Margaret touching certain trespasses in the manor.²⁹ On her death in 1317 the manor, then worth £120 yearly, was given as dower to Queen Isabel the wife of Edward II.³⁰ The next year she received a further grant of various incidents and liberties, including return of the king's writs and summonses and all fines and amercements of the

¹¹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

¹² *Cal. Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d.* (Rec. Com.), 6; *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 52.

¹³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*. He was then a minor, and the king appointed Ralph de Wiliton bailiff of his lands (*Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 126) and granted his guardianship first to Fulke de Breauté and then to Richard Earl of Cornwall. In 1218 John Marshal was made bailiff, and he was superseded by Waleran Lyes in 1224; *ibid.* pp. 137, 427.

¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), i, 44. At this time the manor was held in chief partly by serjeanty and partly for the service of fifteen knights (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 232, 235).

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, 173. The hundred of Holdenhurst seems to have been practically co-extensive with the modern hundred of Christchurch and liberty of Westover (*vide supra*).

¹⁶ *Mins. Accts.* bde. 978, no. 19; *Rentals and Surv. R.* (P.R.O.), 581 (extent of the borough 1300).

¹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 139; *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 236. She was sued by

Margaret in 1267 for trespass upon her goods at Christchurch and for retaining the profits of the manor 'during the recent disturbances' (*Plac. Abbrev.* [Rec. Com.], 160).

¹⁸ Dugdale, *loc. cit.*

¹⁹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 771.

²⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 30 Edw. I, no. 120. She granted the bedelry of the hundred and the custody of the warren to Roger de Gardino and Joan his wife in tail (*Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 115). This the king confirmed in 1293 (*Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 336; *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. I, no. 5). In 1300 he granted the bedelry for life to Matthew de Grinstead (*Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 489), but Edward II in 1318 confirmed Isabel's grant to the de Gardinos (*ibid.* 1317-21, p. 115). In the same year, however, he gave Hugh Champion the custody of the warren (*ibid.* 126).

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 428; *Rot. Orig. Abbrev.* (Rec. Com.), i, 78; *Rolls of Parl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 336; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, 536; *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), pref. p. ccxii. In the same year the king granted the custody of the manor to John

son of Thomas, the steward of the New Forest (see *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 41).

²² *Coll. Topog.* et Gen. vi, 263.

²³ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), pref. p. ccxii. Fourteen years before this he had been imprisoned for wilfully destroying a charter made by Isabel Countess of Albemarle in favour of the abbey of Quarr (see *Chart. R.* 7 Edw. I, 72, m. 4). But compare the important paper by Mr. Round on the surrender of the Isle of Wight (*Gen. Mag.* i, 1-9) by the countess, correcting the errors in the preface to the *Red Bk. of Exch.*

²⁴ He was her great-grandson.

²⁵ *Rolls of Parl.* i, 334; *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 321; see also *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 1014 et seq.

²⁶ *Rolls of Parl.* ii, 179b.

²⁷ *De Banco R.* 413, m. 233 d.; 423, m. 328.

²⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452. The grant was confirmed in 1310 (*ibid.* 1307-13, p. 216; see also *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315).

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, pp. 135-6.

³⁰ *ibid.* 1317-21, pp. 115, 131; *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 538.

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tenants in any of the king's courts, with forfeitures and deodands, &c.³¹ In 1330 she surrendered the manor,³² and a few weeks after the king granted it to William de Montagu and Katherine his wife in tail,³³ to include all profits since the surrender³⁴; following this was a grant of various royalties and liberties, including, besides those granted to Queen Isabel, wreck, waifs and strays, chattels of felons condemned and fugitives.³⁵ These grants were confirmed in 1337³⁶ and 1338.³⁷ William de Montagu was created Earl of Salisbury in 1337,³⁸ and from this date Christchurch, like the other estates which belonged to him, followed the fortunes of the Earls of Salisbury, passing in 1471 to Isabel daughter of the 'King-maker' and wife of George (Plantagenet) Duke of Clarence.³⁹ The story has been already told so often⁴⁰ that it need not be repeated here.



MONTAGU. *Argent a fesse indented of three points gules.*



NEVILL. *Gules a saltire argent and a label gobony argent and azure.*

On the death of Isabel, in 1476, her husband held the manor until 1478, when he was beheaded and attainted.⁴¹ His son and heir Edward Plantagenet, then aged two years, spent most of his short life in the Tower and was executed in 1499 for planning an escape. Henry VII on coming to the throne granted the manor to his mother Margaret Countess of Richmond, who owned it in 1494⁴² and probably until her death in 1509.⁴³ In 1513 Henry VIII restored Lady Margaret Pole, daughter of the Duke of Clarence and the last of the Plantagenets, to the family honours and estates.⁴⁴ She thus became Countess of Salisbury and obtained possession of

Christchurch Manor.⁴⁵ In the year 1541, however, she suffered the common fate of her family, her possessions escheating to the Crown.⁴⁶

From the records of this period it appears that the manor or honour now comprised the castle, borough and hundred of Christchurch, the lordships or manors of Christchurch and liberty of Westover and the hundred of Westover.⁴⁷ This estate was co-extensive with that comprised in the former description of the castle, borough and hundred of Christchurch and the manor of Westover.⁴⁸

Edward VI in 1547 granted the castle and hundred of Christchurch to his uncle Edward Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector.⁴⁹ The grant was confirmed in 1550,⁵⁰ but on the attainder and death of the Lord Protector in January 1552⁵¹ his escheated estates were in May of the following year granted to Sir John Gate, kt.⁵² However, the latter was attainted almost as soon as he had obtained possession,⁵³ and in June 1554 the whole of the estates⁵⁴ were given to Francis Earl of Huntingdon and Catherine his wife and the heirs of the body of Catherine, with certain contingent remainders in favour of heirs of the attainted Countess of Salisbury.⁵⁵ Catherine survived her husband and died in 1576,⁵⁶ being succeeded by her son Henry Earl of Huntingdon, who in 1592 received a further grant of the estates, together with a grant of the reversion expectant upon the contingent remainders mentioned in the grant to his father and mother, supposing they ever vested.⁵⁷ In the same year he suffered a recovery of the premises.⁵⁸ He died without issue in 1595, and was succeeded by his brother George, who in 1597 conveyed the estates to his younger son Henry Hastings⁵⁹; the latter in the year 1601 sold them to Thomas Arundell, afterwards first Lord Arundell of Wardour.⁶⁰

Doubts had arisen at that time as to what liberties were attached to the manor,⁶¹ and in 1616 there was a grant and confirmation by James I to Lord Arundell of all those previously granted to former holders; these were set out in full, one of the most important being that the estates should be free from all Admiralty jurisdiction, with power for the lord himself to hold an Admiralty court between high and low water and to determine all Admiralty matters.⁶²

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 201; *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, pp. 57, 150.

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 54. In 1325 John de Mere had been given the custody of the manor (*Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 397), while in 1328 William Chicherel was made bailiff of the liberty (*ibid.* 1327-30, pp. 301, 428). In 1330 the custody of the manor for seven years had been granted to Thomas West (*Rot. Orig. Abbrev.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 39).

³³ *Chart. R.* 4 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 2.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 54.

³⁵ *Chart. R.* 5 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 12.

³⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1337-9, p. 54.

³⁷ *Chart. R.* 12 Edw. III, no. 17, m. 25.

³⁸ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*.

³⁹ *Vide Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51; 23 Edw. III, no. 58; 20 Ric. II, no. 35; 1 Hen. IV, no. 7; 10 Hen. IV, no. 54; 2 Hen. V, no. 39; 7 Hen. VI, no. 57; 18 Edw. IV, no. 47. *Vide also Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 124; 1405-8, pp. 96, 102, 109, 142; 1422-9, p. 474; 1429-36, pp. 122, 598; 1467-77, pp. 208-9.

⁴⁰ See for example *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 410; iv, 608, &c.

⁴¹ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 47. It was then worth £66 13s. 4d. yearly.

⁴² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 478.

⁴³ For a rental of the castle in this year see *Rentals and Surv.* (P.R.O.), portf. 22, no. 79.

⁴⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*; *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxviii, 15; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 965, no. 9; *Recov. R. Mich.* 10 Hen. VIII, rot. 526.

⁴⁵ In 1539 Lewis ap Hoel was bailiff of Christchurch, for which he received 40s. (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv [1], 181).

⁴⁶ Sir Thomas Wriothesley was then made steward of the manor and bailiff of the hundred, as well as constable of the castle (*ibid.* xvi, g. 580 [95]).

⁴⁷ *Pat.* 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, pt. vii; *vide infra*.

⁴⁸ The last record found in which this enumeration was given is in 1436 (*Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 598; *vide supra*). The description of the estate varied from time to time and the various holdings have become somewhat confused.

⁴⁹ *Pat.* 1 Edw. VI, pt. iv, no. 8.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. VI, pt. viii.

⁵¹ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*.

⁵² *Pat.* 7 Edw. VI, pt. vii.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, pt. vii (grant to Francis Earl of Huntingdon).

⁵⁴ Which continued to be held together down to 1790, being sometimes spoken of collectively as 'the manor of Christchurch.'

⁵⁵ *Pat.* 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, pt. vii.

⁵⁶ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clxxxiii, 58. Christchurch Castle, borough, hundred and manor were valued at £16 4s. a year only, while the manor and hundred of Westover were valued at £75 11s. 5½d.

⁵⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1591-4, p. 172; *Pat.* 34 Eliz. pt. xii.

⁵⁸ *Add. MS.* 33278, fol. 132b, 133b; *Recov. R. Hants*, Trin. 34 Eliz. rot. 16; *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 34 Eliz. (Ric. Reynells and another).

⁵⁹ *Feet of F. Hants*, Trin. 39 Eliz.; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 39 Eliz. m. 10.

⁶⁰ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich.* 43 & 44 Eliz. m. 42.

⁶¹ See above under 'Borough.'

⁶² *Pat.* 14 Jas. I, pt. xxi, m. 15.

CHRISTCHURCH HUNDRED CHRISTCHURCH OR CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM

This seems to have been a liberty which the grantee found much difficulty in exercising. After the death



HASTINGS. *Argent
a sleeve sable.*



ARUNDELL. *Sable six
hironelles argent.*

of James I there were complaints by the king's officers with regard to the opposition they met with from Lord Arundell, poor men who were summoned by them to Vice-Admiralty Courts being afraid to incur his displeasure by attending.⁶³

In 1636 Lord Arundell⁶⁴ settled the manor, after the death of himself and Anne his wife, upon his six daughters.⁶⁵ His wife died the following year and he himself in November 1639. A month earlier, however, he had purported to convey the settled estates to Cecil Lord Baltimore, the husband of his daughter Anne, who at his death entered upon them.⁶⁶ His title was no doubt soon upset, but the daughters do not appear to have obtained possession, for when the lands of Henry Lord Arundell, grandson of the first lord, were sequestered for his recusancy in 1646 Christchurch Manor was forfeited amongst the rest. A claim was, however, at once made by four of the daughters and the infant daughter of a fifth, who was then dead, to have five-sixths of the manor delivered to them.⁶⁷ Against this claim Lord Baltimore and his wife asserted that they had been granted a lease of the sequestered two-thirds of the manor. The next year John Earl of Shrewsbury and his wife Frances, one of the daughters, commenced an action to assert their claims,⁶⁸ and in 1652 Frances made her will, leaving her share, if it should be recovered, as portions among her younger children.⁶⁹ In 1654 two of the daughters contracted on the Recusants' Act for two-sevenths of their shares,⁷⁰ and in 1665 the co-heirs and their representatives joined in selling the manor to Edward Earl of Clarendon, the lord chancellor.⁷¹ In 1707 his son Henry, who had succeeded him in 1674, was anxious to find a purchaser for the estates, which were then heavily mortgaged.⁷² Robert Pitt, father of William Earl of Chatham, described the property in a letter to his father as the most desirable then in the market. His father, however, in replying, recalled that there were flaws in the title.⁷³ The estates were sold in 1708 to Peter Mews, who was

knighted by Queen Anne. On his marriage in 1719 he settled Christchurch on Lydia Gervis or Jarvis, his wife, who held it till her death in 1751 without issue. She left it by will to her nephew, Jarvis Clerke, with remainder to Benjamin Clerke, sons of her sister Agnes and their heirs male. Jarvis died in her lifetime, without issue, but Benjamin survived her and left a son Joseph Jarvis Clerke, who, inheriting,⁷⁴ barred the entail,⁷⁵ and died without issue in 1778, leaving the estate to his cousin George Ivison Tapps, great-grandson of Elizabeth, another sister of Lydia,⁷⁶ who was created a baronet in 1791. He devised his estates to his son Sir George William Tapps Gervis, who died in 1842, leaving a son Sir George Elliott Meyrick Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, who died in 1896, and whose son Sir George Augustus Elliott Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick is the present owner.⁷⁷



TAPPS. *Azure a
fesse or between three
rhinoceroses argent with
three scallops gules on
the fesse.*



MEYRICK. *Sable a
chevron argent between
three ragged staves or
a flame with a fleur de
lis gules between two
Cornish choughs on the
chevron.*

At the time of the Domesday Survey the canons of the Holy Trinity owned 5 hides and a virgate in the vill of Twyneham, which were stated to have always belonged to the church.⁷⁸ When Henry I granted Richard de Redvers the manor of Christchurch, the latter confirmed to the canons all the land held by them up to that time.⁷⁹ From his descendants the priory received numerous grants and confirmations of grants of land and liberties.⁸⁰ The priory was suppressed in 1539, and in the following year Henry VIII granted Thomas Wriothesley and William Avery a lease of the priory for twenty-one years.⁸¹ Five years later the king granted Thomas Wriothesley, then Lord Wriothesley and Lord Chancellor, the site of the priory with the new house upon it called the Church House and the demesne lands, together also with a fishery in the Rivers Stour and Avon and other possessions of the suppressed priory, to hold during his life,⁸² and two months later he granted the reversion of the same premises to Stephen Kirton, a London merchant, and Margaret his wife.⁸³ In 1557 Queen

⁶³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635-6, p. 408; 1636-7, p. 146.

⁶⁴ i.e. all the estates.

⁶⁵ There were Katherine widow of Ralph Earl, Mary wife of Sir John Somerset, kt., Anne wife of Cecil Lord Baltimore, Frances wife of John Earl of Shrewsbury, Frances widow of Sir John Fortescue, kt., and Clara wife of Humphrey Weld [Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dcx, 110].

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 3271.

⁶⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, 9b.

⁶⁹ *Var. MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), ii, 321.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 1224. They each then owned a fifth.

⁷¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. vi, 373. Described as 'the sixth part of the Hundred of Christchurch.'

⁷² They had been resettled in 1683 (Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 34 & 35 Chas. II; *Recov. R. East.* 35 Chas. II, rot. 140).

⁷³ *Fortescue MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), i, 34.

⁷⁴ *MSS. penes Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick.*

⁷⁵ *Recov. R. Hil.* 7 Geo. III, rot.

323.

⁷⁶ *MSS. penes Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick.*

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 476.

⁷⁹ *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 304.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 304, 305; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 469; 1300-26, pp. 226-34; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 524; *Brayley and Ferrey*, op. cit. App. p. vii.

⁸¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 564.

⁸² *Ibid.* xx (1), p. 677.

⁸³ *Ibid.* (2), g. 496 (27).

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Mary granted Robert White a thirty years' lease of some land in Christchurch and another fishery which had belonged to the priory,⁸⁴ and later he obtained possession of the priory manor, which he owned at his death in 1565.⁸⁵ In 1610 it was granted by James I to Henry Prince of Wales, being then described as the manor, vill, borough and grange.⁸⁶ Henry died in 1612, and five years later the same premises were granted to his brother Charles Prince of Wales,⁸⁷ Sir Francis Bacon, Sir John Dacombe, Sir James Fullerton and others being given a lease for the term of ninety-nine years in the premises.⁸⁸ In 1628 the surviving lessees conveyed the unexpired lease to William Williams, Robert Michell, Walter Markes and Robert Marsh, as representatives of the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London,⁸⁹ and later in the same year the king assigned the reversion of the term and the reserved rent to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clarke and Francis Mosse in fee farm as trustees of the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London.⁹⁰ Two years later Richard Fenn, citizen and alderman of London, purchased the manor and took the assignment of the lease of ninety-nine years.^{90a} He then conveyed the manor to his brothers James and Robert, subject to a yearly rental of £32 14s. 1d. In March 1664 Robert Fenn made a fresh settlement of the manor, settling it on himself and Frances his wife and afterwards on their son Richard.^{90b} In 1667-8 Frances Fenn, widow, and Richard Fenn (the son) were holding the court of the manor; while from 1677 to 1678 Frances Fenn, widow, held the court alone.^{90c} It appears, however, that Richard Fenn her son did not die until 1683 and that on his death the manor descended to his only sister and heir Jane, widow of John Tregonwell. Already, however, Jane must have held the manor in lease, since in 1679 she and her husband John Tregonwell were holding the court of the manor and in 1681 she was holding the court as a widow.^{90d} In 1690 she conveyed the manor, together with Somerford and Knapp farm and fulling mill, to use for her life to her daughter Mary Luttrell and after her to Tregonwell Luttrell her son or any other of her sons.⁹¹ Sir Jacob Banks married Mary Luttrell and the manor passed to their son Jacob Banks, who in 1728 suffered a recovery of the same to bar all entailments.^{91a} In 1734 Jacob

Banks was still holding the manor, but in 1738 the rents were paid to James Willis, who may have been acting as steward only.^{91b} For the next few years the history is uncertain, but shortly before 1775 the manor was purchased by Gustavus Brander,⁹² who, dying in 1787, left it to his cousin John Spicker for life with remainder to his cousin's sons successively in tail. John Spicker assumed the name of Brander, and when his son Gustavus Brander came of age in 1814 there was a re-settlement.⁹³ Brander sold the manor in 1830 to Sir George Ivison Tapps, and his descendant Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick now holds it.⁹⁴

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two mills in Christchurch, one owned by the king⁹⁵ and the other by the priory.⁹⁶ It was probably the former which Baldwin de Redvers in about 1140 gave to the Abbot and brethren of Savigny,⁹⁷ and which Isabel de Fortibus granted in about 1272 to the abbey of Quarr.⁹⁸

The manor of *SOMERFORD*, which extends from the east side of the harbour to Black Stoke, was in 1086 included either in the king's manor of Twyneham or in the priory estate. Baldwin first Earl of Devon and Richard his son in about the year 1140 confirmed an estate here to the priory,⁹⁹ and it was further confirmed by Baldwin the third earl in about 1175, when it consisted of a hide and a virgate of land.¹⁰⁰ The priory received further confirmations of the estate from William the fifth earl¹⁰¹ and Isabel de Fortibus; in that of the latter, made in the year 1272, it was described as 'all the manor of Somerford with its hamlets.'¹⁰² These hamlets were doubtless those of Bure, Chewton and Street. 'The land of Beora and Chiuentone' was granted to the priory early in the 12th century by Hawise Countess of Lincoln, daughter of Richard de Redvers,¹⁰³ and the grant was confirmed by his son the first Earl of Devon and by subsequent earls.¹⁰⁴ 'The land of La Stret' belonged to the priory before 1150, and was confirmed to it by various Earls of Devon. The three estates were all held of the manor of Somerford, as the charter of Isabel in 1272¹⁰⁵ and subsequent records show. All three hamlets were returned as belonging to the priory in 1316.¹⁰⁶ The priory continued to own the manor,¹⁰⁷ receiving a grant of free warren there in 1384.¹⁰⁸ At the Dissolution in 1539

⁸⁴ Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. v.

⁸⁵ Rentals and Surv. (P.R.O.), portf. 14, no. 58. It comprised precisely the same premises as had been granted to Stephen Kirton and his wife.

⁸⁶ Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xli.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 14 Jas. I, pt. x, m. 1; pt. xx, m. 15. As lord of the priory manor the Prince of Wales had certain rights in the borough. See under Borough.

⁸⁸ Ibid. pt. xx.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxv (A), m. 2.

⁹⁰ Ibid. pt. xxxiv. The rents of customary tenants had fallen to £14 17s. 3d. and the perquisites of the court had risen to £5 10s. 9d. The assized rents of free tenants were still 11s.

^{90a} Abstract of title called 'Mr. Bank's title to the manor,' seen by permission of Mr. James Druitt of Bournemouth, steward of the Earl of Malmesbury.

^{90b} Ibid.

^{90c} Court Rolls examined by Mr. Herbert Druitt.

^{90d} Ibid.

⁹¹ Abstract of title above quoted.

^{91a} Recov. R. Hants, East. 1 Geo. II, rot. 243.

^{91b} Ex inform. Mr. James Druitt.

⁹² Arch. Journ. v, 115. The 'site' of the manor belonged in 1786 to John Coventry (Recov. R. Trin. 26 Geo. III, rot. 54).

⁹³ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 54 Geo. III, m. 52; Recov. R. East. 54 Geo. III, rot. 18.

⁹⁴ MSS. penes Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick.

⁹⁵ V.C.H. Hants, i, 454.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 476.

⁹⁷ Chart. R. 7 Edw. I, no. 72, m. 4.

⁹⁸ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 3691; D 942. Confirmation by William de Vernon in about 1200. Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 231; Feet of F. Hants, file 13, no. 52. The following references also refer to mills at Christchurch: Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 20, no. 77; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil. 1 & 2 Geo. IV, m. 18; Add. MS. 6205; Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 32; 7 Jas. I, pt. xvi, xxxiii; 8 Jas. I, pt. xli; 14 Jas. I, pt. x; Com. Pleas

Recov. R. Mich. 32 Chas. II, m. 17; Hil. 1 & 2 Geo. IV, m. 18; East. 54 Geo. III, m. 52; Add. MS. 6205.

⁹⁹ Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 230.

¹⁰⁰ Brayley and Ferrey, op. cit. App. p. vii.

¹⁰¹ Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 229.

¹⁰² Ibid. 230.

¹⁰³ Brayley and Ferrey, op. cit. App. p. vii.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.; Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 229.

¹⁰⁵ It spoke of 'the manor' and made no mention of the three estates, as former charters had done.

¹⁰⁶ Feud. Aids, ii, 315.

¹⁰⁷ In 1291 it was worth £6 12s. 6d. yearly (Pope Nich. Tax. [Rec. Com.], 214). In 1274 Isabel de Fortibus confirmed to the priory 'all the meadow of Sterte which they have of the gift of Roger de Holehurst' (Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 231). This was probably a further piece of land, not the original estate they held there.

¹⁰⁸ Chart. R. 7 & 8 Ric. II, m. 5, no. 6.



CHRISTCHURCH : HERON COURT, SOUTH-EAST FRONT

John Draper, the prior, in addition to his pension of £133 6s. 8d., was granted the mansion at Somerford known as the Prior's Lodging.¹⁰⁹ The manor remained in the king's hands until 1553, when Edward VI granted it to his uncle Sir Henry Seymour for his life.¹¹⁰ From this time a series of leases of various parts of the manor were granted.¹¹¹ In 1610 the manor was granted by James I to Henry Prince of Wales,¹¹² and from this date it followed the descent of the prior and convent's manor of Christchurch Twyneham, being leased to the same trustees, and granted in fee farm to the same trustees in 1628,¹¹³ and passing to Richard Fenn, who bought the two manors for £5,400.¹¹⁴ It passed with Christchurch Twyneham into the Banks family, being held by Jacob Banks in 1728.¹¹⁵ A little later it passed to Sir John Strachan, who got into pecuniary difficulties and conveyed it to John Spicker in trust for Charles Brander.¹¹⁶ This conveyance was declared by Chancery to have been obtained by misrepresentation and by taking undue advantage of the necessitous situation of Sir John. Spicker was ordered in March 1759 to reconvey the estate to Sir John, who thereupon sold it in May following to Henry Dagge of the Middle Temple. Sir John must have died very shortly afterwards, as his widow Dame Jane Strachan married Dagge in 1760. At Dagge's death it passed to his nephew Henry (son of John Dagge), who sold it on 27 July 1797 to John Purdue. In 1801 Purdue sold it to Richard Debarry, who in 1809 sold it to Sir George Ivison Tapps, whose descendant Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick is now lord.

The farm-house or 'site of the manor' of Somerford was in lease to William Goldwyre in the reign of James I,¹¹⁷ and his family continued to hold it down to 1781, when it was acquired by Gustavus Brander,¹¹⁸ who pulled down the old house and built a new one on its site. It has descended in the Brander family, and now belongs to the Rev. Gustavus Brander.^{118a}

The 'mansion-house of Somerford known as the Prior's Lodging' (distinct from the farm-house or 'site of the manor') was granted in 1539 to John Draper, the late Prior of Christchurch, in addition,

as we have seen, to his pension.¹¹⁹ In 1541 it was included in the grant of the rectory of Christchurch to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, with whom it remained^{119a} until sold in 1799 to James Harris, Lord Malmesbury, with the rectory of Christchurch. The deed of sale was enrolled in Chancery in 1801.¹²⁰ In 1834 James Edward second Earl of Malmesbury exchanged 'my old tythe barn called Somerford Grange' for some land in Bure and Hurn belonging to John Spicer.¹²¹ This was presumably the ancient 'mansion-house.'

In 1086 an estate called Selive (Cliff) was held by Walkelin Bishop of Winchester, whose predecessors had always owned it. It consisted at that time of only 8 acres of meadow, though in the reign of the Confessor, before its absorption into the forest, it had been assessed at 3 hides. This estate was probably the modern Highcliff.¹²² It belonged to the priory, being parcel of the manor of Somerford.¹²³

Chewton water corn mill, which still stands, has been always held of the manor of Somerford.¹²⁴

The manor of *HINTON* or *HINTON ADMIRAL* (Hentune, xi cent.; Henton, xiii-xvii cent.; Henton Aumarle, xiv cent.; Hempton or Hompton Aumarle, Henton Amerle or Amarle, Hynton Amerell, xv cent.; Hington Amerell, Hynton Admyrall, xvi cent.)¹ lies to the north-east of Christchurch. It was held of the honour of Christchurch. In the time of the Confessor Ulwi and Edric each held estates here. In 1086 both were held by Earl Roger of Salisbury in chief, Fulcuin holding half a hide of him and Nigel 1 hide. Some of the land had by then been taken into the king's forest.² Before the grant of Christchurch Manor by Henry I to Richard de Redvers the overlordship passed to that family, and in about 1250 half a hide in Hinton, evidently Fulcuin's portion, was held of the Earl of Devon by Gregory and Maud de Kene for the eighth part of a knight's fee,³ while Reginald de Albemarle, Nigel's successor, held Hammes and Hinton of the same earl for the fourth part of a knight's fee,⁴ the subsequent descent of the overlordship being identical with that of Christchurch Manor (q.v.).

Reginald de Albemarle was succeeded by William, who owned the fourth part of a knight's fee in

¹⁰⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 597; xv, p. 549.

¹¹⁰ *Pat.* 12 Eliz. pt. v, m. 29.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.* 32 Eliz. pt. xii, m. 31—to Katherine West of Gunters and Rackhams meadows with land in Avonmead, Burton and Hamborough, rent £4 0s. 4d.; *ibid.* pt. xvii, m. 30—to Robert Zynzan or Alexander of site of manor, pasture and tithes in Ogbeare and Avonmead, pasture in Gramborough and tithes in Stratford, rent £7 10s. 8d.; *ibid.* 38 Eliz. pt. ix, m. 21—to Richard Wigmore of Naish Farm with land in South Chewton in Milton parish, rent £13 16s.; *ibid.* 13 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 14—to Henry Manning of Barkley Farm, rent £2 10s.; *ibid.* 8 Jas. I, pt. xl, no. 15—to John Eldred and others of herbage and pasture in Saltmarsh and Gramborough, rent £2 8s. 4d.; *ibid.* 3 Chas. I, pt. xiv, no. 16—to James Levington. The annual rents aggregated £30 12s.

¹¹² *Ibid.* 8 Jas. I, pt. xli. At this time the rents of customary tenants had risen to £56 13s. 4d. (*Rentals and Surv.* [P.R.O.], portf. 20, no. 26). For com-

positions with tenants of the manor in 1613 see *ibid.* Misc. Bks. cciii, fol. 65-6.

¹¹³ *Pat.* 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxv (A), m. 2. The extent of Somerford Manor included a sea fishery in Chewton with a net called a ram's horn (compare *Rentals and Surv.* [P.R.O.], Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 140-8). The fee-farm rent was granted to James Duke of Richmond and Lennox (*Cal. Com. for Comp.* 1527). Part of it passed to William B. Pye Benet and Elizabeth his wife (*Recov.* R. Mich. 44 Geo. III, rot. 303).

¹¹⁴ 'Mr. Banks's title to the manor,' MS. referred to above, *penes* Mr. James Druitt.

¹¹⁵ *Recov.* R. East. 1 Geo. II, rot. 243.

¹¹⁶ This and the later descent is taken from MSS. *penes* Sir George Meyrick.

¹¹⁷ *Rentals and Surv.* (P.R.O.), Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 140-8.

¹¹⁸ *Recov.* R. D. Enr. Hil. 3 & 4 Jas. II, m. 5; *Recov.* R. Hil. 3 & 4 Jas. II, rot. 9; East. 22 Geo. II, rot. 14; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 32 Geo. II, pt. ii (George Green v. Edward Stillingfleet); Trin. 5 Geo. III (Henry Fitch v.

Mary Goldwyre); Mich. 6 Geo. III (George Bingham v. William Bowen); Hil. 21 Geo. III.

^{118a} *Ex inform.* Mr. Herbert Druitt.

¹¹⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 597; xv, p. 549.

^{119a} *Winton Cath. Doc.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 98.

¹²⁰ *Deeds penes* the Earl of Malmesbury.

¹²¹ MS. note book *penes* the Earl of Malmesbury. ¹²² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 510.

¹²³ *Rentals and Surv.* (P.R.O.), Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 140-8. Then (temp. Jas. I) called Cliffe Park.

¹²⁴ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 20, no. 77; *Pat.* 38 Eliz. clvii, pt. ix; *Rentals and Surv.* (P.R.O.), Misc. Bks. clvii, fol. 140-8; *Pat.* 8 Jas. I, pt. xli; 14 Jas. I, pt. x; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 1755.

¹ The manor of Hinton Admiral takes its name from the family of Aumarle or Albemarle, who for long held it.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 511. The whole was then in the New Forest Hundred.

³ This estate did not become a manor.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233.

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Hinton at his death in 1288.⁵ This passed to his son Geoffrey, who apparently conveyed it to William de Albemarle, for in 1316 he was returned as one of the lords of Hinton, the others being Edmund le Boteler (Butler) and Joan widow of Henry le Moyne.⁶ William gave his wife Agnes a life estate in the manor, with remainder to John Gimmings for his life; the latter afterwards conveyed his estate to another William de Albemarle, who in turn conveyed it to Sir William de Albemarle, kt., son of William and Agnes.⁷ Agnes held the quarter of a fee in 1346,⁸ but died soon after, as in 1355 her son Sir William conveyed his manors of Hinton and Hamme Albemarle to Thomas Warren, an annual rent of £100 to become payable by the heirs of the latter two years after his death.⁹ In 1379 the manor was settled on Edith daughter of Thomas Warren in tail, with remainder to Richard Horn¹⁰; the latter owned it at his death in 1394, his heir being Julia his daughter, wife of John Syward, jun.¹¹ It soon after came into the hands of the More family, Robert More and his wife Joan owning it in 1406.¹² In 1419 it was settled by them,¹³ and in 1428 John More their successor owned the quarter of a fee in Hinton which Geoffrey de Albemarle had once held.¹⁴ Three years later the manor was held by Katherine de Styntesford, still for a quarter of a knight's fee.¹⁵

The next record of the manor that has been found is in 1536, when, in a chancery suit between Tristram Fitch and Alice Storke, widow, it was ordered that the manor should be assigned to the former,¹⁶ although Alice's husband had owned a considerable estate at Hinton.¹⁷ In 1558 John Machell settled all his land at Hinton upon Thomas his third son in tail, with remainder to John his eldest son in tail.¹⁸ He would appear to have owned the manor, as in 1560 there was a conveyance of it by trustees to Thomas,¹⁹ who leased it for three lives to William Clatford. John Machell, on succeeding to it, disputed the validity of the lease,²⁰ and in 1592 conveyed the manor to John Gundrey and John Crocker.²¹ In the 17th century the manor belonged to the Tulse family and in the early 18th presumably to the Hinxman family.²² In 1767 it belonged, together with the Christchurch estates (q.v.), to Joseph Jarvis Clerke,²³ from whom Sir George Ivison Tapps

inherited it.²⁴ It is now the property of his great-grandson Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart.

The so-called manor of **NORTH HINTON** (Northentone, xii–xiii cent.; Northyton, xvi cent.; Northington, xvii cent.) originated in an estate held by the priory of Christchurch. In 1199 Richard Breton owned land there²⁵; Roger Breton succeeded to it, and in 1249 his sister and heiress Maud granted the prior 2 virgates there.²⁶ In 1263 the prior was liable for castle guard at Christchurch in respect of land at Hinton called Brutons.²⁷ A few years later the prior received from Isabel de Fortibus Countess of Albemarle a part of the land which had been given to her and her deceased husband by Eustace of Hinton, and this was confirmed by the king in 1313.²⁸ At the time of the Dissolution the priory estate was worth £9 *os.* 6*d.* yearly, £8 *3s.* 10*d.* being the farm of the capital messuage now known as North Hinton Farm, and 16*s.* 8*d.* the rent of the customary land.²⁹ Five years later, in 1544, it was granted to Sir William Berkeley, kt.,³⁰ whose successor Sir John Berkeley, kt., sold it in 1570 to Robert Bond.³¹ William Bond in 1604 conveyed the greater part of it to Harry Hastings,³² whose successor George Hastings owned 430 acres there in 1670.³³ The first record of the 'manor' that has been found is in 1733, when it belonged to Joseph Hinxman, jun.³⁴ In 1798 it was conveyed by Thomas Gale and Susan his wife to John Elliott.³⁵ It is now the property of Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart.

At the beginning of the 12th century the vill of **HURN** (Heorne, xii cent.; Horne, xvi–xviii cent.) passed with the royal grant of Christchurch Twyneham to Richard de Redvers, by whom it was shortly afterwards granted to the priory of Christchurch.³⁶ Baldwin de Redvers his son, first Earl of Devon, confirmed this grant and his son, the second earl, added a further confirmation describing the estate for the first time as 'the two Hurnes.'³⁷ In 1285 the prior and convent had a grant of free warren in their demesne lands in Hurn,³⁸ and they held this manor, to which various additions were made in the next centuries, until the Dissolution.³⁹ In March 1540 the king granted Thomas Wriothesley and William Avery a twenty-one years' lease of the manor,⁴⁰ and in 1553 Edward VI gave the manor to his uncle Sir Henry Seymour, kt., for his life.⁴¹ The reversion

⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I.*, 443.

⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315. Two years later Agnes, William's widow, got licence to retain the land in Hinton which she and her husband had obtained from Geoffrey Albemarle (*Cal. Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d.* [Rec. Com.], 257; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], i, 245).

⁷ Original documents of 1328 and 1347 *penes* Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart. In the former document John Gymmynges undertook to serve Sir William (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 36; *Chart. R.* 9 Edw. III, m. 26, no. 67).

⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1354–60, p. 228.

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, file 28, no. 13.

¹¹ *Inq. p.m.* 17 Ric. II, no. 31.

¹² Feet of F. Div. Co. file 2, no. 16; Hants, Mich. 14 Hen. IV, no. 91 (2).

¹³ *Ibid.* Div. Co. file 2, no. 7.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 371.

¹⁶ From documents *penes* Sir George Meyrick.

¹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xlv, 62.

¹⁸ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 227, no. 10.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 2 Eliz.

²⁰ Ct. of Req. bdle. 57, no. 55.

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 34 & 35 Eliz.

²² *Ex inform.* Mr. Herbert Druitt, evidence from tombstones, &c.

²³ *Recov. R.* Hil. 7 Geo. III, rot. 323.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 19 Geo. III.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 10 Ric. I, no. 26.

²⁶ *Ibid.* file 8, no. 32.

²⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 174.

²⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 226. Free warren in this land was granted to the prior in 1285 (*ibid.* 1257–1300, p. 324).

²⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 306.

³⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 812 (94). It consisted of the house and dove-cote and 600 acres of land called Northclose, all of which had been in the prior's own occupation.

³¹ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 180, no. 52; Ct. of Req. bdle. 92, no. 43.

³² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 Jas. I.

³³ *Abstract of Claims on the New Forest* (1776).

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 & 7 Geo. II; *Recov. R.* East. 6 Geo. II.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 38 Geo. III. It then comprised 520 acres.

³⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

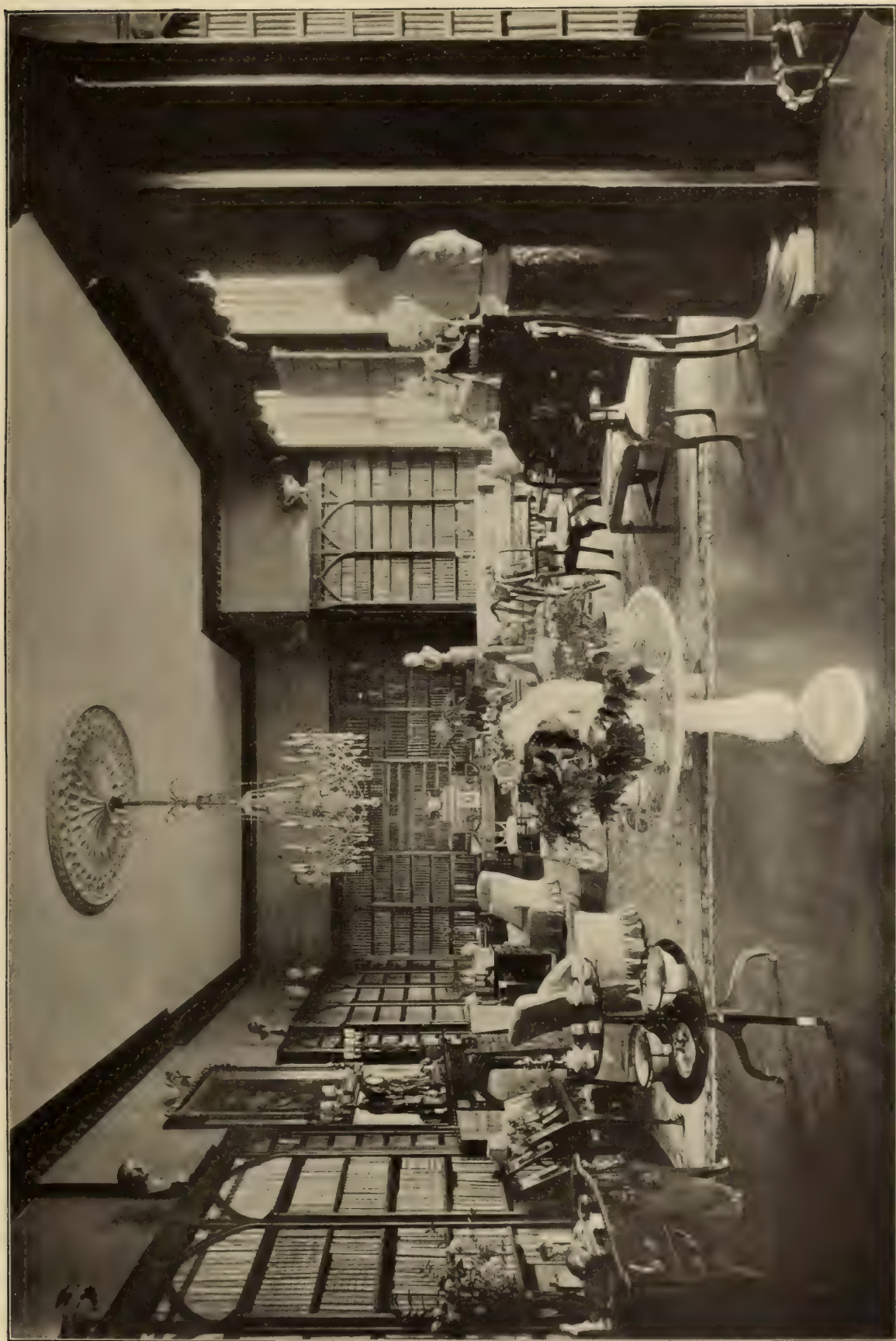
³⁷ *Ibid.* 305. See also *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, pp. 229, 230, 233. The suggested explanation of this new description is that the priory had acquired neighbouring lands in Knapp that were absorbed into Hurn Manor (*vide infra*).

³⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, p. 324.

³⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 306. The land lately in demesne was probably Hurn Court—known as 'the lord's demayne'—a tenement called Buren or Burne Place and other land, all leased in 1534 (*Pat. 12 Eliz.* pt. v, m. 29).

⁴⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 564.

⁴¹ *Pat.* 12 Eliz. pt. v, m. 29.



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was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1574 to Thomas Henneage, Miles Finch and Michael Henneage,⁴² and they in the following year assigned it to Sir Henry Seymour for £400,⁴³ his life estate thus becoming merged in the freehold. He died in 1578, having by his will directed the manor, then held in chief for the twentieth part of a knight's fee, to be sold within three years after his death.⁴⁴ Presumably his son John Seymour, then aged eighteen years, purchased it, for in 1598 he settled it upon his wife Susan,⁴⁵ and in 1616 on payment of £239 9s. 4½d. he secured from James I a grant and confirmation of the manor to be held as before for the twentieth part of a knight's fee.⁴⁶ He died the following year and was succeeded by his son Edward, then aged thirty-seven,⁴⁷ who in 1624 suffered a recovery of the manor.⁴⁸ It was soon after sold to Robert Jason, who, dying possessed of it in 1637, was succeeded by his son Robert,⁴⁹ who was made a baronet in 1661; he died in 1675 and was followed by his son Robert, the second baronet, who resettled the manor in 1680.⁵⁰ His son George dying unmarried about 1697, it passed to his sister Anne, wife of Thomas Partington,⁵¹ who in 1706 conveyed it to Robert Southam for ninety-nine years.⁵² However, in December 1751, before

descended to his great-great-grandson, James Edward Harris, fifth and present earl.

The mansion-house of Heron or Hurn Court formed part of the manor of Hurn until 1575, when it was leased by Sir Henry Seymour to Robert Odber for a term of ninety-nine years. In June 1652 Robert Odber assigned the lease to Parkinson Odber, to whom in June 1658 it was renewed for another term of ninety-nine years, namely until 1674, by Sir Robert Jason, then lord of Hurn. Parkinson Odber's will was proved in November 1661, in which month his executors assigned the leases of Hurn Court to Edward Hooper. Before 1674 the latter secured a renewal of the lease from Sir Robert Jason until Michaelmas 1773. In May 1700 the remainder of the lease was settled on Edward son of Edward Hooper on his marriage with Lady Dorothy Ashley, and in the following July Edward Hooper the elder bought the reversion of the fee simple from the devisees in trust of Sir Richard Hawkins, to whom in 1680 Sir Robert Jason had conveyed the same. Edward, grandson of Edward Hooper the purchaser dying unmarried in 1795, left Heron Court to James Harris Lord (afterwards first Earl of) Malmesbury, from whom it has descended with the manor to the present earl.⁵⁴

Heron Court, which is on the site of the manor-farm of the prior and convent, is an E-shaped house, the north front and main block being part of the old house. A drawing of the house made in 1806 shows out-buildings to the east and west; those on the west are still standing, but the others were cleared away in about 1807. Another story as well as a west wing were then added to the house by Lord Fitz Harris, afterwards second Earl of Malmesbury, improving the interior but rather spoiling the symmetry of the external proportions. The park is well wooded, and contains several very fine cedars of Lebanon.

There is a mill on the Moors River at Hurn.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Hugh de Port held both *HURN* and *KNAPP* (Chenap, xi cent.; Cnoppe, xii cent.; Cnappe, xiii-xiv cent.; Knape, xvi cent.) of the Bishop of Bayeux, and both were held of him by a certain Hugh. Both were also assessed as they had been in the time of the Confessor at 1 hide, but whereas Hurn had been then held by two allodial owners, Knapp had been held by three and there had been three halls there.⁵⁵ In the 13th century these two estates were represented by half a knight's fee held by the St. Johns, as heirs of Hugh de Port, in Hurn, Knapp and Murding. This half-fee was then held of Robert de St. John by Aubrey de Botreaux, of whom the heirs of Philip de la Hurn,



HOOPER. Or a fesse between three boars passant azure with three rings or upon the fesse.



HARRIS, Earl of Malmesbury. Azure a cheveron ermine between three hedgehogs or and a chief of augmentation argent with the Black Eagle of Prussia therein.

the lease had expired, William Webb was dealing with the freehold of the manor, which he conveyed to Joseph Lyne and Elizabeth his wife,⁵³ who in the following April conveyed it to John Willis for £2,200. James and John Willis sold the manor in June 1754 to Edward Hooper, who already held Heron Court. Edward son of this Edward Hooper died a bachelor and left the manor at his death in 1795 to James Harris Lord (afterwards first Earl of) Malmesbury, his first cousin once removed,^{53a} from whom it has

⁴² Pat. 16 Eliz. pt. xi. An extent of the manor was given. It comprised meadows called Budmoremead, Pickels-wade, Walmore, Batecombe and marsh-land called Turfields or Barrefield.

⁴³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 17 Eliz.; Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 17 Eliz.

⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxxiii, 64.

⁴⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lix, 29.

⁴⁶ Pat. 14 Jas. I, pt. xvii, no. 10. The manor was then worth £47 17s. 10½d., the perquisites of the courts having increased to £7 13s. 4d. (Add. Chart. 25656).

⁴⁷ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lix, 39.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Jas. I; Recov. R. Trin. 22 Jas. I, rot. 67.

⁴⁹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lv, 96; *Abstract of Claims on the New Forest* (1776), claim no. 20.

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 32 Chas. II; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 32 Chas. II, m. 17.

⁵¹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*.

⁵² Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 5 Anne.

⁵³ This Joseph Lyne and his wife had already held property in Hurn, since in November 1730 they conveyed the moiety of a messuage and 16 acres of land called Lockyers to James Willis, probably the brother of John Willis, to whom they

afterwards sold the manor; Title Deeds *penes* the Earl of Malmesbury, bdle. 5.

^{53a} Being son of his first cousin James Harris, whose mother, Lady Elizabeth Ashley, was sister of the Lady Dorothy Ashley who in 1754 married Edward Hooper, the purchaser of the manor.

⁵⁴ All the information concerning Hurn Court was kindly supplied by the Earl of Malmesbury from title deeds in his possession.

The crypt in Christchurch Priory Church belongs to the Earls of Malmesbury as lords of Hurn Court.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 486b.

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Richard Bacon and Hugh de Murding held separate portions.⁵⁶ In 1316⁵⁷ and 1347 Maurice le Brune and other heirs of Aymer de Valence held the same half-fee of Edmund de St. John,⁵⁸ to whose widow the same was confirmed in dower in 1349.⁵⁹ In 1392 Isabel de Poynings, sister and heiress of Edmund de St. John, granted all her estate in Hurn and Knapp to the Prior and convent of Christchurch.⁶⁰ Thus the Port estate in Hurn and Knapp⁶¹ became absorbed into the priory manor of Hurn and followed the same descent (q.v.). Other land in Knapp was included in the manor of Funckton or Merritown (*vide infra*).

There was a mill at Knapp in 1086 worth 20s., together with a fishery worth 50d.⁶² These both continued to belong to the priory.⁶³ The mill was destroyed by fire in 1760, at which time it belonged to Matthew Aldridge,⁶⁴ but it was rebuilt and is still standing.

The land which belonged to the priory in 1086 included an estate at 'Bostel' with a third part of a mill. It was held of the king by Alnod the priest, who had held it of the Confessor.⁶⁵ It was confirmed to the priory by Richard de Redvers in about 1100⁶⁶ and on several subsequent occasions.⁶⁷ It is probably represented by Bostell or Bosley Farm, which was conveyed to James Hooper in July 1700 by Matthew Blucke and Richard Webb. In 1716 it was held by the Rev. Thomas Hooper, of whom it was purchased by Edward Hooper, his elder brother. From the latter it has passed with Hurn to the present Earl of Malmesbury.^{67a}

The manor of *FUNCKTON* or *MERRITOWN* (Fonkehurne, xiv cent.; Fonketon, Fowncktowne, xvi cent.; Funk Town, xvii cent.; Founthill, Fincton, xviii and xix cent.) seems to have originated in an estate there and in Christchurch, Knapp and Murding which was in 1308 conveyed by William Bolymer to Elias de Godele and his wife Christine,⁶⁸ and which was held for half a knight's fee of the honour of Christchurch.⁶⁹ For the next 200 years its descent was the same as that of Sandhill Manor, near Fording-bridge (q.v.), and on the death in 1507 of Richard Molines it passed to his son William.⁷⁰ He settled the 'manor' of Funckton (so called for the first time) on John Due and Margaret his wife for their lives, and in 1542 he settled the reversion, after his own death, upon George Molines in tail.⁷¹ In 1587 there was a settlement of the manor by Anthony Molines,⁷² and three years later there was a further settlement of it upon Michael Molines.⁷³ In 1627 it was conveyed by Sir Barentine Molines, kt., and Michael

Molines to Mark Bidlecombe.⁷⁴ It remained in the Bidlecombe family until 1728, when, after the death of Martin Bidlecombe the younger, it was sold to John Gore, who settled it on his wife Lucy in 1730^{74a} and was holding it with his wife in 1731.⁷⁵ In 1738 Mary daughter of John and Lucy Gore married Robert Hipplesley, and the manor was settled on her and her husband.^{75a} In 1786 it was conveyed by their heir John William Hipplesley and John Long and his wife Ellen, presumably a daughter of Robert and Mary, to George Aldridge.⁷⁶ However, in 1800 an exchange was effected by which Droxford Farm in the parish of Droxford with a sum of £5,600 was transferred from Lord Malmesbury to George Aldridge in return for the manor of Funckton or Merritown.⁷⁷ From that date the manor and lands have descended with the title and now belong to the present Earl of Malmesbury.

Only one block of the original manor-house of Merritown is now standing, the rest having been pulled down late in the 18th century. Since that time it has been used as a farm-house, and the long disused ice-house is nearly overgrown by vegetation. The second Earl of Malmesbury discovered encased in the wainscoting of what was once the drawing-room of Merritown a fine 17th-century three-quarter length portrait of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, by Michael Wright. It now hangs in the dining-room at Heron Court. The resident at Merritown in 1760 set up an obelisk on a barrow on the common nearly a mile north of the house and planted some fir trees round it. Writing in 1834 Lord Malmesbury described the firs as a battered clump known as 'Hobluss,' a corruption of the name of the otherwise forgotten obelisk.^{77a}

The manor of *WINKTON* (Weringetone, xi cent.; Winton, xvi-xviii cent.; Winckleton, xvii cent.), lying to the north of Christchurch, was held of Edward the Confessor by Earl Tostig. In 1086 it belonged to Waleran the huntsman, of whom it was held by one Robert; 1 hide and half a virgate of land, together with all the woodland, had by this time been absorbed into the king's forest, while a further virgate had been given by William I to a certain priest⁷⁸; the remainder was gelded at 3 hides and 1 virgate. In about 1280 John of Monmouth held one knight's fee in Winkton in chief.⁷⁹ John de Campeny held this fee of him as of his barony of Walter Waleran, and attached to another fee which John de Campeny owned in Wiltshire.⁸⁰ A hundred years later the overlordship was in the hands of Oliver de Ingham, and at his death the knight's fee

⁵⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233.

⁵⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315.

⁵⁸ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 16.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 152; Inq. p.m. 16 Ric. II, no. 127. See also *ibid.* no. 109.

⁶¹ The priory and convent already owned land in Knapp, since in 1384 they received grant of free warren in their lands there (Chart. R. 7 & 8 Ric. II, m. 5, no. 6). However, all these were later included in the manor of Hurn, and Knapp does not appear by name among the priory possessions at the Dissolution.

⁶² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 486b.

⁶³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 230; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdlle. 20, no. 77; Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 32; 7 Jas. I,

pt. xvi; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 32 Chas. II, m. 17; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 32 Chas. II.

⁶⁴ Ch. Brief Bks. (P.R.O.), ii, fol. 1.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 476.

⁶⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304; misprinted 'Gostel.'

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* (misprinted 'Gorstel'); *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 229, 230 (spelt 'Bosteale'). Bostell Farm is mentioned in 1674 (Add. MS. 6205).

^{67a} Ex inform. the Earl of Malmesbury.

⁶⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 Edw. II, file 23, no. 54; file 26, no. 80. It consisted of four messuages, 1 carucate of land and 15s. 2d. rent.

⁶⁹ Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 35.

⁷⁰ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxi, 53; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 961, no. 17.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. VIII. The manor comprised 430 acres and 5s. rent in Funckton.

⁷² *Ibid.* Mich. 29 & 30 Eliz.

⁷³ *Ibid.* East. 32 Eliz.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* Trin. 3 Chas. I.

^{74a} Information kindly supplied by the Earl of Malmesbury from title deeds in his possession.

⁷⁵ Recov. R. Trin. 5 Geo. II, rot. 20. It then comprised 680 acres, £10 rent and a free fishery in the Stour.

^{75a} Ex inform. the Earl of Malmesbury.

⁷⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 26 Geo. III.

⁷⁷ Ex inform. the Earl of Malmesbury.

^{77a} *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 496.

⁷⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 238.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 231.



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CHRISTCHURCH : MERRITOWN FARM

he owned in Winkton—valued at 40s. yearly—was assigned to Joan his daughter and Roger Lestrangle her husband.⁸¹ In 1406 the manor was held of Miles de Stapleton as of his manor of Dean,⁸² and ten years later it was held of his heirs,⁸³ that being the last record that has been found of the overlordship.

John de Campeny sold part of his estate in Winkton to Christchurch Priory,⁸⁴ while the remainder, or the greater part of it, was acquired by William Gundeville, and was owned in 1316 by Robert Gundeville.⁸⁵ The latter still held it in 1344,⁸⁶ but two years later it belonged to Richard of Fernhill⁸⁷ and Henry Gundeville,⁸⁸ being then described as half a fee in Winkton and Steeple Langford in Wiltshire which had belonged to William Gundeville.⁸⁹ Henry's quarter of a fee descended to Alice the wife of Sir Thomas West, kt. She died in 1395 seised of half the manor of Winkton,⁹⁰ which passed to her son Thomas, the estate at his death in 1406 being regarded as a distinct manor.⁹¹ He was followed by his son Sir Thomas, whose brother and heir Reginald succeeded to the manor on his death in 1416.⁹² Richard of Fernhill's quarter of a fee descended to Ralph Bush, and in 1431 Sir Reginald West owned 'the manor of Winkton,' while Ralph Bush held 'another manor in Winkton.'⁹³ This other manor was in all probability that afterwards known as the manor of Fernhills Court in Winkton (q.v. *infra*).

Sir Reginald afterwards became the sixth Lord De La Warr and died in 1450, being succeeded by his son Richard,⁹⁴ who died in 1476, having eight years before settled the manor of Winkton upon his wife Katherine.⁹⁵ She died in 1494, the manor passing to her son Thomas West, the eighth lord,⁹⁶ at whose death in 1525 it devolved upon his son Thomas. In the year 1538 he appears to have had thoughts of selling it, according to a letter from Harry Huttoft, customer of Southampton, to Lord

Cromwell.⁹⁷ At his death in 1554 the manor passed to his grandson William, tenth lord, who owned it in 1568.⁹⁸ Two years later his son Thomas West, with others having interests in it, conveyed the manor, together with that of *BOCKHAMPTON*⁹⁹ (Bachameton, Bochimton, xiii cent.; Brokehampton, xv and xvi cent.; Bockington, xvi and xvii cent.), to Sir John Berkeley, kt., and John Griffiths, probably on mortgage or by way of settlement.¹⁰⁰ This is the first record that has been found of the manor of Bockhampton, which from this date until the year 1603 passed with Winkton. It may be suggested that up till then it had been parcel of Winkton Manor, from which at this date it became detached,¹⁰¹ being held as a separate manor, which ultimately became known as that of *WINKTON WESTBURY* (*vide infra*).

In 1591 both manors, together with that of Fernhills Court (which reappears for the first time since 1431), belonged to William Waller, who mortgaged them in that year to John Berkeley,¹⁰² who in the same year conveyed them to Edward Read.¹⁰³ Numerous fresh encumbrances were created by William Waller, and in 1601 the three manors were sold by John Berkeley as mortgagee to John Moore, who took conveyances from the various encumbrancers, including Edward Read.¹⁰⁴ Two years later John Moore conveyed all three manors to William Tulse.¹⁰⁵ That of Winkton belonged in 1646 to Edward Lewen¹⁰⁶; eight years later it was held by Richard Stephens,¹⁰⁷ but Edward Lewen still owned it in 1670.¹⁰⁸ It soon after



WEST, Lord De La Warr. *Argent a fesse dancetty sable.*

⁸¹ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 403; 1346-9, p. 437. The fee was stated to be in 'Winkton in the county of Wilts.'

⁸² *Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. IV, no. 26.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 4 Hen. V, no. 28.

⁸⁴ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 130. Extract from cartulary of 1312 in Cott. Lib. 'a manor at Winkton, on which is a chapel.'

⁸⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315. The other lords of Winkton, as of the neighbouring hamlet of Burton, were the king and the prior. The Campenys still held land here in 1344 (*Add. Chart.* 15464; Feet of F. Hants, file 10, no. 15; *Harl. Chart.* 50, I 10).

⁸⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 403; 1346-9, p. 437, described as a fee in Winkton in co. Wilts extended at 40s. yearly.

⁸⁷ Members of the Fernhill family had been freeholders in Winkton since before 1272 (Feet of F. Hants, file 11, no. 76).

⁸⁸ Henry had received a grant of land here in 1333 (*ibid.* file 22, no. 27). He died in 1346 or 1347; *Harl. Chart.* 51, A 16, 17.

⁸⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

⁹⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 19 Ric. II, no. 49. The inquisition speaks of 'half the manor of Farnhill and Wynkton held of the Earl of Salisbury for knight's service,' but later 'these halves' are referred to. Winkton was never held of the Earls of Salisbury, but Fernhill (q.v. under Milton *infra*) was. The record is clearly inaccurate.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 7 Hen. IV, no. 26. Joan Blount, formerly the wife of John Farnhill, held dower in it.

⁹² *Ibid.* 4 Hen. V, no. 28.

⁹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349, 371. Each was held for a quarter of a knight's fee.

⁹⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 29 Hen. VI, no. 21.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 16 Edw. IV, no. 62.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), x, 99.

⁹⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 177.

⁹⁸ *Recov. R.* Hil. 10 Eliz. rot. 145. See also Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. VI (Thomas Arundell v. William West); Hil. 4 Eliz. (John Berde v. William West and Thomas West); *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich.* 9 & 10 Eliz. m. 22.

⁹⁹ It is called the manor of South Bockhampton in one record (*Ct. of Req. bdle.* 115, no. 1). In 1250 Hamon of Bockhampton and Drew of Temton (? Teington, co. Devon) held of the honour of Christchurch a knight's fee there (*Testa de Nevill*, 233), the overlordship of which belonged to the lords of Christchurch down to 1409 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* [Rec. Com.], iii, 204; *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. IV, no. 54). This estate cannot have been parcel of Winkton Manor, the overlordship of which was different.

¹⁰⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 & 13 Eliz.

¹⁰¹ In two records mention is made of 'the manor or lordship of Winkton and Bockhampton' (*Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 33 & 34 Eliz. m. 32 [1591]; *Add.*

MS. 33278, fol. 121 [1601]). This seems to support the theory.

¹⁰² Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Eliz. He seems to have mortgaged Bockhampton Manor to John Berkeley about three years before. In 1594, when he instituted a suit in Chancery against the latter, his estates were hopelessly involved (*Chan. Proc.* [Ser. 2], *bdle.* 252, no. 32). The Berkeleys had owned a small estate in Winkton and Bockhampton since before 1428; *Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. VI, no. 50; 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 57; 14 Edw. IV, no. 41; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, 477.

¹⁰³ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 33 & 34 Eliz. m. 32.

¹⁰⁴ *Add. MS.* 33278, fol. 121; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 43 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Trin.* 43 Eliz. rot. 88.

¹⁰⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 1 Jas. I; *Add. MS.* 33278, fol. 144b.

¹⁰⁶ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 797, 1089. The manor and demesne were let at £40 yearly; the assized rents were worth £7 and the copyholds 17s. yearly. Barton Farm in Milton parish belonged to the manor and was worth £40 yearly, but was then stated out (*vide* Barton Manor, under Milton *infra*).

¹⁰⁷ *Abstract of Claims on New Forest.* A William Stevens then held 115 acres in Barton.

¹⁰⁸ *Recov. R. Mich.* 6 Chas. II, rot. 277.

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became known as the manor of *WINKTON LEWEN*, and in 1722 it belonged to Jacob Perkins,¹⁰⁹ whose successor Edmund Perkins held it in 1752.¹¹⁰ No further record of the manor of Bockhampton has been found until 1707, when it was owned by John Hoskins.¹¹¹ It was then called the manor of Winkton, but by 1738 it was known as the manor of Winkton Westbury. In that year a third part of the moiety of it was conveyed to John Miller by Philip, Elizabeth and Anne Walter.¹¹² In 1752 it was owned by Edmund Perkins,¹¹³ who, as has been seen, also possessed the manor of Winkton Lewen. Both manors continued in the Perkins family until 1802, when the widow of James Francis Perkins conveyed to Charles Jenkinson, who in 1816 sold to James Procter Anderdon. In 1829 Anderdon sold to Sir George Pocock, who ten years later sold to Thomas Jesson. The latter sold in 1848 to Henry Castleman, whose widow sold the manor in 1867 to J. H. Dart, after whose death in 1887 the trustees of his will sold it to Sir George Meyrick in 1890.¹¹⁴

The manor of *FERNHILLS COURT* (Farnelles or Fernile Courte, xvi cent.; Farnels Courte, xvii cent.) in Winkton originated, as has been seen,¹ in the half of Winkton Manor which Richard of Fernhill held in 1346² and Ralph Bush in 1431 for a quarter of a knight's fee.³ No record of the manor has been found from that time down to 1591,⁴ when it was held by William Waller.⁵ Its descent during the next twelve years was identical with that of Winkton, William Tulse owning it in 1603.⁶ It was still in his family a century later, when it belonged to another William Tulse.⁷ In 1732 Katherine Tulse sold it to William Goldwyre for £500,⁸ and in the late 18th and early 19th centuries it belonged to the Mansfield family. Its identity is now lost.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two mills in Winkton, which paid a rent of 450 eels.⁹

The manor of *EAST PARLEY* (Porle, Perleye, Esperle, Est Purle, xiii cent.) lies to the north-west of Christchurch, near the county boundary. In the 13th century Robert de St. John held half a knight's fee there of the king in chief; William de la Falaise held it of Robert, and Aubrey de Linguire held it of William.¹⁰ The St. John overlordship continued for many years. The manor was held of Robert's grandson John, the first Lord St. John, in 1300¹¹; also in 1307 for the service at this date of a quarter of a

knight's fee.¹² When he died in 1329 he owned half a fee in East Parley and Rockford,¹³ as did his son Hugh, the second lord, when he died eight years later,¹⁴ and his grandson Edmund, the third lord, at his death without issue in 1347.¹⁵ Two years later the half-fee, worth 40s. yearly, was ordered to be delivered to Margaret eldest sister of Edmund and John de St. Philbert, her husband.¹⁶ In the years 1450,¹⁷ 1486¹⁸ and 1572¹⁹ the manor was held of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, but no further record of the overlordship has been found.

William de la Falaise and Aubrey de Linguire held the manor of Robert de St. John²⁰ in the 13th century, and from that date the manor followed the descent of Rowner (q.v.) until 1382, when Sir Maurice le Brune, kt., conveyed the manor to William Ringbourne, the latter granting him a life estate in it.²¹ Seven years later Sir Ingram le Brune, kt., son of Sir Maurice, confirmed the manor to William Ringbourne.²² William died in 1422,²³ and must have granted the manor to his wife Agnes in dower, for six years later her second husband John Holcombe owned it.²⁴ William Ringbourne, son of William and Agnes, owned the manor when he died in 1450, and was succeeded by his son Robert.²⁵ The latter died without issue possessed of the manor in 1485, his heir being his brother William.²⁶ On the death of the latter in 1511 the manor reverted to the Brune family, and from that time followed the descent of Rowner (q.v.). A moated house, now used as a farm, represents the manor-house.

Several other estates in Christchurch were mentioned in the Domesday Survey. *HUBBORN* (Hoburne, xi-xiv cent.; Huburne, xii-xiv cent.) was held at that time by Saulf's wife; her husband had held it in the time of the Confessor.²⁷ It was granted to the priory about 1100 by Richard de Redvers,²⁸ and most of his descendants confirmed the grant.²⁹ The house, now known as Hubborn, marks the site of the estate, which, however, never in fact became a separate manor.

STANPIT (Stanpeta, xi-xiv cent.; Stamputta, xii-xiv cent.) was held in 1086 by Hugh de Port of the Bishop of Bayeux. He had two estates there; one had been held of the Confessor by Wislac and the other by Godwine.³⁰ William II granted the priory an estate here, which was confirmed by Stephen in 1150.³¹ Another grant of a hide and a virgate

¹⁰⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 8 Geo. I; Recov. R. Hil. 8 Geo. I, rot. 170. An Edmund Perkins had an estate here in 1670 (*Abstract of Claims on the New Forest*).

¹¹⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 25 & 26 Geo. II, rot. 239.

¹¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Anne; Recov. R. Trin. 6 Anne, rot. 126.

¹¹² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Geo. II.

¹¹³ Recov. R. Trin. 25 & 26 Geo. II, rot. 239.

¹¹⁴ Ex inform. Cranley, Arnold & Co., solicitors to Sir George Meyrick.

¹ Vide supra under Winkton Manor.

² Feud. Aids, ii, 328.

³ Ibid. 349, 371.

⁴ Except a rental of 1517. The customary rents amounted to £15 4s. 6d. yearly, while the free tenants paid 17s. 6½d. A rent of 4s. 2d. was paid to Christchurch Castle (Rentals and Surv. [P.R.O.], portf. 14, no. 63).

⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Eliz.

⁶ Ibid. 1 Jas. I; Add. MS. 33278, fol. 144b. A William Tulse had also owned it in 1670 (*Abstract of Claims on the New Forest*).

⁷ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 1 Anne, m. 1; Recov. R. Mich. 1 Anne, rot. 139. It lay in Winkton and Bockhampton in the parishes of Sopley and Christchurch.

⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Geo. II.

⁹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 496. Henry Gundeville owned a third of a mill there in 1333 (Feet of F. Hants, file 22, no. 27). There were two water mills belonging to the manors of Terstwood and Winkton in 1551 and 1567; *ibid.* Mich. 5 Edw. VI; Hil. 4 Eliz.; East. 1 Jas. I.

¹⁰ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 233.

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 29 Edw. I, no. 44.

¹² Cal. Inq. p.m. 1-9 Edw. II, 32.

¹³ Ibid. 1-9 Edw. III, 185.

¹⁴ Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III, no. 49.

¹⁵ Ibid. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

¹⁶ Cal. Close, 1349-54, p. 19.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 28 Hen. VI, no. 18.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), i, 74.

¹⁹ Ibid. xxvii, 67.

²⁰ Ibid. 39 Hen. III, no. 34.

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, file 28, no. 28.

²² Ibid. Div. Co. file 55, no. 181.

²³ Berry, *Hants Gen.*

²⁴ Feud. Aids, ii, 349, described as 'half a knight's fee in Estperle which Ysolda Brunne once held.'

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 28 Hen. VI, no. 18.

²⁶ Ibid. (Ser. 2), i, 74.

²⁷ V.C.H. Hants, i, 513.

²⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

²⁹ Ibid. 304, 305; Brayley and Ferrey, *op. cit.* App. p. vii; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 229, 230, 233.

³⁰ V.C.H. Hants, i, 486.

³¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 233. The land had been mortgaged by Peter the dean to one Alwico.

there was made to the priory by Witro the Falconer and Adeline his wife, and was confirmed by Baldwin de Redvers about 1175.³²

BECKLEY (Bichelei, xi cent.), near Hinton, was in 1086 held by Nigel of Roger Earl of Shrewsbury, who held it in chief. It had been held by Holengar in the reign of the Confessor.³³

Nothing is known of the Saxon **CHURCHES** church, *ecclesia primitiva*, of Christchurch beyond the reference³⁴ to its destruction by Flambard, with nine other churches which stood in the surrounding churchyard, soon after the 'minster' was granted to him by the king.

Flambard began to build the Romanesque church, of which much still remains, and its general planning must be attributed to him. At his banishment in 1100 it was unfinished, and his successor, Gilbert de Dousgunels, continued and completed the work, including the rest of the conventual buildings.

The church had an eastern arm, probably of three bays with aisles, ending at the east in an apse, while the aisles were square-ended externally. There was a central tower with north and south transepts having apsidal chapels on the east, and an aisled nave of eight bays, which may have had towers over the west bay of each aisle. There were three crypts, one in the east bay of the eastern arm and one in the end bay of each transept. Those in the transepts remain perfect, while that in the eastern arm has lost its apse, but is otherwise complete, and is of great value as evidence for the plan of the east end of Flambard's church.

In the transepts a great deal of the original work still remains, and there is sufficient evidence to show that there was an upper floor over the whole of their area, up to the tower piers, carried on stone vaults. With the possible exception of the Confessor's church at Westminster, this seems to be the only English example of this feature, which is in any case rare and a mark of early work. There is evidence for it in France at Jumièges and probably at Bayeux. The fashion, however, was soon given up, and it is clear that the floor was removed early in the history of the church.

The record of the hallowing of a number of altars, including the high altar, between 1195 and 1221, points to some considerable alterations in the east part of the church, and it is probable that during this work the transept floors were removed. Their removal made it impossible to get directly from the nave triforium to that in the eastern arm, and a wall was built across the east end of the former in the north aisle, which can be to some degree dated by the painting on it, the style of which points to an early date in the 13th century.

The 13th-century alterations were carried on into the nave, where a stone vault was prepared for over the main span, the clearstory rebuilt, the aisles refaced and revaulted, and the north-west porch added.

About 1250-60 work was again taken up in the transepts, the eastern apse of the north transept being removed and two square-ended chapels with a room

over them put in its place; in the south transept the apse was retained, but a chapel inserted between it and the south aisle of the presbytery, in a curiously cramped position, a great part of the aisle wall having to be cut away to make room for it. The nave vault was never completed, and about 1330 a wooden roof was made over it, which still remains, though now hidden by a modern vault of plaster.

The story of the central tower is lost; the gable over its east arch seems to contain late 12th-century work, so that it may have been altered when the rest of the eastern part of the church was being dealt with. It is said to have fallen in the 15th century, and the rebuilding of the upper parts of the north transept about 1450 gives some probability to the story. The west tower seems to have been begun late in the 15th century to replace it.

If, as has been suggested, the eastern arm of the church was altered, and probably enlarged, at the end of the 12th century, all traces of such work have been swept away by later developments. The present Lady chapel has commonly been identified with the 'new chapel' in Christchurch mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas West, 1405, as the place where his mother Alice, ob. 1395, was buried. Two tombs, north and south of the altar in this chapel, are shown in evidence of this as being the tombs of Sir Thomas and his mother, but they bear no heraldry or inscriptions, and are of far later date, neither being earlier than the first quarter of the 16th century. The details of the chapel itself are also too advanced for a date at the end of the 14th century, and if, as seems likely, the vault is of the same date as the walls, it is impossible to assign to the chapel any date before the second half of the 15th century. The eastern parts of the quire aisles are coeval with it, but there is a break in the second bay from the east in each aisle which shows a pause in the work. The rest of the eastern arm, with its aisles, belongs to this second instalment of building, which completed the re-modelling of the church up to the tower and transepts. The work is of late Gothic type, and its completion must be dated well into the first quarter of the 16th century, the initials of William Eyre, prior, 1502-20, occurring on the high vault and on the arch at the west end of the south aisle. A similar vault existed over part of the south transept, doubtless made after the completion of the work in the quire, but was taken down in modern times.

The later history of the church cannot be dealt with here, but mention must be made of the extensive repairs carried out in the last century under Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, and during the past few years further works of repair have been carried on.

The Lady chapel is of three bays, with a five-light east window and four-light north and south windows in the eastern bay. In the second bay are similar windows, which only serve the purpose of wall paneling, their western halves being overlapped by the east walls of the side chapels, and their eastern halves now blocked with thin brickwork, though originally open. The third bay is lighted by the traceried heads of windows rising above the roofs of the east chapels of the aisles, to which arches open on either side. Below the east window are the mutilated remains of a fine stone reredos, preserving, besides the panelled pedestals and mutilated canopies of three tiers of imagery, only six of the smallest

³² Brayley and Ferrey, loc. cit. For other confirming charters see Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 229. For mention of land on Stanpit Marsh see *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 103.

³³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 512-13.

³⁴ Cott. MSS. Tib. D. vi.

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figures. Below is the original Purbeck marble altarpiece, set on a plastered brick base. On the side walls of the two east bays of the chapel, below the windows, are wall arcades, six cusped arches to a bay, with crocketed canopies and tall trefoiled panelling over, ending in a band of quatrefoils; in the east bay the arcading has been cut away for canopied altar tombs set in recesses in the wall, that on the north being attributed to Sir Thomas West, 1405, and that on the south to his mother, Lady West, 1395. Both are, however, of 16th-century date, the former being an excellent specimen of the late Purbeck marble tomb found all over the south of England, with a panelled and crested cornice and a panelled base. The cornice is carried by a screen of trefoiled arches with moulded mullions, an unusual treatment due to the fact that the north side of the tomb, now walled up, opened to a vestry, of which nothing now remains. The tomb on the south has a Purbeck marble base and slab, but a stone canopy with panelled back and sides; the original cresting has been destroyed. There is, unfortunately, no heraldry, device or inscription on either tomb, unless the crosses on the southern tomb are such. They suggest that the tomb may perhaps be that of one of the Berkeleys of the Hampshire branch.

On the altar slab are set several pieces of canopies, not belonging to the reredos behind, and three carved panels of the Coronation of our Lady, the Ascension and the Nativity. The resemblance of the two latter to contemporary alabaster panels is very marked.

The chapel is covered with a stone stellar vault springing from clustered vaulting shafts with foliate capitals of a peculiar type; the ribs, however, are brought down, as in the 16th-century vaults of Henry VII's chapel at Westminster and the quire of Oxford Cathedral, on to lantern-like pendants standing out clear of the vaulting shafts. Between the second and third bays the spacing makes a wide transverse arch necessary, and the vaulting is here arranged to spring from pairs of pendants side by side, the intersection of the ribs which rise from them being very cleverly managed. Between the wall ribs of the vault and the window heads is a soffit panelled with quatrefoiled circles in the two eastern bays, but in the western bay, where it is considerably wider, it is treated with large oblong cinquefoiled panels. At the west the Lady chapel is closed by the back of the great screen over the high altar, the side doorways of which, part of the original 14th-century work, open to a narrow gallery running across the west end of the chapel, while above them the screen is faced with blank panelling of 15th-century style, filling the west arch of the chapel.

Over the Lady chapel is a room known as St. Michael's Loft, reached by external stairs from the eastern chapels of the aisles; it was for some time used as a school, the entrance to the north stair being altered to admit the children from outside; its original doorway opening from the north aisle still exists, and that to the south aisle remains unaltered. The room is lighted by pairs of mullioned and transomed windows on either side and by a three-light window on the east, flanked by niches; it has evidently contained an altar. At its west end is a low square opening through which the cornice of the

high altar screen can be reached. The roof is of flat pitch with moulded beams and covered with lead, and has a stone parapet of pierced quatrefoils with rectangular embattled pinnacles at the eastern angles, and large heads carved on the cornice beneath.

The eastern arm of the church is of four bays, two making the presbytery and two the quire, lighted by tall four-light windows in each bay, with blank panelling below them and low four-centred arches opening to the aisles. The vault is like that of the Lady chapel, and has carved bosses in the middle of each bay inscribed with XPC, IHC, HR, and Dns, while those on the transverse ribs have a W and an E, perhaps for William Eyre, prior, 1502-20; at the east end is an angel holding a church and at the west end another with the quartered arms of Montagu and Monthermer. These arms, as Mr. Herbert Drutt points out, suggest a much earlier date than c. 1500 for the vault, but the advanced construction is against such a conclusion.

The two west bays are occupied by the quire stalls, and in the next bay to the east are the side entrances from the aisles and seven steps leading up to the altar platform in the east bay; under the two east bays is a crypt, which causes the rise in the floor levels.

The east wall of the presbytery is taken up by the splendid stone altar screen, which dates from c. 1360. It has three tiers of canopied niches, now for the most part empty; but fortunately the principal niche in the middle of the second tier still contains a group of the Nativity, while below it is the recumbent figure of Jesse between seated figures of David and Solomon. Whether the scheme of a 'Jesse Tree' was carried in to all the other niches does not appear, as no traces of the stem are to be seen in them. The smaller figures, set one above another in the buttresses which separate the principal niches from each other, are for the most part still in their places. There are in the lower part of the screen four of these buttresses, but from the canopies over the central subject (the Nativity) two more rise, making six in the upper or third tier. In each of the four buttresses occupying the middle and lowest ranges of the screen are five standing figures, and of these the three lowest in each buttress form part of the Jesse Tree and hold the twining stem, which ends in a leafy branch over the head of the uppermost figure in each set of three. In the third buttress from the north, however, the uppermost of the three figures is that of a man in 14th-century civil costume, perhaps a donor of the screen. The remaining figures appear to be, in the north buttress, St. Michael and a bearded man wearing a hood; in the next St. Helen and a king holding a club; in the third a bearded man holding a circular object and a bearded man in gown and hood, probably a second donor, and in the south buttress a king with a sword held upright and a woman holding a book. It must be noted that very clumsy repairs to the heads of some of the figures make the identification very hazardous; in the central group of the Nativity the heads of Our Lady and the Child, and the right hand of St. Joseph, with other details, are repairs of the most clumsy and disfiguring kind. The details of the original drapery, which are largely perfect, show the true excellence of the 14th-century work.

In the upper tier of the screen the six buttresses, flanking five empty canopied niches, of which the



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY FROM THE NORTH

central niche is wider and higher than the others, contain twelve seated figures, two in each buttress, those on either side of the central niche being larger and in higher relief than the eight others. These latter are clearly apostles, and the remaining four may be so also, in spite of the fact that one now has a woman's head restored in a barbarous style. The two principal figures, the uppermost in the two middle buttresses, retain only fragments of their emblems, but are probably St. Peter and St. Paul. The screen is crowned with a crested cornice, probably dating from the time of the rebuilding of the presbytery, in the middle of which is part of a mutilated projecting canopy, doubtless that from which, as in other screens of the kind, the Host in its pyx was suspended. The top of the cornice forms a narrow gallery, reached, as already noted, from the loft over the Lady chapel.

The traces of the mediaeval altar with its marble slab show clearly on the base of the screen, and on either side are narrow doorways opening to the passage which runs at the back of the screen.

On the north side of the altar platform stands the tomb chapel of Margaret Pole Countess of Salisbury, beheaded in 1541. It completely fills the eastern bay of the north arcade of the quire, and is vaulted in two bays, with traceried and transomed four-light windows on either side. Above the windows the chapel rises in two stages on the quire side, the upper stage treated as a long single-canopied recess, the lower stage divided into three recesses in each bay. All these were intended to be filled with imagery, but none of it is left, nor, except in one instance, is there any mark that images were ever set up. The exception is the upper stage of the east bay, where two pinholes remain. This was filled by a group of the Ascension, the feet and skirts of the ascending Christ remaining under the tall canopy which rises above the centre of the niche.

At the angles of the chapel and between the bays slender octagonal pilasters, flanked in the lower part by canopied niches, rise above the canopies of the uppermost stage and end in octagonal capitals. Towards the aisle the same general arrangement exists, but the aisle vault comes down to the heads of the tracery windows and has been very cleverly adapted to fit the top of the tomb. The aisle floor being considerably lower than that of the altar platform, the stage below the chapel window, which is filled with simple tracery on the south side, is towards the aisle enriched with a line of twelve canopied niches, and below them a panelled basement breaking back into a deep central recess, which is spanned by horizontal lintels carried in the middle of their length by the pier from which the central buttress rises. At the south-west angle of the chapel is the stair from the aisle, set in a rectangular staircase, with the door on the north and a wide niche on the upper stage on the north and west. Below the western niche is a square panel, now filled, like the niche above, with modern inscribed slabs.

In the interior the upper part of the east wall or the chapel is filled with three canopied niches with corbels, below which are shields; on the middle shield are the Five Wounds, while the two others are blank, though that on the south is encircled by a garter. Below is the lower part of the jamb of the arch which was removed when the chapel was built.

At the west is a wide niche, and between the windows on north and south are others, now all empty, and on the fan vault of the roof are three carved bosses, mutilated by the Royal Commissioners in 1541. On the middle boss the countess kneels before the Trinity and the other bosses have defaced shields of arms, the Pole coat being still recognizable.

The mixture of Italian and English work on this tomb makes it one of peculiar interest. The construction and architectural details are English Gothic work, and this extends to the crockets and canopies of the niches, the crestings, &c.; but the purely ornamental carving is for the most part Italian and of the most delicate and beautiful execution. The only parts of the chapel where the form as well as the detail is definitely non-Gothic are the two domed canopies which rise above the recesses on the south side. In the floor of the recess beneath the tomb are a number of glazed tiles, many of them of the time of Prior John Draper II and bearing his initials, and these also are of Italian detail.

On the south side of the altar platform is the modern Gothic tomb and effigy of Corisande Emma Countess of Malmesbury, 1876, and beneath it towards the aisle the bay is filled with a stone panelled screen on which is fixed a stone boss formerly in the south transept. This boss is decorated with an angel holding a shield charged with an admirably carved skull in high relief and with the name of one of



SHIELD ON SCREEN SOUTH OF ALTAR PLATFORM

the two John Drapers who were priors here. On the cornice of the screen are bosses with angels playing musical instruments, and the panels beneath rise from a wide and low arch now blocked, but once open to the crypt beneath; traces of a like arch appear below the Salisbury chapel. The screen is continued in the second bay of the quire, but is interrupted in the west part of these bays by the steps which formed the upper entrances to the quire.

The quire stalls, occupying the two remaining bays, are of early 16th-century date, showing the

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same mixture of Gothic and Italian feeling. They are in two ranges, fifteen in the upper range on each side, eleven in the lower range, and six at the west, three on either side of the quire door. In the upper range the stalls have panelled backs separated by buttressed styles and finished with a carved and crested cornice, while the stalls on either side of the quire door and that at the east of the southern range have traceried half-octagonal canopies over them. It is clear that the original arrangement has been a good deal altered, whether at a repair in 1820 or at some other date; octagonal shafts, connected by open tracery with the buttresses on the panelling, originally stood on the arms of the upper tier of stalls; signs of alterations in the cornice are evident, and much of the pierced cresting is of lead, dating from 1820. The heads of the panels are filled with carving of Italian style in low relief, of early 16th-century date, though a considerable number are modern copies. Pairs of animals or of human or monsters' heads form the general motives, on an unpierced background with a shaped lower edge, but a few on the south side are in higher relief with pierced backgrounds. The stall-arms are supported by crouching monsters of late Gothic character, among them being represented the well-worn mediaeval jests of the preaching fox and the man robbed by his dog. The misericordes are in like manner of late Gothic style, only a very few showing definite Italian detail. There are now thirty-nine in all, thirty-five of which are of the date of the stalls, while two are of the 15th and two of the 13th century. The last two are of course remarkable for their early date, and support large hollowed seats; one has a beautiful design of dragons in foliate scrolls, entirely undercut, and the other three foliate corbels. The 15th-century seats are angular, and their carvings are two of the evangelistic symbols, the angel and the lion, the former between a pair of quaint two-legged monsters. The 16th-century seats are segments of circles, and the subjects of their carvings are of the usual quaint or grotesque nature—a fool with his bauble, a fish, a dog with a bone, a man with club and buckler fighting a swan, a dog and a rabbit, &c. The standards of the stalls have wide panels of more pronounced Italian type, but some have Gothic tracery, and all are finished with pairs of animals in relief, &c.

At the west of the stalls is the stone pulpitum, which, though so 'restored' as to be almost entirely new as regards its details, is a 15th-century work, the panelled base and the shafts of the canopied buttresses towards the nave being old.

The crypt under the presbytery is of two bays, the western and narrower being part of Flambard's work; it has a plain barrel vault, and at the east a semicircular arch with plain cushion capitals and half-round responds, and a double roll on the soffit of the arch. The arch stands on the chord of the original apse, which in the 15th century was destroyed to make room for the present wide rectangular eastern bay, which was formerly lighted from three sides through low arched openings, now blocked. Against its east wall is the burial-place of the Earls of Malmesbury. The entrance to the crypt is in the south wall of the western bay, and the opening seems original, though there is nothing to show how the stairs were planned in the first instance.

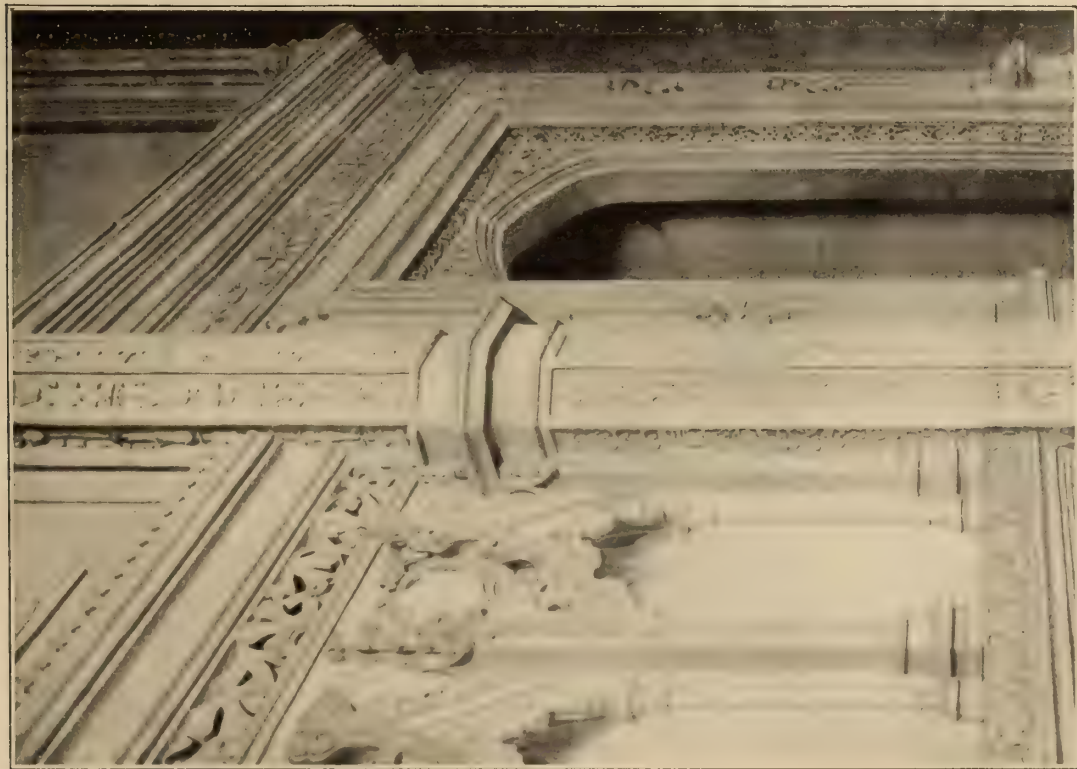
The north aisle of the eastern arm is of five and

a half bays, with four-light windows in each bay except that at the west, which opens into the chapels of the north transept, and in its eastern half-bay are a four-light east window and a two-light north window, the eastern half of which was from the first blank, on account of the stair built outside it, and its western half is now also blocked. In the east wall are two image brackets, a very beautiful canopied piscina in the south wall, with three small brackets for cruets, and in the north wall a square locker and a corbel. Here stands a Purbeck marble altar-tomb with alabaster effigies said to be those of Sir John and Lady Chidioke, 1455; the floor here is raised one step above that of the aisle, and there are marks of a screen on the line of the step. The aisle has a stellar vault springing from engaged circular shafts with foliate capitals; their bases rise from the floor on the south, but on the north from a stone bench-table, except in the eastern half-bay. The alteration in the vault to fit the Salisbury chapel has already been noticed. In the first bay from the east is the blocked door to the stair leading to St. Michael's Loft, and in the fourth bay is another blocked door—not, however, an original feature. In this bay on the south side is a small chantry chapel of stone with a central door and two tiers of pierced trefoiled openings on either side; it retains part of its cresting and cornice, the latter showing remains of a painted inscription, '... eri Margarete que consortis . . .' The chapel has a piscina with two cruet brackets, and retains its flat wooden ceiling, on which are painted a red and a white rose, and a cornice with red roses and white carnations. This chapel has been identified with that built by Sir William Berkeley about 1486 in memory of his father Sir Maurice Berkeley. In the west bay of the aisle has been another chapel, now reduced to a mere fragment, and this end of the aisle is used for the storage of architectural fragments, gravestones, &c., from various parts of the church. The most interesting of these is a square Purbeck marble font of late 13th-century date, with three subjects on each face of the bowl. On one face are three Old Testament subjects—Noah and the Ark, Samson and the lion, and Moses striking the rock; on the opposite face to this are the coronation of the Virgin, her burial, and the gift of tongues at Pentecost. Of the two other faces, one has three single figures in quatrefoils, probably Christ between the Virgin and St. John, and the other has Christ's baptism, resurrection, and ascension.

Part of a 12th-century font, which had a bowl with four angle shafts, is also preserved here.

In the south wall, between the first and second bays from the east, is a small arched recess with a projecting sill, now filled by a modern tablet; it may have held a cresset originally.

The south aisle is in general arrangement like the north. The east half-bay is screened off by the chantry chapel of John Draper II, dated 1529, but contains its original piscina like that in the north aisle, and two image brackets under the east window. John Draper's screen is a beautiful piece of late Gothic stonework with a frieze of Italian ornament, which shows also on the transoms of the windows and the corbels below the nichés. The monogram ID occurs three times on the screen, and over the central doorway on a shield with a cruciform church having a spire on its central tower. In the second



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : SALISBURY CHAPEL



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : PISCINA IN NORTH QUIRE AISLE

and third bays of the aisle are small arched recesses in the south wall, and image brackets or perhaps corbels for lights on the piers on the north. The fourth bay has on the north the chantry chapel of Robert Harys, 1525, with an inscription on a scroll on the cornice :—

IHS LORD KYNG OF BLIS
HAVE MERCI ON HIM Y^T LET MAKE THIS
THE WHYCH WAS M[A]DE FOR ROBA[RT] HARYS.
ANO DNI MCCCCXXV.

The chapel has a stone front with a central doorway, over which is a large canopied niche, and there are similar niches at either end of the front, the space between being filled with open tracery. On the panelled base is the rebus of Robert Harys, R with a hare and a ribbon S, and a different form occurs on the spandrels of the doorway. The oak ceiling of the chapel is in part old.

The last bay of the aisle shows traces of having been fitted with an altar, and may have contained another chapel, but if so it has entirely vanished.

From the south side of this bay a door opens to a vaulted chapel, dating from c. 1260. Wedged in between the aisle and the apse of the south transept, it is of very irregular shape, made even more so by the encroachment on it of the aisle at its 15th-century rebuilding. The ribbed vault, however, was not taken down, and remains half buried in the new wall at the north, and towards the transept on the west, to which it must have been open before the projected vaulting of that part of the church, as the vaulting shaft exactly blocks it on the west. The chapel is lighted by an east window of two lights and a south window of three, both with modern tracery, but original internal jamb shafts and arches; below the east window is the base of a fine 14th-century reredos, and in the north wall a very small opening, 6 ft. from the ground, looking into the aisle, but commanding a view of nothing but the Harys chapel; it is part of the late 15th-century work. On the south side is a stone bench with three canopied seats, a good deal restored, having Purbeck marble shafts in the jambs, and in the floor are considerable remains of a 14th-century tile pavement, many tiles, it is said, having been collected from other parts of the church.

The north transept preserves some of the best Romanesque detail in the church. The ground stage of the walls, both within and without, was ornamented with arcading, and the external angles had groups of engaged shafts rising from a large plinth, and running up, it must be concluded, to the eaves. At the north-east angle is a round stair-turret, enriched with arcades and a network of rolls above them; it was doubtless once finished with a conical stone cap, but its present top belongs to the 15th-century repair which replaced the 11th-century work in the upper parts of the whole transept. The original eastern apse of the transept was destroyed in the 13th century, but the western arches of the chapels which it contained on the ground and triforium levels remain, and its plan is preserved in the crypt beneath. The evidence goes to show that its walls were of unusual thickness, far exceeding those of the apse in the south transept; this may be in part accounted for by the conspicuous position of the north transept, but in any case the treatment is remarkable. The tiers of arcading on

the stair turret seem to have been continued round the apse, but the curved piece of wall marking the external start of the apse, which is thus ornamented, is set out on too small a curve to form part of the original work. As already noted, the evidence of an upper floor at triforium level over the whole area of the transept is very apparent. It was carried on a masonry vault, a respond of which remains on the west wall, and there are shafts of equal height on the crossing piers. When the vault was destroyed its lines were preserved on the west wall of the transept by wall arches of wrought stone masking the traces of its junction with the wall, and the arches opening to the upper floor from the nave triforium, and from the upper chapel of the apse, were then blocked, and still remain so. The shafts on the north-west crossing pier give further evidence, being made up in plaster at the height where they were formerly interrupted by the front of the upper floor towards the crossing. The remodelling of the east wall of the transept about 1260 removed the last traces of the early vault on this side, and two rectangular vaulted chapels took the place of the apse; the southern of these opens to the transept by a beautiful cusped arch, now partly hidden by a wooden gallery which fills the transept, and both have richly moulded vault ribs, which are broken and stepped in a remarkable manner in order to fit them to the confined spaces which they have to span. This is particularly so in the heads of the east windows, which are treated as small vaults. The upper chapel of the apse was by the 13th-century alterations put to a most interesting use, that of the chamber of the master of the works. The east face of the blocking in the arch formerly opening to the upper floor of the transept is set out in six rows of 9 in. squares, sixteen squares to each row; the angles of the squares have been marked, probably by metal points or studs fastened to wooden plugs, but the plugs have been pulled out, leaving only rough holes to show the arrangement. The wall face is plastered, and on the plaster is scratched the setting out of a 13th-century window.

The transept is lighted by a large 15th-century window on the north, which breaks into the original clearstory passage; there are no signs of this passage on the east side of the transept, but on the west it is preserved, though evidently not in its original condition. It is lighted by small round-headed windows set in blocked round-headed arches 5 ft. 8 in. wide, and the windows with the blocking are of 12th-century masonry, though obviously not so early as the main walls. The passage continues to the north-west angle and turns westward to join the main clearstory, showing that the Romanesque work was completed at least to this point. Beyond this the clearstory is of the 13th century.

The crypts under the outer bay of each transept remain in a very perfect state, with plastered barrel vaults, divided into two bays by broad transverse arches springing from shallow pilasters, and having eastern apses following the plan of the apsidal chapels above. The turret stairs continue downwards to the crypts, opening into them close to the springing of the apses.

The south transept retains its apse structurally perfect, though much restored and having undergone certain alterations in the 13th century. The internal arcade below the windows is practically modern, as

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are the vaulting shafts and those of the arcade at the window level, but their capitals are original, as is the arched head of the east window of the apse. A moulded and pointed rear arch has, however, been added to this window c. 1260, and the south bay has been entirely transformed, a three-light window being inserted, its rear arch treated as an oblong vaulted compartment with angle shafts.

At the south-east is a turret stair, as in the north transept, but much more plainly treated, and octagonal in plan; it now opens to the south side of the apse, but originally had a doorway in the east bay of the south wall. It continues down to the crypt, like the north transept stair. The south wall of the transept, against which the conventual buildings abutted, retains considerable traces of the original arrangement, as the mark of the respond between the two spans of the vault which carried the upper story, and two tiers of wall arcades. Near the south-west corner was a doorway leading through to the buildings south of the transept, doubtless into the passage from the cloister to the cemetery. The upper stage of the apse remains in good condition, its western arch not being blocked, but the higher parts of the transept walls have been rebuilt, probably at the time when it was decided to vault the transept in stone, in continuation of the work of the eastern arm, in the early years of the 16th century. The vaulting shafts of this work still exist, but the south bay of the vault was taken down about a hundred years ago.

The crossing piers belong to the 11th-century work, but the arches seem to be of advanced 12th-century detail, as if the original tower had been rebuilt from above their capitals. The east wall is carried up as a gable, and has in it two late 12th-century windows, but the other three walls do not rise above plate level, and the nave roof runs on up to the east wall, the two bays of it which cover the crossing being, however, modern imitations of the old work in the nave.

The nave is of eight bays, with north and south aisles, the western bay of the main span being occupied by a 15th-century west tower; the western bays of the aisles, flanking the tower, are cut off to serve as vestries. The nave arcades with the triforium over are, generally speaking, of the same early Romanesque character as the transepts, and the nave seems to have ended westward with a plain gabled front not flanked by towers over the ends of the aisles. The aisle walls, which are very massive, are also of early date, though refaced in the 13th century, but the clearstory is entirely of 13th-century date, and was prepared for a stone vault which seems never to have been built. The refacing of the north aisle and the building of the north porch evidently formed part of the same scheme to give uniformity to the external elevation of the nave. The present nave roof, above the modern plaster vaulting, dates from c. 1330, and marks the definite abandonment of the idea of a stone vault, as it was obviously meant to be seen, being moulded and carved and retaining traces of painting. The two western bays, however, though of the same character, are of plainer detail and have never been painted, and may date from the time when the west tower was built.

The nave arcades have round-headed arches of two orders, the outer with a single roll and the inner with

two soffit rolls, with pairs of half-round shafts in the jambs and a label of zigzag ornament, and between each pair of bays is a half-round shaft towards the main span running up to the clearstory, and adapted in the 13th century to take the springing of the intended vault. The spandrels over the arches are ornamented with a hatched pattern, and at the base of the triforium runs a string of zigzag, which is perfect for five bays in the south arcade, but only in the third bay of the north arcade. Elsewhere it is plain or has been pieced with later stonework. The triforium has in each bay two round arches under a single arch, the tympanum over the inclosed arches being plain except in the east bays of both arcades, where it is worked with a scaled pattern. This doubtless represents the treatment in the now destroyed eastern arm, and is additional evidence of the pause in the work at this point already noted. The capitals of the main arcades and the triforium are for the most part of a simple scalloped type, but some have interlaced ornament or volutes at the angles and several have been recut in later times, as in the third bay on the north. The shafts of the triforium are in some cases carved with spiral or trellis pattern. In the aisles the original vaulting shafts remain in many places, but others have been altered in the 13th century, and the capitals and vaults are entirely of the later date. The progress of this remodelling may be seen in the north aisle, where in the first four bays from the east the window tracery is of the same date as its 13th-century jambs, but in the next two it is clearly a later insertion and of more elaborate design. A break therefore occurred at this point in the 13th-century work, and there is a similar change of detail in the fourth bay of the clearstory on the north side, while in the south clearstory the change occurs in the second bay, all westward of this being of the later character.

The south aisle is lighted in the two eastern bays by modern three-light windows, and in the next three bays by two-light windows of the 13th century. Beneath these windows runs a much restored Romanesque wall arcade with a string over it, and in the east bay is the eastern procession door to the now destroyed cloister, of Purbeck marble and dating from the end of the 12th century. The door in the seventh bay is modern, the old procession door being in the sixth bay and now blocked. In the 15th century a small chamber was built in the angle between the north transept and the north aisle, and the blocked four-centred doorways which opened to it are yet visible.

Above the 13th-century windows in both aisles are small round-headed lights with a heavy roll running round them, lighting the triforium. Their external masonry is of the 13th century, but the windows clearly belong to the original work. There are two of them in the east bay of the north aisle and one in each of the rest. Between each bay of the triforium was a round-headed arch, of which only the responds are now left. These must have been intended to buttress the main arcade walls, as there is no evidence that the triforium was meant to be covered with a stone vault.

The eastern arch of the north triforium, once opening to the first story of the transept, is blocked, and on its blocking is early 13th-century painted ornament. It is probable that this bay contained an altar.



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : DETAIL OF WALL ARCADING, NORTH TRANSEPT



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : DRAPER CHAPEL

CHRISTCHURCH HUNDRED

CHRISTCHURCH OR
CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM

The clearstory has two lancet lights in each bay, included externally under single arches and having single openings towards the nave.

The north porch is of unusual size and a fine piece of 13th-century work. Its vault is, however, a modern insertion on the lines of what must have been there originally. The upper story is an addition, and the buttresses have been heightened when it was built. It is reached by a stair at the south-west, and is lighted by five plain two-light windows. The walls of the porch are arcaded, and near the outer arch on the west side is a cinquefoiled recess of contemporary character which is said to have been enlarged during restoration.

The door of entrance to the nave is a fine piece of work, with two cinquefoiled arches contained under a wide outer arch, having in the spandrel between them a canopied niche, now empty. The work belongs to the middle of the 13th century, the arch mouldings dying on to upright springing stones which follow the rounded plan of the capitals.

In the west bay of the north aisle is a round-headed north doorway, which has been much repaired and is of doubtful date, and the west window is a 15th-century insertion.

The west tower is of three stages with a north-east stair turret, and finished with a low pointed roof rising from a pierced parapet with crocketed pinnacles. There are pairs of belfry windows, and the west window of the lowest stage is of six lights with transoms at two levels. Below it is a doorway with the arms of Montagu in the south spandrel and of de Fortibus in the north, and over the window is a canopied niche with a figure of Christ.

The modern font, copied from that in the north aisle of the quire, stands under the tower, and near it is the monument of Shelley with a group of sculpture in white marble.

In addition to the monuments already noted there are a good many floor slabs with incised inscriptions, originally filled in with black composition. The oldest of these are in Gothic capitals, and there is such a strong resemblance between a number of them in treatment and in the peculiar form of the inscription as to make it probable that they belong to one date, although commemorating persons of different periods. Several of them belong to priors of the house, others to lay persons. The best preserved inscriptions run thus:—

‘Tumba Johāis Dene senioris de holnehurst et Juliane uxoris ejus, quorum aīabus propiciari dignet’ dñs amē. qī Iohēs obiit . . . die . . . anno dñi . . .’

‘Tumba dñi Wilhelmi Eyer vicesimi qūrti prioris huius ecclesie qui obiit vi^o die mēsis decembris anno domini Milleno ccccc . . .^o cuius anime propicietur deus. amen.’

‘Tumba Ricardi . . . decimi prioris huius ecclesie.

Tumba Roberti Say . . .

Tumba dñi Thome Talbot . . .’

Close to Prior Eyre’s gravestone is that of his mother:—

‘Hic jacet Johāna Cokrell mater Willmī Eyer prioris huius ecclesie cuius anime propicietur deus. amen.’

There are ten bells, two of which have been added since 1834. The fifth and sixth are old, and there are inscriptions on both.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1618 given that year by Thomas Jarman, citizen and dyer of London; another, remade in 1812, given by John Hellier and Elizabeth his wife in 1627; a paten of 1628 given that year by William Colgill and Margaret his wife; another (a secular salver) of 1744 given that year by William Blake; another (also a secular salver) of 1752, given in 1832 by John Spicer, Mayor of Christchurch; another (also a secular salver) of 1812; and a flagon of 1813 given in that year by the Right Hon. George Rose, M.P.

There are two early books of registers, the first of which is of paper, and has baptisms from 1584 to 1632, marriages 1578 to 1609 and burials 1641–2. The second book is of vellum, and has baptisms 1635 to 1643, marriages 1634 to 1643, and burials 1634 to 1640. The first book of the regular series of registers has baptisms and burials from 1682 to 1804 and marriages 1682 to 1762. The next five books have marriages from 1754 to 1767, 1767 to 1779, 1779 to 1803, 1797 to 1812 and 1803 to 1812; the seventh baptisms and burials from 1805 to 1812.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL, HINTON ADMIRAL*, consisting of chancel and north vestry, nave, south porch and western tower, is modern with the exception of the late 18th-century tower. The whole building is of red brick with stone dressings. The tower has been ‘Gothicized’ by the insertion of a door and of windows. It contains five bells.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice (a secular standing cup and cover) of 1595 presented by an ancestor of Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick of Hinton Admiral; two silver patens of 1747 and a glass flagon with gilt mounts.

The registers date only from 1817.

The church of *ST. LUKE, BURTON*, consisting of a chancel, nave, north organ chamber, south transept and south porch, was built in 1874 of red brick with Bath stone dressings. The west gable contains one bell. In the churchyard is a rough octagonal bowl of uncertain date. Opposite the church is a good yew tree.

The plate consists of a plated chalice, paten and flagon given by the Rev. T. H. Bush, vicar of Christchurch, on the consecration of the church in 1876. The registers date only from 1876.

The church of *ST. MARK, HIGHCLIFF*, dates from 1845. It is cruciform and built of stone in early 14th-century style.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice and paten of 1895, two plated chalices and a plain tankard-shaped flagon. The registers date from 1843.

MUDEFORD CHAPEL in Highcliff (no dedication) consists of a half-octagonal apsidal chancel, a nave and an open timber porch, and was built in 1871 of brick banded with stone. A bell-gable contains one bell. A larger bell is hung on a frame in the churchyard.

The vessels are all plated, and consist of a chalice, paten, flagon and two alms-plates; also two glass cruets, silver mounted.

The church of *ST. MARY THE VIRGIN*, Bransgore, is of brick with stone dressings, and consists of an apsidal chancel with small north and south recesses forming vestries, and an organ chamber, nave and western tower, all modern. The early 16th-century font, which is said to have come from Christchurch, is octagonal, with a monogram J D, perhaps

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for 'John Draper,' Prior of Christchurch. The stem is patched, the base is modern and the whole has been much scraped. The tower contains one bell.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1897 and 1898.

The registers date from 1822.

Christchurch, which belonged to *ADVOWSONS* the canons of the Holy Trinity before the Conquest, was comprised in the grant of the manor made by Henry I to Richard de Redvers; from him the priory received a regrant of the church,³⁵ and held it until 1539. Part of the nave was probably the parish church,³⁶ and at first was served by the canons, but later a vicar was appointed.³⁷ In 1540, at the supplication of the townspeople, the king granted the whole church, thenceforth to be used as the parish church, to the churchwardens and inhabitants of the town,³⁸ which grant of incorporation was confirmed by James I in 1612.³⁹ In 1541 the king granted the advowson to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester,⁴⁰ by whom presentations were made⁴¹ until 1909, when the Bishop of Winchester presented.

The ecclesiastical parish of Highcliff was formed in 1843 out of those of Christchurch and Milton,⁴² the church being begun in the same year. The living is a vicarage in the gift of Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B., D.S.O. There had been a chapel of ease there since 1834.⁴³

The ecclesiastical parish of Hinton⁴⁴ was formed in 1867 from the civil parish of Christchurch,⁴⁵ the church of St. Michael and All Angels being consecrated nine years later. There was a chapel here in the reign of Stephen belonging to the canons of Christchurch, who still held it in 1419.⁴⁶ Very soon after, however, it was superseded by a chapel of ease founded by Sir John Sewer and others,⁴⁷ the invocation of which was to St. Anne.⁴⁸ Sir John was undoubtedly the John Siward who married the daughter and heiress of Richard Horn, who died possessed of Hinton Manor (q.v.) in 1394.⁴⁹ The reason for its foundation was the danger caused by the floods in winter to the people of Hinton, where there were 100 communicants, in walking the three or four miles to their parish church. It was endowed with land at Forston, Dorset, worth £2 15s. in the reign of Henry VIII,⁵⁰ and £3 3s. 4d. in that of Edward VI⁵¹; this sum the priest received for his stipend. It was a donative curacy in the gift of the lord of the manor of Hinton.⁵² The living is now

a vicarage, the lord of the manor still retaining the patronage.

The ecclesiastical parish of Bransgore⁵³ was formed in 1875 from those of Christchurch and Sopley.⁵⁴ The church was erected in 1822 as a chapel of ease, the living being a perpetual curacy in the gift of the vicar of Christchurch.⁵⁵ It is now a vicarage, the patrons being trustees.

The ecclesiastical parish of Burton⁵⁶ was formed in 1877 from the civil parish of Christchurch.⁵⁷ The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. There had been a chapel of ease here since 1836.

At the time of the Domesday Survey all the tithes of Christchurch belonged to the priory.⁵⁸ After the Dissolution the tithes in Christchurch and Hinton were leased for twenty-one years to Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards lord chancellor, and William Avery,⁵⁹ and in the following year the rectory was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. In the reign of Edward VI the vicar of Christchurch received the stipend of £26 from the dean, out of which he had to provide two priests,⁶⁰ one for the parish church and the other for Holdenhurst chapel. The rectory continued to belong to the dean and chapter until early in the 19th century, when it was sold to the first Earl of Malmesbury.⁶¹ His descendant, the present earl, is now impropiator of the tithes, which, together with those of Holdenhurst, have been commuted for a fixed rent-charge.

The free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, East Parley, was founded before the year 1340.⁶² The advowson always belonged to the lords of the manor⁶³ (q.v.). The last record of it that has been found is in 1820, when Charles Prideaux-Brune owned the manor and the advowson of the church.⁶⁴ The tithes were in 1561 leased by the Crown to Ludovic Williams for twenty-one years at the rent of 40s., and ten years later the reversion and rent were granted to Henry Lord Scroope to be held by him at a fee-farm rent of the same amount.⁶⁵

In about 1270 there was a chapel at Winkton,⁶⁶ which belonged to the priory, having been granted to it by John de Campeny about thirty years before.⁶⁷ It still existed in 1517, when an annual sum of 13½d. was paid towards its support by the lord of the manor of Fernhills Court in Winkton.⁶⁸

There was in the time of the Confessor a chapel at Hurn, which was served by the priory,⁶⁹ and it seems to have still existed in 1616⁷⁰; no other record of it has been found.

³⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

³⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 1117.

³⁷ There was a vicar as early as 1349 (*Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 414). The patrons were the prior and convent; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 216.

³⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 220 (26).

³⁹ Original grant preserved among the parochial archives at Christchurch; Brayley and Ferrey, *op. cit.* App. xi.

⁴⁰ *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 5, 11; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (1).

⁴¹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.), Ser. A v; B vi; C ii, iii.

⁴² *Pop. Ret.* 1901, table 5.

⁴³ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*

⁴⁴ Including Beckley.

⁴⁵ *Pop. Ret.* 1901, table 5.

⁴⁶ *Pat.* 3 Hen. V, pt. ii, m. 3.

⁴⁷ *Chant. Cert.* 53, no. 10.

⁴⁸ *Pat.* 26 Hen. VI, pt. i, m. 13, where the founder's name is given as Seward.

⁴⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 17 Ric. II, no. 31.

⁵⁰ *Chant. Cert.* 53, no. 10. Its ornaments, plate, &c., were then valued at 33s. 4d.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Moody, *Sketches of Hants*, 260.

⁵³ Including Godwin's Croft, Thorney Hill, Neacroft, and North and Middle Bockhampton.

⁵⁴ *Pop. Ret.* 1901, table 5.

⁵⁵ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.), Ser. C iii; Lewis, *op. cit.*

⁵⁶ Including Winkton, South Bockhampton and Waterditch.

⁵⁷ *Pop. Ret.* 1901, table 5.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 476.

⁵⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 564.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* xvi, 878 (1); *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 5.

⁶¹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 10 & 11 Geo. IV, rot. 59.

⁶² Feet of F. Hants, file 23, no. 71.

⁶³ For presentations in 1377 and 1396 see *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 93, 207.

⁶⁴ *Recov. R. Hil.* 60 Geo. III, rot. 147.

⁶⁵ *Pat.* 13 Eliz. pt. x, m. 41.

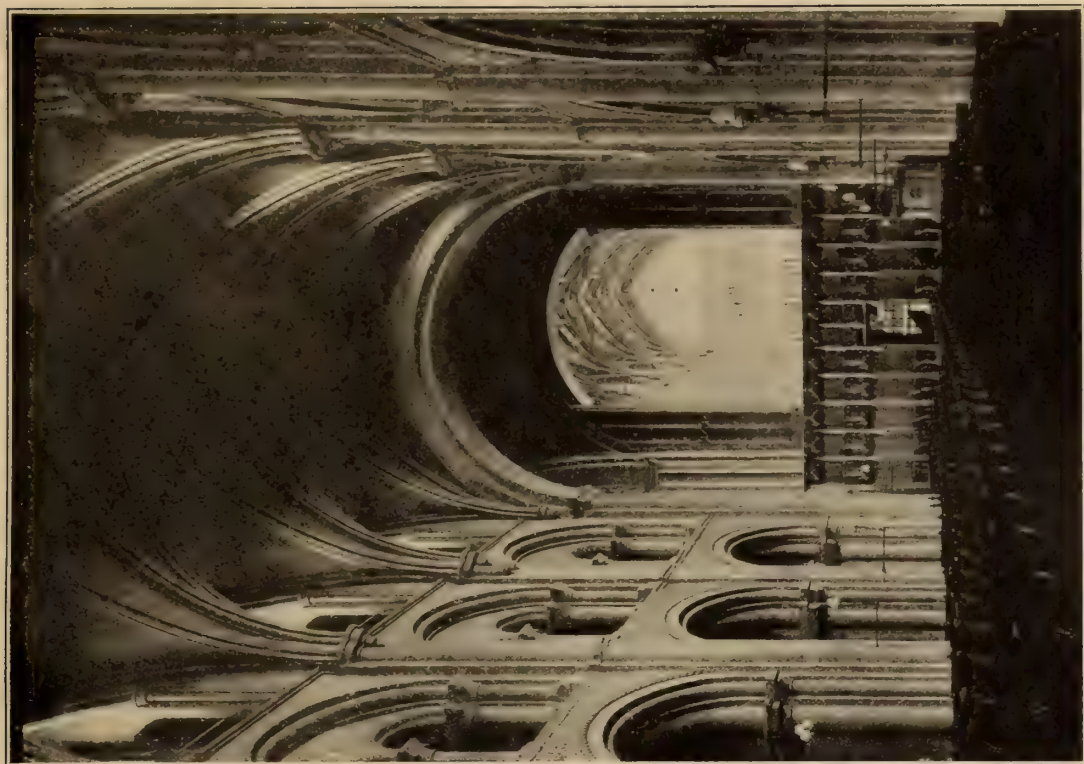
⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 154; *Chartulary of* 1312 in *Cott. Lib.* It was probably the same as the chapel at Burton which the canons served in the time of the Confessor; *ibid.* 155.

⁶⁷ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 130. Extract from same chartulary, 'a manor at Winkton on which is a chapel.'

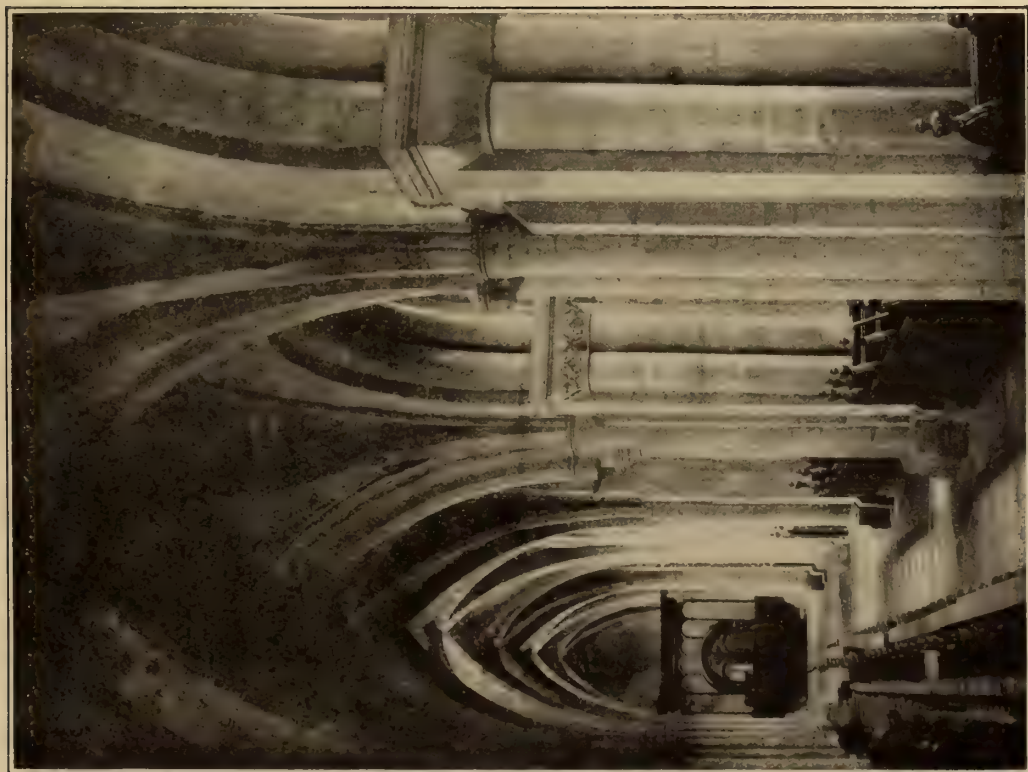
⁶⁸ *Rentals and Surv.* (P.R.O.), portf. 14, no. 63.

⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 154.

⁷⁰ *Pat.* 14 Jas. I, pt. xvii, no. 10.



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : INTERIOR LOOKING EAST



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : SOUTH AISLE LOOKING WEST

Upon St. Catherine's Hill there was anciently a chapel belonging to the priory; it still existed in 1331.⁷¹

John Draper, the last prior, had a chapel at Somerford Grange, which was still in existence in 1838⁷²; no traces of it now survive.

In an extent of Christchurch Borough in 1300 'the guardian of the chapel of the Blessed Mary' is mentioned,⁷³ but nothing has been found to show what chapel that was.

Numerous chantries were founded in the priory church. William Berkeley, son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, kt., founded one in 1482.⁷⁴ Another was founded by the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury.⁷⁵ In 1319 William of Alreham obtained licence to endow a chaplain to celebrate daily in the priory church,⁷⁶ and a few years later similar licences were granted to Henry Bosse, John of Dibden, William Quintin and William Segar,⁷⁷ and to John Tirenache and William Smedemor.⁷⁸

In 1447 Henry Gobitz and seven others obtained licence to erect a chantry in the chapel of St. Anne, Hinton, with a chaplain to pray for their souls, and to endow it with land to the value of 10 marks.⁷⁹

In 1672 licences were granted for a Presbyterian minister to preach in the houses of John Hildesley and William Marshall at Christchurch.⁸⁰

The Nonconformists have had a chapel in Christchurch since 1660. The present Congregational chapel is in Millhams Street, while in Bargates is a Baptist chapel, and at Purewell a Roman Catholic church and a Wesleyan chapel. At Bransgore are two Wesleyan chapels and a Gospel hall for Plymouth Brethren. At East Parley there is a school chapel of St. Barnabas and a Baptist chapel, and at Waterditch a Congregational chapel.

The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, formerly a hospital for lepers, is endowed with dwelling-houses and land and £1,870 11s. 5d. consols, with the official trustees, arising from sales of land and accumulations of income, producing £165 a year or thereabouts. In 1905 the almspeople received £144, and £5 was distributed in money to forty other persons.

In 1667 Thomas Brown of Hinton Admiral by will devised certain lands lying at Moors and in Christchurch East, the rents and profits to be applied in the distribution of clothing and bread among the poor of Christchurch, also to the poor of Ringwood, Lymington, Minstead, Sopley, Milton, Holdenhurst and Lyndhurst in bread and clothes, subject to the payment of 10s. each to the ministers of the several parishes for preaching a sermon on 1 January in every year on the subject mentioned in the testator's will.

The charity was in 1801 the subject of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and a scheme for its regulation was embodied in a deed poll bearing date 11 May 1802. The real estate has been sold, and the present endowment consists of £2,788 1s. 11d. consols, with the official trustees, producing £69 14s. a year, which is applied in pursuance of the trusts for the benefit of the respective parishes. In 1904 £19 was distributed among the poor of Christchurch in clothes and bread.

In 1714 John Clingan by will, proved in the P.C.C., gave to Samuel Hookey his residuary estate for the benefit of the poor of the parish, or for their use, in such charitable uses as he should think fit.

In 1730 a suit was instituted between the attorney-general, at the relation of Robert Legard, against the said Samuel Hookey, and a scheme established in 1736, whereby the trust, as varied by an order of the Charity Commissioners on 2 May 1893, is now regulated.

The trust property consists of a house in the High Street let at £85 a year, 11 a. 3 r. 39 p. at Roeshot and Somerford, 29 a. 3 r. 28 p. at Iford, 1 a. 0 r. 30 p. at Pokesdown, let at a gross rental of £87 10s. a year, and £8,239 5s. 4d. consols, with the official trustees (producing yearly £205 19s. 8d.), who also hold £1,361 19s. 2d. consols on an investment account to replace the amount expended in rebuilding the house in the High Street. The net income is paid to masters in premiums on apprenticeships.

In 1619 Robert White by will, proved in the P.C.C., gave £100 to be laid out in land, the rents to be employed for the relief of the most poor, aged and impotent persons in the parish. The endowment consists of an annuity of £8, charged by deed of 30 March 1658, on a farm in Hinton Admiral, now the property of Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart., applied for the benefit of aged poor, together with Lyne's charity, next mentioned.

Charity of Thomas Lyne, founded by will 1621 (see under parish of Ringwood). The annual sum of £2 is paid by Sir Richard Glyn, bart., and applied together with the annuity of £8 from White's charity for the benefit of the poor.

In 1653 Ellis Coffin by his will devised certain real estate in Christchurch, a moiety of the rents and profits for the use of the poor of the tithing of Bure, and the other moiety for the poor of the town of Christchurch. The trust estate has been sold and proceeds invested in £298 1s. 6d. consols, producing £7 9s. a year, which is applied in the distribution of shillings.

In 1677 Edward Elliott by will, proved at Winchester, devised his lands called Colliers, lying without Bargates in Portfield, and a house and half an acre of land near thereto, the rents and profits to be applied in bread at church on the first Sunday in every month, subject to the payment of 10s. for bread for the poor of Sopley.

The property known as Colliers was sold and the proceeds invested in £503 13s. 3d. consols, with the official trustees, who also hold £98 15s. 3d. local loans 3 per cent. stock, arising from investment of surplus income. The remaining property consists of 2 a. 2 r. of land in Portfield Road, producing £4 10s. a year. The income amounts to £20 a year, together with an annuity of 5s., issuing out of an allotment in Burton Meadow, known as Causeway Acre.

In 1778 Gregory Olive by will left £166 13s. 4d. stock, now consols, with the official trustees; the dividends, amounting to £4 3s. 4d., are distributable yearly among four poor widows equally on Christmas Day.

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 155.

⁷² Mudie, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 277.

⁷³ Rentals and Surv. R. (P.R.O.),

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 337.

⁷⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2),

627.

⁷⁶ *Pat.* 12 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 20.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 353.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 1321-4, p. 6.

⁷⁹ *Pat.* 26 Hen. VI, pt. i, m. 13.

⁸⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 299.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The Organist Fund.—In 1785 Gustavus Brander by will, proved in the P.C.C., left £500 for the building of an organ in the parish church, provided that the parish raised a fund for the organist's salary. In 1814 a sum of £510 17s. 11d. consols appears to have been raised for that purpose, and is now held by the official trustees. The dividends, amounting to £12 15s. 4d., are paid to the organist.

Gustavus Brander also bequeathed £200, the interest to be applied in payment of 10s. to the clerk, 5s. to the sexton, £2 2s. to the vicar for a sermon annually on the third Sunday in August as a memorial of his signal preservation in 1768 under the circumstances detailed in his will, 10s. as a nest-egg for keeping his monument in repair, and the remainder in shillings to the poor attending the divine service on that day.

The trust fund now consists of £244 13s., with the official trustees, who also hold £20 consols accumulating for the repair of monument.

In 1818 Henry Oake by his will, executed in camp before the fortress of Hattaras, India, bequeathed a sum for the use of the poor of his native town of Christchurch. The legacy, less duty, is represented by £480 3s. 7d. consols, with the official trustees. The income of £12 a year is applied in the distribution of money, petticoats and skirts, subject to repair of monument.

In 1836 Sally Williams by will, proved in the P.C.C. 6 May, bequeathed £107 10s. 2d. consols, now held by the official trustees; the dividends, amounting to £2 13s. 8d., are distributable amongst five poor widows and five poor maiden women.

The official trustees also hold a sum of £26 9s. 7d. consols under the title of Parley Common, purchased in January 1908 with £22 6s. 4d. representing a sum of £10 (and accumulations) paid to the churchwardens for compensation for common rights in respect of Parley Church and parsonage.

The Congregational Church Charity.

In 1903 Risdon Darracott Sharp by his will, proved at London 14 January, bequeathed £1,000, the income to be applied by the deacons to such purposes as they should in their sole discretion think proper.

The principal sum has been placed out on mortgage securities, £800 at 4½ per cent. and £200 (with an additional £200) at 5 per cent., the interest of which is applied in part to the church account, in part to the fabric account, day school and missionary societies.

(ii) In the ecclesiastical district of Burton.

In 1907 Jasper Roberts by will, proved 11 November, bequeathed £100 for the use and maintenance of the quire.

The legacy was invested in £102 2s. 6d. consols with the official trustees.

(iii) In the ecclesiastical parish of Highcliff.

In 1883 William Ross by will and codicil, proved 10 October, bequeathed a legacy, represented by £294 9s. 6d. consols, the dividends to be applied at Christmas-time amongst poor of sixty-one years of age and upwards.

In 1886 Charles Eaton by will and codicil, proved 16 June, bequeathed £99 0s. 8d. consols, the dividends to be applied for the benefit of the poor.

In 1878 General Charles Stuart by deed gave £250 consols, the dividends to be applied in repair of the schoolmaster's house at Newtown, or failing that object in promoting the education of poor children.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

(iv) In the hamlet of Mudeford.

In 1876 Mortimer Ricardo by will, proved at London 23 May, bequeathed £1,000, the interest to be applied in the maintenance of the chapel erected by the testator, and for the performance of divine service therein.

The legacy is represented by £1,027 2s. 7d. Metropolitan 3½ per cent. consolidated stock, producing £35 19s. a year.

HORDLE

Hordwell (x–xvii cent.); Herdel (xi–xvi cent.); Hordhull, Hordhill (xiii–xvii cent.); Hordul (xiv–xviii cent.); Hordell (xvi–xviii cent.); Hordill, Hordall (xviii cent.).

The parish of Hordle is situated west of Lymington upon the shores of Christchurch Bay, stretching back inland for a distance of four miles. It contains 3,854 acres, of which 1,653½ are arable, 1,345 permanent grass, 452½ woods and plantations¹ and 3 land covered with water. It lies entirely upon the Hamstead, Bembridge, Osborne and Headon Series, with the exception of a small portion of coast in the extreme south-west, which lies upon the Bagshot and Brocklesham Beds. There are several disused gravel pits, two clay pits, a brick field and some old kilns in the parish.

Hordle Cliffs extend along nearly the whole of the coast, and in the beds of gravel which cap the cliffs many weapons of the Early Stone Age have been found. The land falls gradually towards the north, where a height of 183 ft. is reached upon Stanley's Common. Danes Stream flows from north to south

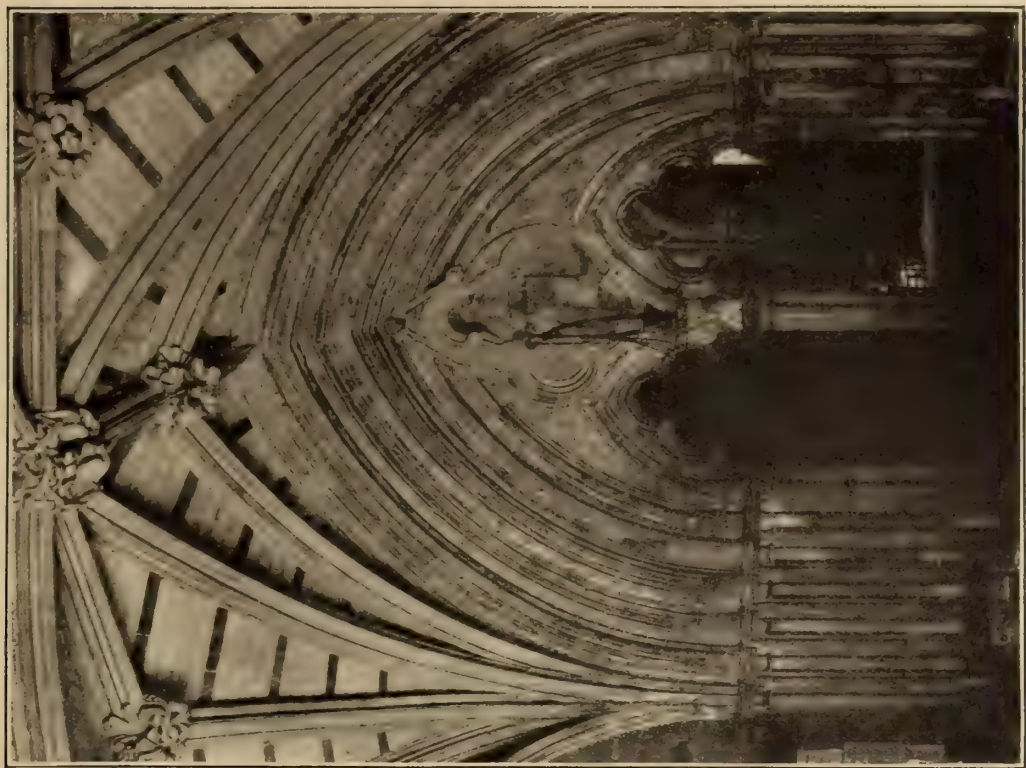
through the west of the parish, making a sharp turn eastwards at Taddiford Farm; and the Avon Water forms part of the north-eastern boundary.

The village is situated upon cross-roads in the centre of the parish; one of these runs south to Hordle Cliff and Milford, while the other runs north-west, past Vaggs and Hordle Grange and Stanley's Farm, towards the hamlet of Tiptoe. The hamlet of Downton, with its smithy and inn, 'The Royal Oak,' is south of the village; and east of Downton is Lea Green, with Downton Manor Farm. Yeaton House, the residence of Mr. Charles Howard Ward, J.P., and Yeaton Farm are north of Downton. South of Downton, between Hordle Cliffs and Hordle Bridge, at the junction of the road from Hordle with the road from Milton, are Hordle Grange, the Manor Farm and the site of the old church, which was pulled down in 1830 in consequence of the decrease of the population in the south of the parish, owing to the decline of the salt industry. Since 1887 very extensive building operations have been carried out upon the eastern end of Hordle Cliffs, giving rise to the popular seaside resort known as Milford-on-Sea.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : THE REREDOS



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY : INTERIOR OF NORTH PORCH

The main road from Milton to Boldre runs east right across the parish, along the site of the Roman road, crossing the Avon Water just before it reaches Gordleton, where is a water mill. Darby Lane and Silver Street are the names by which different portions of this road are known.

The main London and South Western line to Bournemouth cuts across the north of the parish in a south-westerly direction. Hordle House, beautifully situated upon the cliffs west of Milford-on-Sea, is the property and residence of Mr. Samuel H. Mangin, and Arnewood House, just east of the village, of Mrs. Manson.

The Domesday Survey mentions six saltpans here, which, together with a mill, were worth 15*d.*,² and from those days up to quite recent times the salt industry was a very important and valuable one here. Early in the last century, however, the development of the Cheshire salt mines and springs brought about a great decline in the industry, which has now entirely ceased.

There is a detached portion of this parish separated from the rest by nearly a mile of coast which belongs to Milford parish.³ This portion consists of a very curious elongation of Milford beach, which runs out south-east into the sea for a distance of nearly two miles, forming the eastern extremity of Christchurch Bay. It is merely a strip of a few yards in width for the first mile and a-half, but it then turns east and widens out towards the mainland. Upon its southern extremity stands Hurst Castle, a fort consisting of a circular stone tower, dated 1535, strengthened by semicircular bastions of later dates.⁴ It is now chiefly used as a signal station. The distance from here to the nearest point on the Isle of Wight is only three-quarters of a mile, but the sea here is very deep and the tide rushes through with great violence. Here are also a lighthouse and coastguard station. At low tide vast stretches of mud are uncovered, uniting the promontory with the mainland.

An award was made on 9 September 1820 under the Act of 1811 for the inclosure of the manor of Arnewood in this parish.⁵

Among ancient place-names are Beketon,⁶ surviving in Bekton Farm; Bunny and Gorleton, surviving in Gordleton; Tadeford, the modern Taddiford Farm⁷; Roselingesaker and la Bache (xiii cent.)⁸; Tadebridge and la Langemede (xiv cent.)⁹.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 512.

³ This portion was not detached at the end of the 18th century, but was united with the rest of the parish by a strip of coast which separated Milford from the sea. In about 1800 the sea began to encroach upon this strip, which has now been completely washed away for a distance of nearly a mile.

⁴ The history of the castle, erected in the reign of Henry VIII, is given below. See also Leland's short description (*Leland, Itin.* [ed. L. Toulmin Smith], pt. iii, 280). Thomas Baskerville in the reign of Chas. II further described the castle (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. ii, 287) and gave a vivid picture of the bleakness of the adjoining coast.

⁵ *Priv. Act*, 51 Geo. III, cap. 71.

⁶ *Chart. R.* 29 Edw. I, m. 10, no. 38; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 3603.

⁷ Feet of F. Hants, file 21, no. 74.

⁸ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 1584.

⁹ *Ibid.* B 3603.

¹⁰ Over £7,000 was paid to John Mill of Southampton for its erection; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 553; xviii (1), pp. 264, 265; xviii (2), pp. 128, 130 *bis*; xix (1), pp. 241, 242.

¹¹ *Acts of P.C.* 1550-2, p. 141. See Mr. Round's paper 'The Rise of the Berties' (in *Peerage and Pedigree*) for his history and connexion with the castle.

¹² *Pat.* 3 Eliz. pt. xiii, m. 29.

¹³ *Ibid.* 12 Eliz. pt. iv, m. 15.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 640; 1566-79, p. 332; *Acts of P.C.* 1571-5, pp. 11, 97, 173.

¹⁵ *Acts of P.C.* 1592-3, p. 270.

¹⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1580-1625, p. 500; 1603-10, p. 395.

HURST CASTLE was erected by **CASTLE** Henry VIII to defend the approach to Southampton Harbour against the French.

The work was begun in 1541 and finished by the end of 1544.¹⁰ The first captain of the castle was Thomas Bertie,¹¹ his deputy the sub-captain being Christopher Rippenden. In 1561 Thomas Carew was captain.¹² The establishment at that time consisted of the captain, his deputy, porter and a master gunner, a 'deputy's man,' eight soldiers, another for the porter and eleven gunners.¹³ Thomas Carew was succeeded on his death by Sir Thomas Gorges, kt.,¹⁴ who in 1593 petitioned for the repair of the platforms, which were so decayed as to be incapable of supporting the guns.¹⁵ In 1608 the captaincy was granted to Sir Thomas for his life with remainder to his son Sir Edward,¹⁶ and in the same year commissioners were appointed to survey the decays, and extensive repairs were carried out.¹⁷ Sir Edward Gorges, afterwards Baron Gorges of Dundalk, succeeded his father as captain in 1610.¹⁸ The castle seems to have continued in a somewhat inefficient state, and in 1628 when the porter was ordered to stay a ship, though he was 'very willing' he 'had neither powder nor shot to do it with, and of his twenty-seven pieces of ordnance not above four or five would do any service, and they but for a shot or two.'¹⁹ In the following year a mild scandal was caused by the captain himself smuggling a parcel of tobacco into the castle.²⁰ In 1635 most of the brass ordnance in the castle was exchanged for iron.²¹ In 1642, in the absence of the captain, the castle was occupied by Capt. Richard Swanley for 'the King and Parliament.'²² It was the last prison of Charles I before being moved to Windsor prior to his trial; he was brought here on the last day of November 1648 from Newport²³ and remained.

Lord Gorges was succeeded in the captaincy by Col. Thomas Eyre, who in 1650 secured a grant of further ordnance and an increase in the number of soldiers stationed there.²⁴ In 1653 Thomas Wansey petitioned to be restored to the office of lieutenant of the castle, which he had lost by his disaffection to the late government²⁵; he was reinstated in 1659,²⁶ when Col. Eyre was confirmed in his office of governor.²⁷ At the Restoration in the following year Col. Eyre lost his post, and Edward Strange was appointed captain,²⁸ the office of governor being allowed to lapse. In January 1661 the king ordered the garrison to be disbanded and an estimate made

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 1603-10, pp. 471, 496, 502, 508, 518, 541, 589; *Add. MS.* 5752, fol. 333.

¹⁸ *Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cccxv, 180.

¹⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1628-9, p. 122.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 1629-31, p. 9.

²¹ *Ibid.* 1625-49, p. 493.

²² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 55.

²³ *Ibid.* vi, App. i, 499b; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649-50, p. 5.

²⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649-50, pp. 143, 494; 1650, p. 551.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 1652-3, pp. 107, 429.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 1658-9, p. 384.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 1659-60, p. 226. He had at first been captain only. The office of governor had been created shortly before this, the increased garrison probably necessitating there being an additional officer with purely military functions.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1660-1, p. 144.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of the expense of demolishing the castle²⁹; the latter idea was, however, speedily dropped, and five months later, although the forces were paid off,³⁰ arrangements were made for additions involving an increase in the annual expenditure from £324 11s. 4d. to £632 15s. 10d.³¹ In 1666 it was decided that the castle should be garrisoned by men from Sir Robert Holmes' company in the Isle of Wight.³² This was not done until 1671 owing to the state of disrepair in which the castle³³ was. Sir Robert, who was governor of the Island, reported that there was scarcely a gun mounted and no stores or provisions in the castle³⁴; nothing, however, was done, and three years later he wrote complaining that there was hardly a room not fallen in and into which the rain did not come.³⁵ Repairs were then taken in hand and the garrison established, Capt. Strange becoming governor.³⁶ In 1675 a master gunner and three other gunners were added to the establishment, there being then nearly thirty guns mounted at the castle.³⁷ In the same year Sir John Holmes petitioned for leave to purchase the governorship with the daily pay of 10s. for £500,³⁸ and this being granted him he was appointed to the post.³⁹ Captain Roach, who was captain of the castle at this time, having murdered a certain Lieut. Newman, fled to Yarmouth, and borrowing a black cloak took boat to Hurst, where he was arrested.⁴⁰ In 1689 Henry Holmes was appointed to the captaincy.⁴¹ The castle has undergone many improvements and alterations in recent times and is now connected by submarine telegraph with London and Osborne.

The earliest record of Hordle that *MANORS* has been found is a Saxon charter of the year 903, a grant by King Edward to Tata son of Æthelun of 3 hides of land there.⁴² In the time of the Confessor Hordle was held by Justin in chief, but in 1086 it belonged to Oidelard, who held it of Ralph de Mortimer.⁴³ Hordle was probably granted soon after to the Redvers, lords of Christchurch, and it was during the minority of Baldwin sixth Earl of Devon in 1229 that the king gave to the men of Hordle to farm the whole of the demesne, together with their rents and works, at the yearly rent of £7 10s.⁴⁴ Very soon after the family of Trenchard acquired a great part, if not the whole, of this estate.⁴⁵ A portion of it was granted by Waleran Trenchard to one Ralph Bardolf, who sold it to Amice wife of the sixth Earl of Devon;

she in about 1250 gave it to Breamore Priory to be held by them of Waleran.⁴⁶ Other parts of the estate were retained by the Trenchards, and at the end of the 13th century Henry, Waleran's successor, held half a knight's fee in Hordle and Sharprix of which he had been enfeoffed by the Earl of Devon.⁴⁷ Thus two separate manors were evolved, one the Trenchard Manor and the other that held by Breamore Priory; the overlordship of both belonged to the lords of Christchurch and they were held for half a knight's fee each.⁴⁸

The priory manor, afterwards known as the manor of *HORDLE BREAMORE*, comprised, in addition to the land mentioned as having been granted by the Countess of Devon, several other holdings granted by other benefactors. Among these were Robert Amfrey and his sons Henry, Nigel⁴⁹ and William, all of whom, together with William Gallun, John de Cans⁵⁰ and Laurence de Compton, gave land in Hordle to the priory. All these grants were made prior to 1301.⁵¹ In 1309 and again two years later an agreement was come to between the prior and John Trenchard with regard to land held by the prior of the latter.⁵² The priory continued to hold the estate up to the Dissolution.⁵³ In 1537 the estate, then worth £6 2s. 10d. yearly, was granted to Henry Marquess of Exeter and his wife Gertrude in tail-male.⁵⁴ In 1578, however, it belonged to Thomas Carew, who dying that year was succeeded by his son Henry; it was then known as the manor of Hordle Breamore.⁵⁵ Henry Carew owned the manor at his death in 1614, when it passed to his son Henry,⁵⁶ who three years later settled it upon himself and his wife Dorothy in tail-male.⁵⁷ In 1639, however, upon his conviction for recusancy, two thirds of the manor, which was then worth £6 yearly, were forfeited to the king, who granted a lease of them to Brian Williams and Richard Bingham for twenty-one years, in the event of the recusancy continuing so long.⁵⁸ Henry Carew, however, died a few months later, and the manor passed to his son George, then aged seven.⁵⁹

In 1694 the manor belonged to Sir William Lewen, in whose family it remained until the middle of the 18th century.⁶⁰ In 1748 it belonged to William Rickman, but by 1768 had passed to Edward Ives, in whose family it remained until 1809,⁶¹ when Arabella Ives, widow, was holding. In 1810 it belonged to James Guy, in 1826 to John Lawrence, John Rogers being at that time in possession as mortgagee. A

²⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 166c-1, p. 486.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 1661-2, p. 25.

³¹ *Ibid.* 20.

³² *Ibid. Add.* 166c-70, p. 717; 1666-7, p. 413.

³³ *Ibid.* 1671, pp. 303, 322, 580.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 1667-8, p. 218.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 1671, pp. 280, 258.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 58c.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 1675-6, p. 191.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 304.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 448.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 363.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1689-90, p. 341.

⁴² *Birch, Cart. Sax.* ii, 254.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants.* i, 152.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 316.

⁴⁵ They retained it into the 14th century and in 1309 John Trenchard was described as the chief lord of Hordle; see *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 1594, and see below.

⁴⁶ *Rutland MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.)*, iv, no. 35; 2 *Hen. V*, no. 39; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 329.

⁴⁷ *Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.)*, 232b.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 173; *Inq. p.m.* 2 *Hen. V*, no. 39.

⁴⁹ Nigel received in 1307 the grant of a life estate in land here from John de Astineton and his wife (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 *Edw. II*, no. 4); there are other records of the latter family owning land here (*ibid.* file 18, no. 25, 41, 43).

⁵⁰ John de Cans had received a grant of land in Hordle from John Fleming; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 1582.

⁵¹ *Chart. R.* 29 *Edw. I* (94), m. 10, no. 38. The grant by Lawrence de Compton was made in 1288; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 1583, 1584.

⁵² *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 1594, 3603.

⁵³ *Feud. Aids.* ii, 316; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 291, no. 1; *Inq. p.m.* 20 *Ric. II*,

no. 35; 2 *Hen. V*, no. 39; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 329.

⁵⁴ *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII*, pt. i, m. 26.

⁵⁵ *Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, clxxix, 84. In no previous record that has been found was the estate described as a 'manor,' and at no subsequent time do any manorial courts appear to have appertained to it.

⁵⁶ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xlix, 220.

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 11 *Jas. I*; Trin. 14 *Jas. I*; and see also *Recov. R.* East. 18 *Jas. I*, rot. 17.

⁵⁸ *Pat.* 14 *Chas. I*, pt. xiv, no. 11.

⁵⁹ *Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, dlxxiv, 69.

⁶⁰ *Ex inform. Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Clinton.* In 1719 Sir William Lewen, kt., was lord of the manor, George Lewen in 1722 and 1728, and Robert Lewen in 1743.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* In 1786 it was held by Mrs. Anne Ives, in 1801 by Edward Otto Ives.

Thomas Legh held the manor in 1834, but it had passed before 1856 to Dr. F. Chambers, who sold it in that year to Mr. S. Laing, from whom it was purchased in 1863 by Colonel Frederick Clinton, whose son Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Clinton is the present lord of the manor.⁶²

It has been seen that Henry Trenchard held *HORDLE TRENCHARD* as half a knight's fee in Hordle and Sharprix⁶³; castle guard at Christchurch was in 1263 due from him in respect of this land.⁶⁴ His successor John Trenchard was in 1309 described as chief lord of Hordle,⁶⁵ and seven years later he and the Prior of Breamore were returned as the lords there.⁶⁶ In 1346 the estate belonged to Henry Trenchard,⁶⁷ and in 1397,⁶⁸ and again in 1414,⁶⁹ Roger Griffin held it in right of his wife. In 1428 John Trenchard was lord of Hordle,⁷⁰ but later in the same year, no doubt after his death, Robert Dingley and John Lisle owned the half fee which had once belonged to him.⁷¹ During the next 200 years no record of the estate has been found, but in 1633 it was again in the hands of the Trenchards, Sir Thomas Trenchard, kt., suffering a recovery of the manor of Hordle, which had belonged to his father, Sir George.⁷² Immediately afterwards, however, the manor was acquired by Robert Jason, who, dying in the following year, was succeeded by his son Robert.⁷³ He was created a baronet in 1661,⁷⁴ and in 1680 his son Robert, second baronet, sold the manor to Richard Hawkins.⁷⁵ This cannot apparently have been an absolute sale,⁷⁶ for in 1706 Sir Robert's daughter and collateral heiress Anne,⁷⁷ together with her husband Thomas Partington, conveyed the manor to Robert Southam to hold for ninety-nine years from 1683.⁷⁸ Warner, in his *History* of the county, mentions a tombstone in the church, now no longer to be seen, commemorating the death in 1720 at the age of 112 of one Christopher Clark, lord of the manor of Hordle,⁷⁹ but no other record of his lordship has been found. In 1747 the manor was sold by Robert Lewen and Richard Glynn to William Rickman for £1,400,⁸⁰ and there was a settlement of it by William, Rebecca his wife and Thomas Rickman in 1762.⁸¹ A few years later it was acquired by Edward Ives, who in

1773 conveyed it to John Missing.⁸² The later descent of this moiety of Hordle has not been traced, but it probably merged in the main manor in the 19th century.

The manor of *DOWNTON* or *LEA GREEN* (Duneketon, xiii cent.; Donketon, xiv cent.; Donckton, xvi cent.; Dunkton, xvi-xviii cent.; Dounckton, Dunkerton, xviii cent.) originated in an estate which was owned in the reign of Henry III by the heirs of Isabel de Granges, held of the lord of Christchurch for a quarter of a knight's fee.⁸³

In 1263 the estate seems to have belonged to Thomas de Orweye, who owed castle guard at Christchurch for land at Downton.⁸⁴ In 1516 Robert Dummer of Downton and his wife Agnes conveyed the manor, apparently by way of settlement, to Sir Thomas Trenchard, kt., Thomas Molines and Thomas Chewe,⁸⁵ and a hundred years later it belonged to Sir Edward Gorges, kt., who in 1619 received a grant of free warren there.⁸⁶ It was, however, acquired soon after by Sir Thomas Trenchard, kt., who owned it in 1633, together with the manor of Hordle⁸⁷ (q.v.). It passed with the latter manor to Robert Jason,⁸⁸ and was included in the settlement made by his son in 1639 for the benefit of St. Paul's Cathedral.⁸⁹ It subsequently devolved upon Anne the wife of Thomas Partington, and was in 1706 conveyed by them to Robert Southam.⁹⁰ It was purchased at the end of the 18th century by Admiral Sir William Cornwallis, whose heir, Mrs. Anne Maria Whitby, was the grandmother of the present lord of the manor, Col. William Cornwallis-West, V.D.⁹¹

In 1397 an estate in Downton and Everton, in the parish of Milford, was held for a quarter of a knight's fee of the lord of Christchurch.⁹² This was owned in 1544 by Sir William Berkeley, who in that year obtained licence to alienate it to John Mille; it was at that time still held of Christchurch Manor.⁹³ It had, however, by 1633 become absorbed into the manor of Downton, which comprised at that date land at Everton.⁹⁴

The manor of *ARNEWOOD* (Ernemude, xi cent.; Erneode, xiii cent.; Arnewode, xiii-xvi cent.) was derived from the estate which Hugh Latinarius held there in chief in 1086.⁹⁵ It paid no tax at that date, although it was worth 30s., and had been assessed at 1 hide and 1 virgate when in the time of the Confessor Siward held it of Earl Tostig.⁹⁶ Although the greater part of this estate, which was afterwards held of Christchurch Manor for a quarter of a knight's fee,⁹⁷ gave rise to the manor of Arnewood, a small part



JASON, baronet.
*Azure a golden fleece in
a double tressure counter-
flowered or.*

⁶² Ex inform. Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Clinton.

⁶³ See above.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 174. Eight days at his own cost.

⁶⁵ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 1594.

⁶⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 327.

⁶⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 2 Hen. V, no. 39.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. VI, no. 50.

⁷¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349. They were probably his trustees.

⁷² Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Chas. I; *Recov. R. East.* 9 Chas. I, rot. 11. These are the first records of the 'manor' that have been found. It comprised land in Sharprix.

⁷³ *Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, dlv, 96.

⁷⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*.

⁷⁵ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. Chas. II*, m. 17.

⁷⁶ It may have been really only by way of mortgage, though there is nothing in the deed itself to suggest this.

⁷⁷ His only son Sir George died unmarried about 1697.

⁷⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 5 Anne.

⁷⁹ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 258.

⁸⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 21 Geo. II.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* East. 2 Geo. III.

⁸² *Ibid.* Mich. 14 Geo. III.

⁸³ *Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.)*, 233.

⁸⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 174. Probably a misreading for 'Sweye.'

⁸⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 Hen. VIII.

⁸⁶ *Pat.* 16 Jas. I, pt. ix.

⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Chas. I; *Recov. R. East.* 9 Chas. I, rot. 11.

⁸⁸ *Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, dlv, 96. It was

here styled the 'manor of Dunkton or Le Green'; the annual value then was £3 6s.

⁸⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1639, p. 392.

⁹⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 5 Anne. It was not included in the sale to Richard Hawkins in 1680, nor in that to William Rickman in 1747, nor in the conveyance by Edward Ives to John Missing made in 1773.

⁹¹ *Vide infra* the manors of Milford Montagu and Milford Barnes.

⁹² *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35.

⁹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 1035 (159).

⁹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Chas. I.

⁹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 510, and *vide supra*.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ *Testa de Nevill*, 233; *Cal. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 203, 325.

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of it was held differently and became another manor of Arnewood, which was subsequently fused with that of Ashley, the combination of the two being known as the manor of Ashley Arnewood (q.v. *infra*). Nigel of Buckland had an estate here in 1265, for which he owed castle guard at Christchurch in time of war.⁹⁸ Soon after this the owners of the quarter fee were Nigel of Buckland, Richard Bacon, Henry Long, Simon of Arnewood and Richard of Fernhill,⁹⁹ while in 1316 the whole estate was possessed by John of Buckland.¹⁰⁰ Not long after the manor must have escheated to the overlord, for in 1384 William de Montagu Earl of Salisbury and lord of Christchurch sold it to Thomas Street.¹⁰¹ No further record of the manor has been found until the year 1575, when it was conveyed by James Arnewood to Robert Ryves, William Bulkeley, Thomas Clavell and William Cullyford.¹⁰² From this date until the year 1715 there is another blank period, but the family of Bulkeley seems to have retained an interest in the manor, for in the latter year it was conveyed by Mary Bulkeley, widow, Thomas Durell and his wife Anne, William Bulkeley and George le Brun and his wife Mary to Thomas Brudinell, Clement Helgrove and Thomas Watts.¹⁰³ In the same year apparently the manor was acquired by Edmund Dummer, whose daughter and co-heir married John Bond; their great-grandson Mr. Nathaniel Bond of Creech Grange, Wareham, is the present lord of the manor.

The manor of **ASHLEY ARNEWOOD** was the result of a fusion in the 16th century of the manor of **ASHLEY** (Esselie, Esselei, xi cent.; Asselegh, Easleghe, Eyslye, Aschleye, xiii cent.; Asshele, xiv cent.; Aysshley, xv cent.; Assheley, xv-xvi cent.) with the secondary manor of Arnewood.

In 1086 an estate in Ashley was held by Nigel of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury; in the time of the Confessor it had been held by Saolf.¹⁰⁴ Another estate there was in 1086 held by the sons of Godric Malf, who had himself held it of the king in the time of the Confessor.¹⁰⁵ Both estates had since those days been encroached upon by the New Forest. Ashley was probably included in the grant of Christchurch made by King Henry I to Richard de Redvers, for his successor Earl William in about 1200 granted an

estate there in free marriage to Hawise the wife of William Avenel.¹⁰⁶ She gave it to her son Nicholas, on whose death it went to his son William Avenel.¹⁰⁷ He held it as the manor of Ashley, and upon his death without issue in 1253 it escheated to the Crown as Norman's lands.¹⁰⁸ It was granted in the following year to Thomas Waleran in recognition of good service rendered by him in Gascony,¹⁰⁹ but in 1263 it was again in the hands of the lord of Christchurch, Baldwin de Redvers, seventh Earl of Devon, dying possessed of it in that year.¹¹⁰ At the beginning of the 14th century Reginald de Bettesthorpe had a holding in Ashley worth 5s. yearly, and on his death the king appointed William de Bettesthorpe and John de Ivez custodians of his heirs.¹¹¹ In 1316 the lords of Ashley were, in addition to the king, Roger de Bettesthorpe, John and William of Fernhill, John of Downton, Philip of Rockhampton,¹¹² Henry de Thistleden and John de Veyl.¹¹³

No further records of any separate estate of Ashley have been found until the year 1494,¹¹⁴ the manors of Ashley and Arnewood, which were subsequently fused into one, being evolved from an estate in Arnewood, Milford, East Ashley, Barton and North Sway, which was held for a knight's fee of the manor of Ringwood,¹¹⁵ and in 1346 belonged to William of Buckland, Robert Long, Richard of Fernhill, Margaret of Bettesthorpe and Thomas Reynolds.¹¹⁶ The original owner of this fee had been Richard of Fernhill.¹¹⁷ Nothing, however, has been found to suggest what holding in Arnewood this actually was.

In the year 1428 Sir John Berkeley, kt., died owning a small estate in Arnewood which had come to him through his wife Elizabeth Bettesthorpe.¹¹⁸ It descended like Minstead (q.v.) to his grandson Sir Maurice Berkeley, on whose death in 1474 the Arnewood estate passed to his daughter Katherine,¹¹⁹ who at her death in 1494 owned the land in Arnewood, worth 10s. yearly, together with an estate in West and East Ashley worth 23s. 4d. yearly, all of which passed to her daughter Warborough,¹²⁰ afterwards the wife of Sir William Compton. Lady Compton died in 1526, when the two estates were known as the manors of Arnewood and Ashley, the latter being worth only 20s. yearly.¹²¹ Sir William died two years later, his son Peter succeeding to the manors,¹²² which passed at the death of the latter in 1544 to his son Henry, afterwards Lord Compton.¹²³ The two estates about this time came to be regarded as one manor, which, when Lord Compton died in 1592 and was succeeded by his son William, was called the manor of Ashley and Arnewood.¹²⁴ Soon afterwards the manor was acquired



BOND. *Argent a chevron sable with three bezants thereon.*

⁹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, 174.

⁹⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233.

¹⁰⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316. He had acquired it in this year from William de Percy, Margaret widow of Nigel Buckland having dower in one-third; Feet of F. Hants, file 18, no. 8.

¹⁰¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. file 53, no. 92 (Mich. Ric. II).

¹⁰² *Ibid.* Hants, Mich. 17 & 18 Eliz.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* East. 1 Geo. I.

¹⁰⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 511.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.* 515.

¹⁰⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, 71.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.* He did service for it twice a year at Christchurch Hundred court.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.* 80.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.* 173.

¹¹¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231b. The king, having acquired the manor of Christchurch (q.v.) in 1293, was then overlord.

¹¹² For records of ownership of land here by Philip of Bockhampton and John de Veyl see Feet of F. Hants, file 11, no. 63; also *ibid.* Mich. 2 Edw. II.

¹¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

¹¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII.*, i, 478.

¹¹⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35; 10 Hen. IV, no. 54; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII.*, i, 478; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Hen. VIII. Inquisition on Lady Warborough Compton.

¹¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 3-8.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. VI, no. 50.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.* 15 Edw. IV, no. 41. The

Arnewood estate then consisted of one messuage and 40 acres of land, stated to be held of Jacob Ayoll and Thomas Long as of the manor of Buckland. This must be incorrect, as the whole fee was held of Ringwood Manor in 1397 (see *ibid.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35). It serves, however, to show from whom the estate was acquired. The same overlordship is given in the inquisitions of 1494 and 1526.

¹²⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII.*, i, 478.

¹²¹ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xliii, 73.

¹²² *L. and P. Hen. VIII.*, iv, g. 4442 (5). Thomas Pace was his steward at Ashley and Arnewood, and Richard Trinkard his bailiff, the latter at a salary of 6s. 8d.

¹²³ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxii, 90.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.* ccxxix, 130.

by Roger Tulse, who in 1632 conveyed it to John Button and Henry Tulse,¹²⁵ probably by way of settlement only, as he still owned it in the following year.¹²⁶ In 1670¹²⁷ it belonged to George Stanley, but the only subsequent record of it that has been found is in the year 1803, when William Ireland and his wife Betty conveyed it to Richard Randell, it being then called the manor of Ashley Arnewood.¹²⁸

At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a mill at Hordle, which, with six salt pans, was worth 15*d*.¹²⁹ The present mill, known as Gordleton Mill, is upon the Avon Water in the north-east of the parish.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* is a *CHURCH* modern building in red brick with stone dressings, consisting of chancel with north vestry, nave and south-west porch, above which is the tower. The detail is in 13th-century style, with considerable use of moulding and foliage. It is the second church on the present site, and replaces a less suitable building erected about 1830 at the time of the destruction of the old church.

The site of the old church is at Hordle Cliff, about 2 miles to the south of the present village, and though consisting only of a graveyard inclosure is of interest owing to its position, which would be just outside the early forest limits. Tradition, probably accurate, tells of the existence of a village near the church, now disappeared owing to cliff erosion, and as Hordle, like Lymington, was an important salt-making centre, the early village would naturally be on the coast.

Several illustrations of the church, which was taken down in 1829, are preserved at the vicarage and show it to have consisted of chancel, north and south

transepts with chapels, nave and central bell turret. The south door at least was of 12th-century date.

The bells are three in number: treble, cracked and unhung, inscribed 'Love God IW 1694'; second, 'Serve God IW 1619'; third, 'Praise God 1637 I D.'

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1650; a paten of 1651, given by Henry Kicher and Jane his wife; a flagon of 1841 and a plated spoon.

The registers begin in 1754 and are as follows: (i) marriages from 1754 to 1812; (ii) baptisms and burials 1772 to 1812; (iii) are incomplete, 1785 to 1794.

Hordle Church was existing in *ADVOWSON* the time of the Conqueror, when it belonged to Christchurch Priory.

It afterwards passed to the family of Redvers by virtue of the grant of the priory made to them by Henry I, and in about 1140 the ownership of the priory was confirmed by a charter of Baldwin de Redvers, first Earl of Devon, and Richard his son.¹³⁰ From very early times Hordle was a parochial chapelry annexed to the vicarage of Milford (q.v.) and served by the vicar. In more recent times it was served by a curate appointed by the vicar, but in February 1867, by an Order in Council, Hordle was declared a vicarage distinct from that of Milford, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.¹³¹

The present impropriator of the great tithes, which have been commuted for an annual payment of £118, is Mr. Nathaniel Bond. There is a Baptist chapel at Tiptoe.

There are apparently no endowed charities in the parish.

MILFORD

Melleford (xi cent.); Melneford (xii cent.); Mulneford, Muleford (xiii cent.); Mulleford (xiii and xiv cent.); Meleford, Mullesford (xiv cent.); Milleford (xiv and xv cent.); Mulford (xiii-xvii cent.).

A century ago the parish of Milford was entirely inland, being separated from the sea by a narrow strip of coast-line, which was an extension eastwards of Hordle parish and terminated in the curious shingle promontory on the extremity of which Hurst Castle stands. In about 1800 the sea began to encroach upon this coast-line, and the process having continued has resulted in almost the whole of the south of the parish becoming exposed to the sea, with the consequent detachment of the promontory and Hurst Castle from the main parish of Hordle.¹

Milford now contains 4,688 acres, of which 1,930½ are arable, 1,596½ permanent grass, 192½ woods and plantations,² and 41 land covered with water. At low tides the area of the parish is increased by nearly 1,000 acres of mud. It lies entirely upon the Hamstead, Bembridge, Osborne and Headon Series. Several now disused gravel pits are scattered throughout the parish. The land rises gradually from the sea

towards the north, the greatest height, just over 100 ft., being reached close to Batchley or Bashley.

The Avon Water flows south through the centre of the parish, being joined by a small stream running east from Newlands just before it enters the sea at Keyhaven. Danes Stream, entering the parish from the west close to the coast, flows parallel with the coast before it expands into the large sheet of water known as Sturt Pond, and thence flows into the sea. It is crossed just outside the village by Milford Bridge.

The village, composed of brick and plastered houses, lies in the extreme south-west of the parish on the irregular slopes which lead down to the cliffs from the higher ground inland. There is a modern extension of villas along the cliffs to the westward called Milford-on-Sea, which is in Hordle parish. An extensive view is here obtained of the western end of the Isle of Wight with the Needle Rocks, and westwards to Hengistbury Head and Christchurch Bay.

Keyhaven, which was a port as early as 1206,³ is east of Milford village. Thence a road runs north

¹²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 Chas. I.

¹²⁶ Recov. R. Mich. 9 Chas. I, rot. 82.

¹²⁷ *Abstract of Claims on New Forest* (1776), claim no. 170.

¹²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 43 Geo. III.

¹²⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 512; cf. *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 3603; Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Chas. I.

¹³⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 230.

¹³¹ *London Gaz.* 1 Feb. 1867, p. 557.

¹ By Loc. Govt. Bd. Orders of 1888 and

1894, dated 3 April 1905, this detached portion was for civil purposes taken into the parish of Milford. See above.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, 626; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 166.

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past Vidley Van and Lymore, where are brick and tile works, to the hamlet of Everton. North again of Everton is Batchley, while Pennington is further east. The main road from Christchurch to Lymington, cutting across the north of the parish, skirts the grounds of Efford House (Sir James Beethom Whitehead, K.C.M.G.) and crosses the Avon Water at Efford Bridge, near Efford Farm and Mill. A mile and a half from Everton it is crossed at right angles by a road running north from Pennington Marshes through Lower Pennington and past Sadler's Farm and the Manor House to the village of Pennington, about half a mile west of Lymington. Pennington was in 1839 constituted a distinct ecclesiastical parish with an area of 1,698 acres. In the village is Priestlands Farm.

Newlands Manor is the property and residence of Col. William Cornwallis-West, V.D., Rookcliff is the residence of Mrs. Charles James Robinson, Wainsford House of Mrs. Powell King, Pennington

1217 the sheriff was ordered to restore to Henry de Pont Audemer the possession of his 'customs' of salt in Pennington and Efford which had been taken into the king's hands.⁴ Four years later, however, the sheriff was ordered to give the men of Southampton seisin of these customs, which were stated to belong to the vill.⁵

Among place-names the following occur :—Shorefield (the modern Shorefield Copse and Road) (xvi cent.⁶) ; Westover (surviving in Westover Farm) (xvii cent.⁷) ; Ranley, North Danes (xviii cent.⁸).

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* there were two separate estates in Milford, one being held by Alvrice. In King Edward's time it had been held by Saolt.⁹ The other was held by Ulgar, who had himself held it of King Edward.¹⁰ At a later date three separate manors were evolved from these estates and were known by the names of Milford, afterwards Milford Montagu, Milford Barnes and Milford Baddesley.



MILFORD CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST

House of Mr. Measures, Milford House of Mr. Edward L. Agar, Milford Lodge of Miss Magnay, and Everton Grange of Col. William Kemmis, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Upon Pennington Marshes there are butts with a range of 800 yards. Saltings have existed upon these marshes and also upon Keyhaven marshes from very early times. They have not been worked, however, for the past fifty years, the development of the Cheshire salt mines and springs having superseded them. In

The manor of *MILFORD* or *MILFORD MONTAGU*, which was held of the lords of Christchurch,¹¹ seems to have originated in an estate held by William Spileman for the thirty-seventh part of a knight's fee at his death in 1291.¹² From this date Milford Montagu followed the descent of Brockenhurst (q.v.) until the death of John de Grimstead in 1350.¹³ Milford passed to his daughter Joan, wife of Thomas de la Rivere, with contingent remainder to the heirs of her grandmother Margery,¹⁴ widow of

⁴ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 339.

⁵ *Ibid.* 472 ; see also *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 47.

⁶ *Pat.* 32 Eliz. pt. xxiii, m. 9.

⁷ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil.* 13 Chas. I, m. 6. The boundaries were : On the north the brook running under Westover (now Milford) Bridge into the sea ; on the south and south-east Hurst Beach and the sea ; on the west Taddiford Farm.

⁸ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 20 Geo. III, m. 373.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 516.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 490 ; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 19 ; *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, pp. 214, 260.

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 490. This inquisition, which is fragmentary, corrects an assertion made under Brockenhurst (q.v.) that Peter Spileman was the son of the William who evidently died about 1232. Instead, this William who died in 1291 was the son of the elder William, Peter the grandson. Brockenhurst does

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 515.

not occur on the inquisition, being undoubtedly on the part that is missing. Milford and Efford (*vide infra*) differ from Brockenhurst in that they were granted in dower to Isabel widow of Peter Spileman in 1292 (*Cal. Close*, 1288-92, p. 260).

¹³ *Inq. p.m.* 24 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 102.

¹⁴ Margery was dealing with the manor in 1344 and 1345. See Feet of F. Hants, file 24, no. 30 (Hil. 17 Edw. III) ; *ibid.* no. 35 (Mich. 18 Edw. III).

John de Grimstead. Joan died childless before 1376, when Thomas de la Rivere died seised of the manor held by courtesy of William Farnhull, cousin and right heir of Margery.¹⁵ In 1378 William Montagu Earl of Salisbury held a water mill and 16 marks rent, representing this estate in Milford, and Robert Sparry was pardoned for acquiring it for life without licence.¹⁶ In 1428 Thomas son of John nephew of William Montagu Earl of Salisbury died possessed of the manor, which was then held of Robert Wallop.¹⁷ He was succeeded by his only child Alice, the wife of Richard Nevill Earl of Salisbury,¹⁸ but the manor must have reverted to the family of Montagu, for the next record that has been found of it is a settlement by William Montagu in 1559.¹⁹ There were other conveyances of the manor by him in 1574²⁰ and 1580,²¹ and it subsequently passed to Henry Chicke, who with his wife Dorothy conveyed it to Simon Courte in 1598.²² It was acquired from the latter in 1610 by Sir Thomas Gorges, kt.,²³ who, dying in the following year, was succeeded by his son Sir Edward.²⁴ He in 1618 received a grant of free warren in Milford,²⁵ and still owned the manor in 1630.²⁶ Eight years later he sold it to Edward Hopgood.²⁷ Towards the end of the 18th century the manor was purchased by Admiral Sir William Cornwallis, and it now belongs to his descendant, Colonel William Cornwallis-West, V.D.

The manor of *MILFORD BARNES* originally belonged to the priory of Christchurch.²⁸ After the Dissolution a twenty-one years' lease of 'the site of the manor with the appurtenances and all land and fisheries belonging, together with 20 acres in Shorefield,' was in 1557 granted to John Wavell,²⁹ and in 1574 a similar lease, to date from the determination of the former one, was granted to John Rowe, the rent being 100s.³⁰ The entire estate, described as 'the manor of Milford Barnes lately belonging to the monastery of Christchurch,' was in 1590 granted to Arthur Swayne and Henry Best, who were at the same time given the rent reserved in John Rowe's lease.³¹ From them it passed to Sir Thomas Gorges, who owned it in 1611, and from that time

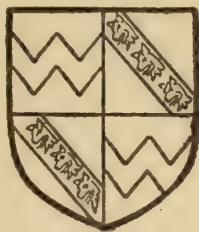
its descent was the same as that of the manor of Milford Montagu³² (q.v.), together with which it now belongs to Col. William Cornwallis-West.

The manor of *MILFORD BADDESLEY* originated in an estate held in Milford by the Knights Templars, and appertaining to their preceptory of Baddesley. In the time of King John Hugh de Whitwell and his son William granted land at Milford to William Mackerel, towards the endowment of a hospital for the poor which William Mackerel had founded at Gremne. William granted it to the Templars, for their preceptory of Baddesley.³³ It was held of Christchurch Manor for a quarter of a knight's fee.

On the suppression of the order of Knights Templars this estate was granted, about 1312,³⁴ as was most of their land, to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, to which it continued to belong until the dissolution of the priory in 1540. It was re-granted to the Hospitallers for the short period of their re-establishment.³⁵ In 1599 Elizabeth granted the manor to Hugh Samford and William Stockman,³⁶ who in the following year conveyed it as the manor of Milford Baddesley to Arthur Swayne and Philip Tyse.³⁷ From them it was in about 1609 acquired by Robert Rickman,³⁸ in whose family it remained until in 1728 it was conveyed by John Rickman and Thomas Gillet to Peter Hawker,³⁹ and in 1762 William Rickman, his wife Rebecca, and Thomas Rickman made a settlement of it.⁴⁰ In the year 1806 it belonged to William Reynolds,⁴¹ who soon after sold it to Anna Maria the wife of Capt. John Whitby. Their only daughter Theresa married Frederick Richard West, and their son Col. William Cornwallis-West is now lord of the manor.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas of 1291 the Prior of Bath was entered as owning the manor of Milford, which was worth £5 yearly.⁴² This, however, was probably the estate which he held in Keyhaven and Letton⁴³ for half a knight's fee, subsequently known as the manor of Keyhaven (q.v. *infra*).

The manor of *EFFORD* (Einforde, xi cent.; Esseforde, xiv cent.; Ebbeford, xiii-xv cent.) was held in 1086 by Alvrice, whose father had held it in the reign of King Edward.⁴⁴ In the 13th century it belonged, as did the manor of Milford Montagu, to the family of Spileman, who held it in chief for half a knight's fee and the serjeanty of providing one armed horseman for service in England for forty days.⁴⁵ For some years Efford followed the descent of Milford Montagu, but passed on the death of Thomas de la Rivere to John Rous, a minor,



CORNWALLIS - WEST.
Argent a fesse dancetty sable, for WEST, quartered with Argent a bend vert with three wolves' heads rased argent thereon, for MYDDELTON of Chirk.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 33. William was son of William brother of Walter father of Margery.

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 139.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 57. The assized rent of free tenants amounted to 20s.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 57; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 965, no. 9.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 1 & 2 Eliz. In 1436 Andrew Sperling and Hugh Short demised to William Montagu an estate in Milford and other places which they had obtained from Thomas Earl of Salisbury, with remainders to Sir John Montagu, kt., and John Ferrers (Auct. D. [P.R.O.], B 2643).

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 15 Eliz.

²¹ Ibid. Hil. 21 Eliz.

²² Ibid. Div. Co. East. 39 Eliz.

²³ Ibid. Hil. 7 Jas. I.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxv, 180.

²⁵ Pat. 16 Jas. I, pt. ix.

²⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 6 Chas. I; Recov. R. Hil. 6 Chas. I, rot. 5. He had in 1620 been created Baron Gorges of Dundalk.

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Chas. I; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil. 13 Chas. I, m. 6.

²⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316; Chart. R. 7 & 8 Ric. II, m. 5, no. 6; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 306.

²⁹ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xxiii, m. 9.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² In the year of the sale of both manors to Edward Hopgood there was a conveyance of the manor of Milford Barnes

separately by Edward Lord Gorges to Roger Tulse (see Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Chas. I).

³³ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 836, 843; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328, 350.

³⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 799.

³⁵ Ibid.; Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xiv, m. 8.

³⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1598-1601, p. 218.

³⁷ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 162b, 163b.

³⁸ Ibid. fol. 164b, 166b.

³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 Geo. II.

⁴⁰ Ibid. East. 2 Geo. III.

⁴¹ Recov. R. Trin. 46 Geo. III, rot. 272.

⁴² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

⁴³ Both estates in Milford.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 516. It was assessed at half a hide.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 490.

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grand-nephew and right heir of John de Grimstead, sen.⁴⁶ The custody of the manor, then worth £10 yearly, was granted to Sir Philip Fitz Warren during the minority.⁴⁷ In 1397 the manor belonged to William Montagu Earl of Salisbury, who dying that year was succeeded by his nephew Sir John.⁴⁸ He was beheaded and attainted in the year 1400, but his son Thomas was restored to the estates on coming of age in 1409.⁴⁹ The manor subsequently passed to the grandson of the latter, John Nevill Marquess of Montagu, younger brother of the king-maker; his widow Isabel married Sir William Norris, kt., and dying in 1476 was succeeded by her son George Nevill, who six years before had been made Duke of Bedford.⁵⁰ He being still a minor, his father-in-law Sir William was given the custody of the manor.⁵¹ On the death of the duke without issue in 1483⁵² Efford seems to have passed to the eldest of his four sisters and co-heirs, Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Lord Scrope of Masham; she in 1504, being then a widow, conveyed the manor to Guy Palmes, who died in 1515, having devised it to his second son John for life, with remainder to his eldest son Brian in tail.⁵³ The latter owned it at his death in 1528, when it passed to his son Francis,⁵⁴ a minor.

In the 17th century Efford apparently lost all manorial status and Sir Beethom Whitehead, K.C.M.G., the present owner of Efford House, has in spite of many inquiries failed to trace any later descent for the manor.

Efford House was built about 1838 by Col. Sheddon; it then became the property of the Marchioness of Hastings, but by 1853 belonged to Warren Peacocke. From the Peacocke family it passed to Sir Beethom Whitehead.

The manor of *PENNINGTON* (Penintune, Penigtone, xiii cent.) was held of the de Clares, whose descendants continued to be overlords⁵⁵ till it passed to the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Salisbury in 1499.⁵⁶

John de Acton, who held it for a knight's fee of the de Clares, seems to have parted with two-thirds of it to John Neyrnoit, but to have re-acquired one-third from the latter. This he settled in the year 1312 upon himself and his wife for life, with remainder to his daughter Joan and her husband John Randolph for their lives, the ultimate remainder being to his son John de Acton.⁵⁷ He died in the same year, this estate being described as the 'manor' of Pennington,⁵⁸ and four years later his widow was returned as one of the three lords of Pennington.⁵⁹

In 1346 John de Acton the son had succeeded to the estate, which was held for one-third of a knight's fee.⁶⁰ In this year he settled it upon himself and his wife Joan,⁶¹ but appears to have soon after disposed of it to Sir John de Poyntz, for the latter in 1360 conveyed to Sir John de Hale, kt., and his wife Joan 'one-third of the manor of Pennington which lately belonged to Sir John de Acton.'⁶²

It has been seen that John de Acton, the original owner of the whole estate, granted two-thirds of it to John Neyrnoit⁶³ or Nervett. The remaining third seems to have been acquired by Henry Thistleden, who in 1285, together with his wife Isabel, settled some land in Pennington upon William, the son of Walter, and Margery his wife for their lives, with remainder to himself and his wife in tail.⁶⁴ Twenty years later further land there was conveyed by John de Drokensford to Henry de Thistleden and his wife Thomasine, to hold during their lives, with remainder to their son Adam.⁶⁵ Henry still owned the property in 1316,⁶⁶ but he or his son subsequently disposed of it.⁶⁷ Probably it was this estate which was conveyed in 1337 by Walter of Milton, vicar of Boldre, and Thomas son of Sir John Tichborne, kt., to Henry Peverell and his wife Katherine,⁶⁸ and which was held by Henry Peverell in 1346 for a third of a knight's fee.⁶⁹ Thomas Peverell his son conveyed it to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, kt., in 1364,⁷⁰ it being then held as a separate manor. The following year it was granted by Sir Thomas Tyrrell to Sir John de la Hale, kt.,⁷¹ who, as has been seen, already owned one-third of the manor. The two-thirds, described as the 'manor' of Pennington, were in 1367 settled by Sir John upon himself and Eleanor his wife in tail.⁷² There was another settlement in 1384,⁷³ and later in the same year John de la Hale, son of Sir John, received a conveyance of the manor from the trustees.⁷⁴ He must have disposed of it, for Sir Peter Courtenay owned it at his death in 1405, holding it of the heirs of John de la Hale.⁷⁵

Soon after this the two thirds became separated once more, and were not held together again until recent times. That which Henry de Thistleden had held was acquired by Richard Garton, who granted it in 1417 as 'half the manor' of Pennington to William, third Lord Botreaux⁷⁶; that is, half of the two thirds formerly held by the de la Hales as one manor. He still held it in 1428, described as the third of a knight's fee which Henry Peverell once held,⁷⁷ and three years later he was one of the three who held among them the manor of Pennington for

⁴⁶ Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 33. Efford had been settled not like Milford, on the heirs of Margery, but on the right heirs of her husband, John de Grimstead, sen.

⁴⁷ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 338.

⁴⁸ Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 35.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 10 Hen. IV, no. 54.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), ii, 59; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 97.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 63.

⁵² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 106.

⁵³ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxi, 7; xxxv, 33.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 9.

⁵⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 771; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. II, 341; *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 136; Inq. p.m. 46 Edw. III, no. 62; 16 Ric. II, no. 27;

22 Ric. II, no. 46; 4 Hen. IV, no. 41.

⁵⁶ Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. III, no. 26. It was then held of the manor of Ringwood; *ibid.* (Ser. 2), xvi, 100; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 990, no. 7.

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, file 64, no. 16 (Trin. 5 Edw. II); *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 495.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. II, 229.

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 327.

⁶¹ Feet of F. Hants, file 24, no. 64 (East. 20 Edw. III).

⁶² *Ibid.* Trin. 33 Edw. III; *Close*, 38 Edw. III, m. 20 d.

⁶³ *Vide supra.* The descent of the third retained by John Nervett has been treated last.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Hants, file 13, no. 66 (Hil. 13 Edw. I).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* file 15, no. 55 (Mich. 33 Edw. I).

⁶⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

⁶⁷ In 1324 John de Thistleden sued John Bishop of Bath and Wells in connexion with 60 acres in Pennington (*Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 121).

⁶⁸ Feet of F. Hants, file 23, no. 39.

⁶⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

⁷⁰ *Close*, 38 Edw. III, m. 32, 28.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 39 Edw. III, m. 35.

⁷² Feet of F. Hants, file 27, no. 14 (Trin. 41 Edw. III).

⁷³ *Ibid.* Div. Co. East. 7 Ric. II, no. 19.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* Mich. 8 Ric. II, no. 33.

⁷⁵ Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. IV, no. 38.

⁷⁶ *Close*, 5 Hen. V, m. 14, 12.

⁷⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

one-eighth of a knight's fee.⁷⁸ He died in 1462, the manor (i.e. his third part) being then held of John Garton.⁷⁹ It went as dower to his widow Margaret, who soon after married Sir Thomas Burgh, kt.⁸⁰ It subsequently passed to Margaret, only child of Lord Botreaux and widow of Robert Lord Hungerford, and she granted it to Robert White, whose son John White owned it at his death in 1469,⁸¹ when he was succeeded by his son Robert.⁸² After this date the manor remained in the White family and belonged to William White in 1571.⁸³ Seven years later the manor⁸⁴ was settled on his daughter and heiress Alice, wife of William the son and heir of Richard Beconsawe,⁸⁵ a life interest being reserved to William White and his wife Margaret.⁸⁶ In 1605 Margaret, who after the death of her husband William White married Robert Southcott, released her life estate to Alice and her husband,⁸⁷ and the latter died possessed of the manor in 1634-5.⁸⁸ From this time Pennington followed the descent of Ellingham⁸⁹ (q.v.) until it was sold between 1822 and 1834 to William Edward Tomline, and from that date followed the descent of Lymington (q.v.), Mr. Keppel Pulteney, J.P., being the present lord of the manor.

It has been seen that in 1405 Sir Peter Courtenay, kt., owned two of the three manors, or thirds of a manor, and the descent of that one which had belonged to Henry de Thistleden and Henry Peverell has been traced. That which had belonged to Sir John de Acton, kt., was in 1428 held for one-third of a knight's fee by John Parell,⁹⁰ but three years later had passed to William Bole, one of the three who held the whole manor for one-eighth of a knight's fee.⁹¹ In 1486 this third part belonged to John Bole and Isabel his wife, who conveyed it, described as the 'manor' of Pennington, to Richard Burton.⁹² Seven years later it was conveyed by Tristram Fauntleroy and Isabel his wife⁹³ to Agnes Burton, widow, and others.⁹⁴ Soon afterwards it appears to have devolved upon two heiresses, as in 1517 William Netherway died owning half the manor, which he held in right of his late wife Sibyl,⁹⁵ while in 1528 John Bartholomew conveyed the other half to William Clement or Browne.⁹⁶ This later half belonged in 1544 to Edward Clement or Browne, subject to the life estate of Margaret Browne, and in that year he

conveyed it to Henry Crede,⁹⁷ who joined with him the following year in conveying it to George Crede.⁹⁸ The latter in 1559 disposed of it to John Martin,⁹⁹ who in the following year acquired also the other half from John the son of William Netherway.¹⁰⁰ From him the manor passed to John Cheeke, who owned it in 1574¹⁰¹; there was a settlement of it by his successor Edward Cheeke in 1596,¹⁰² and three years later he conveyed it to William Oglander.¹⁰³ No further record of the manor has been found until the year 1803, when Giles Stibbert and his wife Sophronia sold it, together with the third manor (q.v. *infra*), to George Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln.¹⁰⁴ From him both manors were acquired by William Edward Tomline, the subsequent descent being to Mr. Keppel Pulteney, J.P., as stated above.

It has been stated that John de Acton conveyed two-thirds of his original estate in Pennington to John Nervett, who re-granted one of them to him. The other third, known from the 16th century onwards as the manor of *PENNINGTON NARVETT*,¹⁰⁵ John Nervett continued to hold as a separate manor, and in 1313 he charged it with an annual sum of 8 marks to be paid to his son Henry and his son's wife Alice during the life of the latter.¹⁰⁶

He still owned the manor three years later,¹⁰⁷ and in 1327 settled it upon his grandson John Nervett son of Henry and Alice his wife in tail¹⁰⁸; it was held by the grandson in 1346 for one-third of a knight's fee.¹⁰⁹ It was afterwards acquired by the family of Philpott, who continued to possess it for nearly 300 years. Sir John Philpott, kt., owned it at the close of the 14th century, and in 1409 there was a settlement of it by his son John.¹¹⁰ In 1428 John Neylond held it for one-third of a knight's fee,¹¹¹ and three years later he was returned as one of the three who held between them the manor of Pennington for one-eighth of a knight's fee.¹¹² John Philpott owned it, described as 'one-third of the manor of Pennington,' at his death in 1484,¹¹³ and



PHILPOTT. *Sable a bend ermine.*

⁷⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 372.

⁷⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 2 Edw. IV, no. 15.

⁸⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. file 74, no. 25 (*Mich.* 4 Edw. IV).

⁸¹ *Inq. p.m.* 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 25.

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ *Recov. R. East.* 13 Eliz. rot. 1082.

⁸⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 20 Eliz.; *Add. Chart.* 25229. The premises did not at that time exceed £13 in yearly value.

⁸⁵ *Berry, County Gen. Hants*, 124.

⁸⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 & 24 Eliz. no. 26. For other dealings connected with this settlement see *ibid.* Mich. 31 & 32 Eliz.; Mich. 33 & 34 Eliz.; Hil. 44 Eliz.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* East. 3 Jas. I.

⁸⁸ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dvi, 137.

⁸⁹ Various settlements of the manor were made by the heirs of Charles Lysle after his death in 1818. See Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 26 Geo. III; Hants, Trin. 31 Geo. III; Trin. 56 Geo. III; Mich. 60 Geo. III.

⁹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 372.

⁹² Feet of F. Hants, file 36, no. 1 (*Trin.* 1 Hen. VII).

⁹³ This may have been the widow of John Bole, who had remarried.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* no. 11 (*Mich.* 9 Hen. VII).

⁹⁵ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 969, no. 1.

⁹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII. This appears to be a conveyance of the whole manor, but this is probably a mistake, as the next four records deal only with one half. It is very difficult to explain otherwise. The manor about this time acquired the name of Pennington Narvett, which up to then had been distinctive of the third manor (*vide infra*). Both of these had originally belonged to John Nervett.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* Div. Co. East. 36 Hen. VIII, no. 12.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* Mich. 37 Hen. VIII.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* Hants, East. 1 Eliz.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* Hil. 2 Eliz.

¹⁰¹ *Recov. R. East.* 16 Eliz. rot. 606.

¹⁰² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 38 Eliz.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* Mich. 41 & 42 Eliz. no. 15.

¹⁰⁴ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 44 Geo. III, m. 2; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 44 Geo. III.

¹⁰⁵ At the same time this distinguishing name was also sometimes applied to the other estates, that which had belonged to the Peverells being so termed in the 18th century (*Recov. R. Mich.* 15 Geo. III, rot. 412), that which had been re-granted to John de Acton being so termed in the 16th century (*vide supra*).

¹⁰⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 580.

¹⁰⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

¹⁰⁸ Feet of F. Hants, file 21, no. 6 (*East.* 1 Edw. III).

¹⁰⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

¹¹⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 10 Hen. IV, no. 46.

¹¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

¹¹² *Ibid.* 372. The other two were John Parell and William Lord Botreaux (*vide supra*).

¹¹³ *Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. III, no. 26. It was then worth £6 13s. 4d. yearly.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

from that date it followed the descent of Compton Wasseling¹¹⁴ (q.v.) until 1640, when Compton was sold to the Tichbornes. Pennington still remained with the Philpotts until it passed with South Baddesley¹¹⁵ (q.v.) to Henry Lord Arundell of Wardour. When South Baddesley was sold in 1841 Pennington was being mortgaged for the purpose of raising portions,¹¹⁶ and it subsequently passed to Giles Stibbert and Sophronia his wife, who in 1803, as has been stated, sold it, together with their other manor of Pennington, to George Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln. This conveyance also comprised two-thirds of an estate on Pennington Common called 'the Fourth manor of Pennington.'¹¹⁷

The manor of *KEYHAVEN* (Kyavene, Kyhavene, xiii-xvi cent.) originated in the estate held there and in Letton by the priory of Bath of the lords of Christchurch for half a knight's fee. As has been suggested above, this estate belonged to the prior in 1291, and was styled 'the manor of Milford.'¹¹⁸ The prior was one of the lords of Keyhaven in 1316,¹¹⁹ and continued to hold it till the Dissolution.¹²⁰ In 1545 Robert Grove was appointed bailiff,¹²¹ and the manor was soon after acquired by Edward Arnwood, who in 1564 conveyed it to Thomas Carew,¹²² in whose family it continued for a number of years. Thomas died in 1578 and was succeeded by his son Henry Carew,¹²³ who was in turn succeeded by his son Henry in the year 1614.¹²⁴ Three years later the latter settled the manor upon himself and his wife Dorothy in tail-male,¹²⁵ but in 1639, upon his conviction for recusancy, two thirds of the manor were forfeited to the king, who granted Brian Williams and Richard Bingham a twenty-one years' lease of them, if the recusancy should continue so long.¹²⁶ Henry Carew, however, died a few months later, and was succeeded by his son George.¹²⁷ It is probable that after the 17th century this manor of Keyhaven was merged in that of Keyhaven and Letton (*vide infra*) and is with it now the property of Col. William Cornwallis-West.

The manor of *KEYHAVEN* or *KEYHAVEN* and *LETTON* originated in an estate in Milford, Keyhaven and Letton, also held for half a knight's fee of the lords of Christchurch, which belonged from early times to the Bishop of Salisbury.¹²⁸ The property continued to belong to the bishopric until the beginning of the 16th century. In 1791 the bishop leased the manor to Sir John Hadley D'Oyley, bart., at a rent of £9 12s., and in 1802 Sir John purchased it for the sum of £2,205 18s.¹²⁹ He subsequently sold it to Mrs. Anna Maria Whitby, from whom it descended,

in the same way as did the manor of Milford Baddesley (q.v. *supra*), to Col. William Cornwallis-West, V.D., the present lord of the manor.

The estate of *YALDHURST* (Cildeest, xi cent.) was held in 1086 by Alvrice the Little. It then, owing to the encroachment of the king's forest, only consisted of 2 acres of meadow, but in the time of the Confessor, when held by Brixi, it had been assessed at 5 hides.¹³⁰

At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a water mill in Milford worth 30d.,¹³¹

and some later references to it are found. A mill-stream still exists in the village, but there is no mill.

There was in 1086 a mill at Efford, which was held by the keeper of the king's house there.¹³² There is still a mill at Efford, situated upon the Avon Water.

In addition to these two there was a water mill on Pennington Common, which was from early times held in undivided thirds by the three lords there.¹³³ The last record of it that has been found is in 1819.¹³⁴ There are now no mills at Pennington.

There seems to have been another water mill at Pennington belonging in 1578 to the manor which was then owned by the White family¹³⁵ (q.v. *supra*). This manor went to the Beconsawes and finally to the Lisles, and the mill passing with it was owned in 1819 by Susan March Phillips and Edward Hales Taylor.¹³⁶

In 1528 yet another mill in Pennington seems to have belonged to that manor, of which John Bartholomew in that year conveyed half to William Clement or Browne.¹³⁷ It followed the descent of the manor down to 1590,¹³⁸ but in 1803, when the manor belonged to Giles Stibbert, there was no mill there.¹³⁹ It is not improbable that the mill mentioned in the records was in fact only the undivided third of the mill on Pennington Common.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of chancel, nave, north and south chapels, transepts and aisles, a west tower with vestries on the north and south and a south porch.

It is a very fine and interesting building, wonderfully spacious and dignified considering its



SEE OF SALISBURY.
*Azure Our Lady with
the Child or.*

¹¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 407.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* iv, 617.

¹¹⁶ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. East.* 19 Geo. III, m. 86; *Mich.* 21 Geo. III, m. 92. The mortgage was transferred in 1788 (see *ibid.* *Trin.* 28 Geo. III, m. 321).

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.* *Mich.* 44 Geo. III, m. 2; *Feet of F. Hants*, *Mich.* 44 Geo. III.

¹¹⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 213.

¹¹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.* 328; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35; 10 Hen. IV, no. 54; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

¹²¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 677.

¹²² *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 5 Eliz.

¹²³ *Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, clxxix, 84; *Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil.* 11 Jas. I.

¹²⁴ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xlix, 220.

¹²⁵ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin.* 14 Jas. I; *Recov. R. East.* 18 Jas. I, rot. 17.

¹²⁶ *Pat. 14 Chas. I*, pt. xiv.

¹²⁷ *Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, dlxxiv, no. 69.

¹²⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 213; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35. It was here described as half a fee in Letton; *Inq. p.m.* 2 Hen. V, no. 39; *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 69.

¹²⁹ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil.* 43 Geo. III, m. 70.

¹³⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 514.

¹³¹ *Ibid.* i, 516; cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 490; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 19; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 204, no. 18; *Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, file 965, no. 9; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 39; *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 1 & 2 Eliz.; *Trin.* 15 Eliz.; *Hil.* 21 Eliz.; *East.* 39 Eliz.

¹³² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 516; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 21; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 204, no. 18 (3 Edw. III).

¹³³ See the manor of Pennington, *supra*; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 44 Geo. III, m. 2; recital there; *Feet of F. Hants*, file 21, no. 6 (East. 1 Edw. III); *Cal. Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d. (Rec. Com.)*, 391; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 452, no. 20. Here described as the New Mill; *Feet of F. Hants*, file 36, no. 1 (*Trin.* 1 Hen. VII).

¹³⁴ *Recov. Mich.* 60 Geo. III, rot. 334.

¹³⁵ *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 20 Eliz.

¹³⁶ *Recov. Mich.* 60 Geo. III, rot. 334.

¹³⁷ *Feet of F. Hants*, *Mich.* 20 Hen. VIII.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.* *Trin.* 28 Eliz.

¹³⁹ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 44 Geo. III, m. 2.



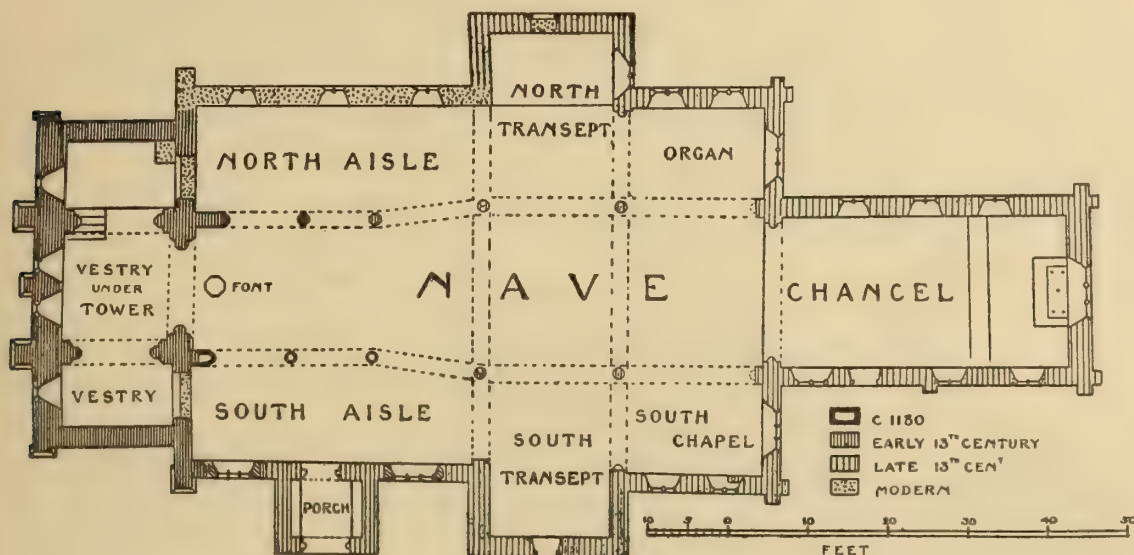
MILFORD CHURCH : UPPER PART OF SOUTH DOORWAY

comparatively small size, chiefly built of Binstead stone from the Isle of Wight, which as usual has stood well, so that the original details are for the most part in excellent preservation.

The earliest church from which the present structure developed was probably an early 12th-century aisleless church of chancel and nave, the extent of the latter being represented by that of the three western bays of the present nave. To this church, c. 1180, a south aisle was added, narrower than the present one. In the 13th century the church was more than trebled in size and brought to its present plan. All the work is not contemporary, the west tower and vestries seeming to have been begun before the work at the east, while the two western bays of the north arcade of the nave apparently are of the same date as the tower. This may have been begun about 1240 and the chancel chapels and transepts about 1260. The planning and construction of the chancel and transepts are admirable, the supports within the walls being reduced to a minimum, giving

Presumably nothing was to be gained by widening the old nave to equal the chancel and new eastern bays of the nave, and being of equal width with the lately built tower, its north and south walls were of use in abutting the arches opening to the north and south vestries. In any case it was left standing, though the aisles were widened. The south porch is probably of c. 1270, set over a contemporary doorway, and the late 12th-century north and south doorways of the nave were re-used in the new transepts. The arch from the south transept to the south aisle is also in part of 12th-century masonry, and doubtless formed part of the old nave.

The chancel is lighted on the east by a window of three uncusped lights with two cinquefoiled niches and a trefoiled circle in the head. There is no rebate for a frame, but this and all other 13th-century windows in the church have had glass grooves from the first. The rear arch is moulded and has shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Externally the east gable has moulded kneelers and pairs of angle but-



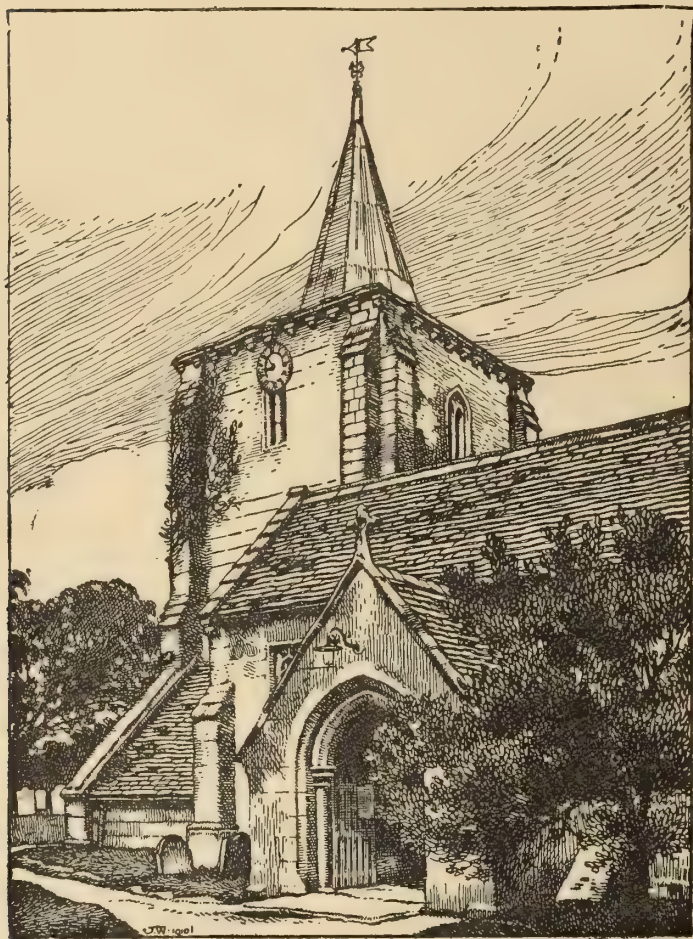
PLAN OF MILFORD CHURCH

the greatest possible area of floor space. The chancel is considerably wider than the old nave, and is about 35 ft. long, with a wide arch on very shallow responds at the west. Between this arch and the east end of the older nave, with which the west walls of the 13th-century transepts coincide, is a space about 35 ft. 4 in. by 19 ft. 2 in. of equal width with the chancel, divided into two equal bays by arcades, the first bay opening to north and south chapels and the second to the transepts. The transepts also open eastwards to the chapels and westwards to the aisles, with arches spanning each opening and springing from circular Purbeck marble columns at the four angles of the second bay. The thrusts of these arches are counteracted by tall pointed arches crossing the bay from north to south at east and west, completing the system of abutment required, so that from each of the four marble columns spring four arches all of different height and span, and all dying into a circular drum standing on the marble capital of the column. Those springing westwards to join the nave arcades are canted inwards to suit the narrower span of this part of the church.

trusses, and there are dwarf buttresses midway in the north and south walls. In the north wall are three windows of two uncusped lights with trefoiled circles in the head; the mullions and jambs are hollow chamfered, and the rear arches and their jambs also have hollow chamfers. In the south wall are two similar windows with renewed tracery, and a third at the south-west with a plain circle in the head and a wider splay, the rear arch being moulded with a fillet between two flattened keeled rolls, the outer of which is continued down the angles of the jambs. The south door between the second and third windows has a pointed head and continuous chamfer with modern stops and label in Roman cement. The chancel arch is high, two centred, and of two chamfered orders with slender engaged shafts, having moulded capitals and bases to the inner order, the outer being continuous. Set against its north-east face is a corbel for the rood-loft. The arches opening to the transepts and chapels are all of low pitch, of two chamfered orders with roll labels, springing from the four Purbeck marble columns with marble moulded capitals and

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

bases, already mentioned, and having small engaged shafts in the responds, which have been cut away below the capitals, except at the west of the north chapel. The arches crossing the nave in the second bay are of much steeper pitch and equal in height to the chancel arch, but have no labels. The north chapel, now containing the organ, has a three-light east window like that of the chancel, but with shafted mullions and jambs, as well as shafts to the rear arch, and the three circles in the head are all quatrefoiled. An external label and stops of Roman cement have been added. In the north wall are two two-light windows as in the side walls of the chancel, but with plain chamfered mullions and jambs and chamfered internal rear arches with moulded labels. Beneath



MILFORD CHURCH : THE TOWER AND SOUTH PORCH

the windows is a roll string. The south chapel corresponds to that on the north, except that its east window, which has been restored, has uncusped circles in the head. A quatrefoiled piscina drain is set in a recess in the sill of the south-east window, the roll string breaking round it. The walls over the transept arches do not run up to the roof, the ceilings of the transepts running through and uniting with that of the nave. The north transept has at the north-east a double lancet with wide splayed inner jambs and a recess below for an altar. In the north gable is a modern window of three lights in 13th-century style, and below it a blocked late 12th-century doorway,

doubtless from the old nave, having a round arch trefoiled with roll cusps and simple label and abaci. The south transept has a modern south window of three lights, and below it a second late 12th-century round-headed doorway with quirked abacus and flattened chamfered label; the work is clearly re-used, and doubtless comes from the old nave. West of the transepts are three bays of arcades, the east bay on each side being contemporary with the transepts and having an arch slanting inwards to the first columns of the narrower part of the nave. The slanting arch on the north side is pointed, of two chamfered orders and label, while that on the south is of one pointed chamfered order with chamfered label to adapt itself to the 12th-century arcade which it joins. The two remaining bays on the north are smaller but with similar arches springing from octagonal piers with 13th-century moulded capitals and bases of much poorer workmanship than the eastern part of the arcades.

The west respond has a capital to the inner order only, resting on a corbel, and on the inner wall face is a straight joint, perhaps marking the junction of the respond with older work. The remaining two bays of the south arcade have round arches of one square order with flattened, chamfered labels; the piers are round, with square, hollow-chamfered abaci, capitals with simple foliate or volute ornaments and moulded bases with leaf spurs at the angles.

The outer walls of the north aisle appear to be entirely modern and are pierced by two-light windows with trefoils over; the segmental arch of one chamfered order opening from the aisle into the transept is also partly rebuilt. The south aisle has a similar arch at the east with a re-used late 12th-century abacus in the south respond. In the south wall are two three-light square-headed windows considerably restored, originally of 15th-century date, and between them a pretty 13th-century south doorway with undercut and filleted roll mouldings, small engaged jamb shafts, a moulded label following the line of the arch and centring with a gabled label of the same section. In the head of the gable has been a carved spandrel, now mutilated. The south porch is

apparently contemporary and has an external arch of two chamfered orders, the inner resting on half-round shafts with moulded capitals and bases. At the west ends of both aisles are half-arches, now blocked, but formerly opening into the chambers on each side of the tower. Each of the chambers has a low pent roof of the original pitch as shown by the external weatherings, that on the north having at the eaves a few courses of stone slates. Each has a lancet in the west wall, that in the north chamber being modern, and both have the original ashlar copings at the west.

The tower is in two stages with clasping pairs of stepped ashlar-faced buttresses at the angles. It was



MILFORD CHURCH : INTERIOR LOOKING NORTH-EAST



MILFORD CHURCH : INTERIOR LOOKING EAST

evidently meant to be one stage higher. It is now finished with a low leaded spire and has a line of original corbels at the eaves, though not in the position they are meant to occupy. Those at the angles are partly buried in the unfinished buttresses.

The present belfry windows are each of two plain lancets under an inclosing arch, and in the west wall of the ground stage are two tall lancets divided by a buttress which ends below the second stage. Internally the tower opens by arches of two chamfered orders, with moulded strings at the springing, to the nave and north and south chambers; the ground stages of the tower and the south chamber are used as vestries. The roofs of the chancel, the east half of the nave, and the transepts are ceiled below with arched plaster ceilings divided into panels by slender moulded wooden ribs with carved bosses at the intersections, of 13th-century date. The roofs of the chapels and of the rest of the nave are modern. The altar table is of 17th-century date, with heavy carved legs. In the south-west vestry is a chest with rough carving 1727 N.B. The octagonal stone font is modern and stands at the west end of the nave.

On the south wall of the chancel is a wall monument to Jane daughter of William Jordan of Shawcombe, Isle of Wight, ob. 1649. Two cherubim support the inscription on a rectangular marble panel, and two above them hold a shield Azure crusilly fitchy a lion or with a chief gules. There are a number of white marble wall monuments of modern date in the chancel and transepts.

The bells are five in number by Thos. Mears, 1838.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1683 given by John Priaulx in 1684; a silver tray and loose cover undated; a silver secular dish, parcel gilt, of 18th-century date, given by Thomas Legh and Maud his wife in 1856; a silver chalice and paten and flagon in 1877.

The first book of registers is two volumes bound in one, part paper, part parchment; there are many gaps 1603 to 1620. It contains all entries 1594 to 1691. The second, in which the early sheets are loose and misplaced, has baptisms and burials 1692 to 1784 and marriages 1692 to 1753. The third has marriages 1754 to 1797, and the fourth baptisms and burials 1785 to 1812, and it also contains charities 1794 to 1809. There are also two volumes of churchwardens' accounts 1716 to 1796.

The church of *ST. MARK, PENNINGTON*, consisting of chancel, nave, transepts, a double bell-turret with one bell, and a porch on the north-east, is entirely modern, having been built in 1839. The plate is a chalice, two patens and a flagon, all of silver and modern.

The iron mission church of *ST. MARY* in Everton was built in 1896.

Milford Church was granted to *ADVOWSON* Christchurch Priory in about 1140 by Baldwin de Redvers, first Earl of

Devon, and Richard his son,¹⁴⁰ and their charter was confirmed on three subsequent occasions, by King Stephen in 1150,¹⁴¹ by Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Devon and Albemarle, towards the end of the 13th century, and by Edward II in 1313.¹⁴² The advowson and rectory remained the property of the priory down to the Dissolution. In 1552 the advowson was granted by the king to John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, in exchange for other property,¹⁴³ and this grant was confirmed six years later.¹⁴⁴ Before very long, however, it reverted to the Crown, and James I presented to the vicarage in 1617.¹⁴⁵ Nine years later it was granted to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford,¹⁴⁶ in whose hands it continued down to the year 1871,¹⁴⁷ when the advowson with two others was conveyed to the Bishop of Winchester in exchange for that of Crawley near Winchester. The bishop is still patron.

A few months before the priory of Christchurch was suppressed in 1539 a fifty years' lease of the rectorial tithes was granted to Richard Worsley; this he surrendered to the king in 1543 and was granted a new lease for twenty-one years at the rent of £15 3s. 4d.¹⁴⁸ The reversion was granted in 1552 to John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, at the same time that he received a grant of the advowson.¹⁴⁹ It had reverted to the Crown, however, by 1561, in which year a lease for twenty-one years from the determination of Worsley's lease at the same rent was granted to Thomas Carew, captain of Hurst Castle.¹⁵⁰ In the following year, however, upon the surrender of his lease by Richard Worsley, a lease of the rectory for the remaining year of his term and for a further term of twenty-one years was granted to John Stockman.¹⁵¹ Eight years later Thomas Carew's lease was confirmed, and the term extended to continue throughout the duration of his tenure of the office of captain of Hurst Castle; upon that ceasing, the rectory was to be held by Thomas Gorges, his prospective successor as captain, so long as he retained the post.¹⁵² In 1590 the rectory was granted to Arthur Swayne and Henry Best together with the priory manor of Milford Barnes¹⁵³ (q.v. *supra*). In 1606, however, it was granted to Sir Thomas Gorges, kt., at the fee-farm rent of £15 3s. 4d.,¹⁵⁴ and it belonged to him together with the manor at his death in 1610.¹⁵⁵ From that date its descent was for some years the same as that of the manor, the tithes being included in the sale to Edward Hopgood in 1638.¹⁵⁶ They belonged in 1834 to William Edward Tomline, who sold them in that year together with Pennington Manor (q.v. *supra*) to John Pulteney. They have been commuted for the annual sum of £92 and now belong to Mr. Keppel Pulteney, J.P. The vicarage of Pennington has been since its ordination in 1839 in the gift of the vicar of Milford.

There was a chantry chapel at Pennington, the earliest known record of which dates from 1285. The advowson of the chapel seems to have belonged

¹⁴⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 230.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.* 233.

¹⁴² *Ibid.* 230.

¹⁴³ *Pat.* 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv,

m. 6.

¹⁴⁵ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.), Sec. A, vol. v.

¹⁴⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, pp. 471, 578; *Pat.* 7 Chas. I, pt. vii.

¹⁴⁷ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.), Sec. A, vol. v; Sec. B, vol. vi; Sec. C, vol. ii, iii.

¹⁴⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), p. 556.

¹⁴⁹ *Pat.* 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 3 Eliz. pt. xiii, m. 29.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.* 4 Eliz. pt. iii.

¹⁵² *Ibid.* 12 Eliz. pt. iv, m. 15.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.* 32 Eliz. pt. xxiii, m. 9.

¹⁵⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 329;

Pat. 4 Jas. I, pt. xxiii, m. 23.

¹⁵⁵ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxv, 180.

¹⁵⁶ *Com. Pleas Recov. Hil.* 13 Chas. I, m. 6.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

to the three lords of Pennington, who no doubt made joint presentations. There are records at different dates of the ownership of each of these lords, that of Harry de Thistleden and of his successor Henry Peverell in 1285¹⁵⁷ and 1337¹⁵⁸ respectively, that of John Nervett and his successors the Philpotts in 1327,¹⁵⁹ 1485,¹⁶⁰ 1503¹⁶¹ and 1531,¹⁶² and that of

John Bole and his successors from 1486¹⁶³ to 1596.¹⁶⁴ The last-mentioned record of the chapel shows that it survived the confiscation of such foundations in 1547-8. The dedication was to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene.¹⁶⁵

There is a Baptist chapel, erected in 1816, in Milford and a Wesleyan chapel at Everton.

MILTON

Mildeltune (xi cent.); Muletune, la Muleton, Miletone (xiii cent.); Midelton (xiii-xviii cent.); Midleton (xiv-xviii cent.); Medylton (xv cent.); Melton (xvi cent.).

The parish of Milton lies upon the shores of Christchurch Bay, midway between Christchurch and Lymington. It contains 5,803 acres, of which 1,917½ are arable, 1,462 permanent grass, 701½ woods and plantations,¹ and 5 land covered with water. The south-western half of the parish lies upon the Bagshot and Bracklesham Beds, the north-western half upon the Hamstead, Bembridge, Osborne and Headon Series. Like the neighbouring parishes, it contains several disused gravel-pits, clay-pits and brick fields. Two miles of cliffs, 100 ft. in height, form the southern boundary of the parish; from here the land rises very gradually northwards until a height of 210 ft. is reached, close to Wootton Farm, in Little Wootton Inclosure, 4 miles from the coast. Walkford Brook, forming for more than 3 miles the western boundary of the parish, falls into the sea close to Naish Farm, through the chine known as Chewton Bunney. The Avon Water forms the north-eastern boundary of the parish and Danes Stream, which rises upon Bashley Common, the eastern.

In the north of the parish Broadley Inclosure, Wootton Copse Inclosure, Little Wootton Inclosure and part of Brownhill Inclosure belong to the southernmost fringe of the New Forest. In the village, which is about a mile from the sea, on the Christchurch and Lymington high road, is an old moat possibly marking the site of the mill.^{1a} East of the village is the hamlet of Barton, beautifully situated upon Barton Cliff. In the gravel beds topping the cliffs have been found numerous spear-heads and other weapons of the early Stone Age. In 1910 a pot of the late Celtic period was found on Barton Common.^{1b} Half a mile north-east of the village is New Milton, a modern extension, with a station upon the London and South Western main line to Bournemouth, and north of New Milton is the hamlet of Bashley, where are the Manor Farm, the residence of Major Brett, and Bashley Lodge. To the south-east is the hamlet of Ashley, including Ashley Clinton, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Henry Renebald Clinton, J.P., while in the north of the

parish is the hamlet of Wootton. To the west is Ossemsley Manor, the property and residence of Sir Alfred Cooper, with its fine wooded grounds, and Ossemsley Manor Farm.

Fernhill Manor House is mostly of early 18th-century date, and is planned in a single square wing. There are remains, however, of a house of 16th-century date, probably in the form of an H, the later building taking the place of the central block, and only a part, the present (and probably the original) kitchen, remaining.

Bashley Common was inclosed in 1817,² Fernhill and Walkford Commons in 1827,³ Ashley Great and Little Commons in 1862.⁴

Among place-names that occur are Walkeforde⁵ and La Gore,⁶ the modern Walkford and Gore Farm (xv cent.); Erthe Pitts, Perocke, West Place, Southayes, Libertyes and Pyckerett⁷ (xvi cent.).

In the time of Edward the Confessor *MANORS MILTON* was held by a certain Alwin in parage. In 1086 it belonged to Hugh de Port,⁸ and the overlordship remained in the Port family, being held by their descendants the St. Johns⁹ in the 14th century. However, in the 15th century it was evidently held of the Earls of Salisbury, being in 1477 held of the Duke of Clarence as of Christchurch Castle¹⁰ (q.v.), and in 1511 of the king as of his earldom of Salisbury.¹¹ From that date the overlordship seems to have lapsed.

The manor was held of Hugh de Port in 1086 by a certain William Orenet,¹² who is almost undoubtedly to be identified with the William de Chernet who was holding neighbouring lands in Hampshire of Hugh de Port.¹³ This William de Chernet was represented in 1166 by Hugh de Chernet, who held three fees, in which Milton was included, of Hugh de Port's heir.¹⁴ In the early 13th century John de Chernet was holding the manor as half a knight's fee,¹⁵ and from that date it followed the descent of South Charford (q.v.), in Fordingbridge Hundred, until the end of the 14th century, when this intermediate lordship presumably lapsed and the manor passed to the immediate holders.

Of these the first mentioned is Lucy de Limesey, who was holding Milton of John de Chernet in the early 13th century.¹⁶ Later in the century Henry

¹⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, file 13, no. 66 (Hil. 13 Edw. I).

¹⁵⁸ Ibid. file 23, no. 39.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid. file 21, no. 6 (East. 1 Edw. III).

¹⁶⁰ Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. III, no. 26.

¹⁶¹ Ibid. (Ser. 2), xvi, 100.

¹⁶² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 Hen. VIII.

¹⁶³ Ibid. file 36, no. 1 (Trin. 1 Hen. VII).

¹⁶⁴ Ibid. Trin. 38 Eliz.

¹⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. III, no. 26.

¹ Statistics from Ed. of Agric. (1905).

^{1a} According to Mr. Alexander Paris of

Barton House the pond, now partly filled up on the village side, suggests this. Further he considers that the stream from Gore running down the Bunney was formerly much larger than now.

^{1b} Information from Rev. J. E. Kelsall.

² Blue Bk. Incl. Awards. By award of 25 Aug. 1817 under Gen. Incl. Acts.

³ Ibid. By award of 16 Aug. 1827 made under Priv. Act 6 Geo. IV, cap. 67.

⁴ Ibid. By award of 27 Nov. 1862.

⁵ Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. IV, no. 54.

⁶ Pat. 23 Hen. VI, pt. ii, m. 3.

⁷ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clii, 168.

⁸ V.C.H. Hants, i, 509b.

⁹ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 230; Cal. Inq. p.m. 1-9 Edw. III, 185; Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III, no. 49; 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. IV, no. 71.

¹¹ Ibid. (Ser. 2), xxvi, 45. See under Christchurch Manor.

¹² V.C.H. Hants, i, 509b.

¹³ Ibid. 478b, 479a, 485b.

¹⁴ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 183; Red. Bk. of Exch. i, 208.

¹⁵ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 230.

¹⁶ Ibid.

de Thistleden and Thomas Chalcombe¹⁷ were, it seems, holding the manor jointly, but before the beginning of the 14th century Thomas Chalcombe was holding the whole manor and receiving grants of free warren, &c., in the same.¹⁸ John Chalcombe, successor of Thomas, died seised of the manor, 'formerly belonging to John de Limesey,' in 1330¹⁹; his widow received a quarter of the manor in dower,²⁰ but his heir was his brother Henry. Before 1346, probably by failure of heirs male to Henry Chalcombe, Milton had presumably been divided among three heiresses, doubtless his three daughters. Thus in 1346 John Champfleur (possibly a son of one of the heiresses), Edith Peverell and Margaret Grimstead held the manor.²¹ Before 1363, however, a settlement had evidently been made on the heirs of Edith Peverell, since in that year Sir Henry Peverell, kt., died seised of the whole manor, leaving a son and heir Thomas.²² The latter granted it in 1365 to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, kt.,²³ whose son John in 1428 held half a fee in Milton.²⁴ In 1475 the manor belonged to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, son of John, and was in that year settled upon Thomas Tyrrell, the grandson of the latter, in tail.²⁵ The grandfather died two years later,²⁶ and the grandson in the year 1510, being succeeded by his son Thomas,²⁷ whose son Sir Henry Tyrrell, kt., died possessed of the manor in 1589.²⁸ He was followed by his son Thomas, who died four years later, leaving a son John,²⁹ upon whom the manor devolved. He in 1595 sold it to Robert Odber of Hurn Court,³⁰ who, however, does not seem to have owned it at his death in 1614.³¹ In 1670 the manor belonged to William Bursey and William MacNeill,³² and in 1718 William Bursey together with his wife Anne suffered a recovery of it.³³ In 1790 it was conveyed by William Farr and Katherine Hicks, widow, to Jonathan Elford and Richard Fozard Mansfield.³⁴ In 1802 it belonged to John Bursey, from whom it passed in 1832, when his son John Bursey entered into possession and held the same until his death in 1852. He was succeeded by his daughter Frances Elizabeth Bursey and she in turn by her nieces, by whom the property was in November 1885 conveyed to trustees of the Dent family (then resident at 'Barton Court'). In 1892 the Milton Manor Farm was acquired by Mr. Thomas



TYRRELL. *Argent*
two chevrons azure in a
border engrailed gules.

John Jones, by whom it has since been sold to the Barton Court Estate Co. Ltd. It is now subdivided among numerous purchasers, and the whole character of the property changed.^{34a}

In 1570 William Juniper died possessed of an estate known as the manor of *MILTON* or *COPEHALL*, which he held of the queen as of the manor of East Greenwich. It was described as lately belonging to the monastery of Beaulieu,³⁵ but no record to this effect has at present been found.

The so-called manor of *BARTON* (Bermeton, xiv and xv cent.; Barmeton, xiv-xvi cent.; Barmhampton, xvii cent.).—An estate here was held of the lord of Christchurch for an eighth of a knight's fee in 1397³⁶ in Milton parish, but the first mention of a manor is in 1559, when John Dowce died possessed of it, then worth £4 yearly.³⁷ William Juniper acquired it soon after, and at his death it was described as the capital messuage or farm called Barmeton.³⁸ The next record of it that has been found is in 1654, when Richard Stephens, lord of Winkton Manor, owned the 'site of the manor' of Barton.³⁹ It remained in the Stephens family until the 18th century, when Richard Stephens in 1733 sold it to Thomas Le Marchant of the Inner Temple. The latter willed it to his son John le Marchant, but, the will not being properly attested, a confirmatory deed by the heir-at-law was granted in January 1769. In 1771 John Le Marchant of Guernsey conveyed 'the scite of the manor of Barton, etc.,' to Edward Dampier of Corfe Castle, in whose family it remained (the last holder having taken the name of Crossley) until 1903, when Mr. Alexander Paris of Barton House, the present owner, bought the site of the manor and the land known as 'Barton Common' from Mr. Crossley Dampier Crossley.^{39a} The Barton manor farm-house and lands, originally part of the estate, were sold in 1896 by Mr. Crossley Dampier Crossley to Mr. David Duncan, from whom the same have since passed into different hands.^{39b}

The manor of *FERNHILL* (Fernehelle, xi cent.; Farnhill, xiii-xv cent.; Farnhall, xv-xix cent.).—In 1086 Earl Roger of Shrewsbury held the third of a hide in Fernhill, and Nigel held it of him. It had been owned by one Godric in the reign of the Confessor.⁴⁰ The estate was afterwards acquired by the de Redvers, Earls of Devon, and about 1200 William sixth earl granted the manor of Fernhill to Richard de Fernhill to be held of Christchurch Manor by castle guard.⁴¹ In 1262 Richard de Fernhill, the successor of the original grantee, held the manor,⁴² which ten years later he conveyed to John de Fernhill to be held by the latter in tail, with

¹⁷ See *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328, 350.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 40.

¹⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 *Edw. III.*, 197.

²⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 55.

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

²² *Inq. p.m.* 36 *Edw. III.*, pt. ii,

no. 24.

²³ *Close*, 38 *Edw. III.*, m. 32, 38.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 350.

²⁵ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, C 1358.

²⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 16 *Edw. IV.*, no. 71.

²⁷ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xxvi, 45.

²⁸ *Ibid.* ccxvi, 85.

²⁹ *Ibid.* ccxxiii, 68.

³⁰ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 37 & 38 *Eliz.* m. 21.

³¹ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dccxxv, 91.

He owned the manor of Milton or Coped Hall, but this was another manor in the same parish (*vide infra*).

³² *Abstract of Claims on New Forest* (1776), claim no. 123.

³³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 3 *Geo. I.*; Trin. 4 *Geo. I.*; *Recov. R. Trin.* 4 *Geo. I.*, rot. 66.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 30 *Geo. III.*

^{34a} Ex inform. Mr. Alexander Paris of Barton House.

³⁵ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clii, 168; his wife Winifred was given a life estate in one-third of all his land. The manor comprised tenements called Erthe Pitts, Pecoche, West Place, Southayes, Liberties and Pyckerett.

³⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 20 *Ric. II.*, no. 32.

³⁷ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 30.

³⁸ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clii, 168. His wife Winifred was given a life estate in a third of his land, which subject thereto passed to his son William.

³⁹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 6 *Chas. II.*, rot. 277.

^{39a} Ex inform. Mr. Alexander Paris of Barton House.

^{39b} *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 512.

⁴¹ Deed penes Winchester College.

⁴² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, 173. Castle guard was still due in respect of it.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

remainder to Richard.⁴³ The manor was afterwards acquired by John Fromond, who died in 1420, having by his will directed his feoffees to convey it to the Warden and scholars of St. Mary's College, Winchester, the income derived to be devoted by them, among other things, towards supplying sixteen choristers in the college with proper clothing.⁴⁴ In 1431 the manor was held for a quarter of a knight's fee by Richard Seman, one of the feoffees, and John Hall,⁴⁵ while later in the same year it was held for half a knight's fee by Sir Maurice Berkeley, kt., one of the assignees of the original feoffees, and Sir John Hall, kt.⁴⁶ The will was duly carried out in the year 1445, and from that date up to the present time the manor has belonged to Winchester College. The tenure is copyhold for lives without power of renewal. No manorial courts have been held in recent years.

The so-called manor of *BASHLEY* or *BATCHLEY* (Baillocheslei, xi cent.; Baillocusleia, xii cent.; Baylekeslegh, Ballokeshulle, xiii cent.; Bayllokeslee, Baillakesley, Badeslo, xiv cent.; Baggessley, xv cent.; Baldoxley, Balloxley, xvi cent.; Ballexley, xvii cent.; Balleoxley, xix cent.) was in the time of the Conqueror held in chief by Alsi the priest, who had also held it of the Confessor⁴⁷; soon afterwards it was acquired by Christchurch Priory.⁴⁸ In 1262 William Boscher had held land there of Christchurch Manor, for which he owed castle ward at Christchurch,⁴⁹ and in 1315 Robert Boscher died possessed of Bashley Manor.⁵⁰ His son William being then an infant of five, the lands were ordered to be delivered to his widow Agnes.⁵¹ This estate⁵² is probably represented at the present day by Bashley Manor Farm, which is now owned by Major Brett, whose ancestor James Brett was holding the same in 1829.⁵³ The priory still owned part of the original estate in 1384, when it received a grant of free warren there.⁵⁴ This land seems to have been absorbed into their manor of Somerford (q.v. *supra*); it is included in an extent of the manor in 1628,⁵⁵ and sixty years later there is mention of a copse at Bashley belonging to the manor.⁵⁶

The so-called manor of *OSSEMSLEY* (Oselei, xi cent.; Osmondesle, xiv cent.; Osmondley, xviii cent.; Ossamsley, Ossolei, Ossolie, xix cent.) was derived from two estates held there in 1086 by Earl Roger of Shrewsbury, one of which was held of him by Nigel and the other by Fulcuin. In the time of the Confessor Salide had held the

former and Godwine the latter. By 1086, however, the whole of both estates, except 1 acre of meadow in the former and 2 acres of meadow in the latter, had been absorbed into the king's forest.⁵⁷ In 1670 Thomas Stevens was 'seised' in fee of an ancient messuage called 'Osmondsley' with 172 acres there and in Milton, together with 180 acres of unclosed furze and heath called Eastfield.⁵⁸ It was probably this estate, then described as a manor, which his successor Thomas Stevens conveyed to John Jeanes, jun., in 1740.⁵⁹ In 1808 the estate belonged, together with the site of the manor-house, to Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, bart.⁶⁰ In 1820 it was conveyed by William Boothby and Fanny his wife to Thomas Carr.⁶¹

The so-called manor of *NAISH* (Ashe, xiv cent.; Aisshe, Aishe, xvi cent.) and *SOUTH CHEWTON* (Chyveton, xiv cent.; Chewghton, Southchuton, Shopton, Choppeton, xvi cent.; Southcheveton, xvi and xvii cent.) belonged to Christchurch Priory at the time of the Dissolution.⁶²

In the 13th century Walter Noht granted a tenement in Milton to the priory of Breamore.⁶³ About the same time Nicholas son of Robert of Breamore granted the canons there a rent service and tenement in Milton.⁶⁴

The Bishop of Salisbury held half a knight's fee at Bashley and Everton (in Milford parish) in 1346.⁶⁵ It was still in the hands of the bishop in the year 1428,⁶⁶ but no further record of it has been found.

In the year 1330 there was a windmill here belonging to John de Chalcombe, lord of the manor,⁶⁷ and in 1086 half a mill belonged to the estate at Bashley held by Alsi.⁶⁸ There was also a mill belonging to Fernhill Manor situated close by the manor-house, but this no longer exists.

In 1304 Thomas Chalcombe received a grant of free warren in his manor of Milton, together with a weekly market to be held there on Tuesdays and an annual fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Mary Magdalene.⁶⁹ This was confirmed in 1318, when the market-day was changed to Thursday.⁷⁰

The church of *ST. MARY MAG-CHURCH DALENE* consists of a chancel with vestry, a nave and a western tower. It was rebuilt in 1832 except the tower, which is of early 17th-century date. The chancel, nave and vestry are of brick. The tower is built of ashlar, and is of two stages with an embattled and pinnacled

⁴³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III, no. 649. It then comprised about 200 acres in Fernhill and Winkton. In 1395 Alice wife of Sir Thomas West, kt., died owning half the manor, but, as has been suggested (*vide* the manor of Fernhills Court *supra*, under Christchurch), this more probably gave rise to the manor, so-called, of Fernhills Court, the other moiety continuing to be held as the manor of Fernhill.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, p. 367; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 450, no. 16.
⁴⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 372.
⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 373. Sir John Hall was not one of the feoffees or their assignees, and his estate was probably what afterwards became the manor of Fernhills Court.
⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 476.
⁴⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304. The property was described in the charter as

'the tenement which Alsy held' in Bashley.

⁴⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 47 Hen. III, no. 32.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. II, 277. It was held of the king in chief, of Christchurch Manor, for 1 lb. pepper and suit of court.

⁵¹ *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 182.

⁵² The ministers' accounts taken at the time of the Suppression mention only the rectory (annual value £2 16s.) as belonging to the priory.

⁵³ See *Recov. R. Mich.* 10 Geo. IV, rot. 150.

⁵⁴ *Chart. R.* 7 & 8 Ric. II, m. 5, no. 6.

⁵⁵ *Pat.* 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxv. Grant to Edward Ditchfield and others of the manor. It was worth, with land at North Chewton and other land called Court Land, £2 15s. 4d.

⁵⁶ *Com. Pleas Recov. R.* 3 & 4 Jas. II, m. 5.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 511.

⁵⁸ *Abstract of Claims on New Forest* (1776), claim no. 75.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 & 14 Geo. II.

⁶⁰ *Recov. R. Mich.* 49 Geo. III, rot. 453.

⁶¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Geo. IV.

⁶² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 306. Probably the estate had been included in the grant by the de Redvers family of the manor of Somerford (q.v. *supra*), one confirmation of which spoke of the manor 'with its hamlets.'

⁶³ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 2641.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* B 2637.

⁶⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 349.

⁶⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 83.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 476.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 40.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 407.

parapet. The lower stage serves as an entrance porch. The seatings, fittings, &c., are all modern.

At the west of the nave is a plain gallery, and over it in the walls of the tower is a small carving of a conventionalized tree, on either side of which appears the inscription :—

9-5 || John Blake, William Meservis, Church-wardens.

In the ground stage of the tower is a well-designed monument of grey marble, taken from the old church, to Thomas White, 1720, son of Ignatius White of Fiddleford (co. Dorset). This was erected by his widow Frances (Wyndham). It consists of a niche hung with curtains, which are drawn back, showing a three-quarter length marble statue of a man in a periwig and armour of a fanciful nature and with a vizored helm at his side. In his hands he holds a rapier with a wavy blade like a Malay kris, with a bowl hilt and a plain guard. Over the niche is a correctly proportioned composite entablature with a curved cornice, detached columns, flat pilasters, &c., the whole supported on enriched consoles and surmounted by urns, a shield of arms and festoons of flowers and fruits. The arms are: Azure three crosslets bendwise or impaling Azure a chevron between three lions' heads razed or. Chained to the monument is a real rapier like that carved in the marble, with its hilt inlaid with silver. The blade is stamped with three armed heads.

The tower contains two bells marked 1593 W.I. I R. R.W. R.M.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten cover,

paten flagon and alms-plate, all of 1726 and all inscribed 'Frances White, widow, 2nd of April, 1727.'

The first book of the registers contains all entries from 1695 to 1739, and a transcript of those from 1654 to 1691, with a few gaps. The second contains all entries between 1740 and 1812 except marriages, which run to 1753 and are continued separately in two books from 1754 to 1790 and from 1791 to 1812.

Milton was until 1867 a chapel *ADVOWSON* to Milford Church (q.v.), and as such belonged to Christchurch Priory.

After the Dissolution it was served by curates in charge, who were appointed by the vicar of Milford. This continued down to 1867,⁷¹ when Milton was constituted a distinct rectory in the patronage of the vicar of Milford. The tithes of Milton were in about 1630 settled by Henry Hastings upon his wife Anne as jointure. The Hastings family continued to hold the rectory till 1702.⁷² In 1768 Elizabeth Smith, Caleb Preston and Anne his wife and Mary Smith conveyed one-fourth of it to Caleb Smith.⁷³

The rectory of Bashley, which belonged to Christchurch Priory, was granted in 1550 to George Mill.⁷⁴

The present impropiators of the great tithes are Col. Clinton, Mr. Jesse Adnitt and Mr. John Appleby.

There is a Baptist chapel, erected in 1864, in the hamlet of Bashley; another, erected in 1898, in the hamlet of Ashley; and a Primitive Methodist chapel in the hamlet of Wootton.

SOPLEY

Sopelie (xi cent.); Shoppele (xiii cent.); Soppelee (xiii and xiv cent.); Soppesle Sypley (xiv cent.); Shopley (xvi cent.).

The parish of Sopley, which lies to the north of Christchurch, contains 4,778 acres, of which 1,836½ are arable, 1,193½ permanent grass, 165 woods and plantations,¹ and 76 are land covered with water. It lies almost entirely upon the Bagshot and Bracklesham Beds, but the extreme north-east corner is upon the Hamstead, Bembridge, Osborne and Headon Series, while a belt of alluvium marks the course of the River Avon. There are several gravel-pits, for the most part disused, scattered throughout the parish; two clay-pits and two brick-kilns, all disused, and a sand-pit on Avon Common. The low-lying parish slopes gradually towards the north-east, reaching a height of 249 ft. above the ordnance datum upon Shirley Common, where are two tumuli and the site of a third.

The Avon flows southwards in a devious course across the western part of the parish. The Sopley mill stream leaves the Avon at a point called 'Wild Weirs' and rejoins it south of the mill and church.

The village lies in the extreme south of the parish upon the main road from Christchurch to Ringwood, which follows the Avon on its east bank. The church,

school and the corn mill stand close together off the road upon the river bank. From the centre of the village Derrit Lane runs north-east past Sopley and Clapcott's Farms, parallel to the south boundary to Bransgore and Shirley. A mile from the village on this lane are the remains of a tumulus said to mark the site of a conflict between the Saxons and Danes. North of the village is the cemetery, of 1 acre, formed in 1881. The hamlet of Ripley, also north of the village, has a school, a Congregational chapel, two farms and the remains of a chapel. On Whitefield Hill, still further north, is a windmill used for pumping. The straggling hamlet of Avon, where are Avon Farm, London Farm and Avon Tyrrell Farm, lies to the west on the east bank of the River Avon. Here is a ford across the river known as Tyrell's Ford, which, according to legend, marks the spot where Sir Walter Tyrell crossed when escaping after the shooting of William Rufus.² Avon Tyrell Cottage in the extreme north-west of the parish is the property of Lady Eveline Manners.

Sopley Park, the property and residence of Mr. John Kemp-Welch, J.P., lies close to the village, the grounds abutting upon the main road. The parish boundary runs south-west right through the park, the larger part of which is in the parish of Christchurch East.

⁷¹ Gorton, *Topog. Dict. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland*; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.), Ser. C, vol. iii.

⁷² *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2380; Recov.

R. Trin. 22 Chas. II, rot. 26; Recov. R. Mich. 1 Anne, rot. 100.

⁷³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 8 Geo. III.

⁷⁴ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v, m. 10.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² The legend is improbable. The name is almost certainly derived from a 14th-century holder of the manor.

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Hurn station, on the branch line of the London and South Western railway from Ringwood to Christchurch, is in this parish, the line running southwards close to the west boundary.

Avon Hills and Avon were inclosed under award of 24 February 1869. The award comprised as well Shirley and Upper Shirley, Little Common and Bransgore.³

The ecclesiastical parish of Bransgore was formed in 1874, partly out of this parish and partly out of that of Christchurch.

The following place-names occur: Knottingslee (xv cent.)⁴; Browne's Voyde Place,⁵ and Pithouse,⁶ the modern Pithouse Farm (xvi cent.).

The manor of *SOPLEY*, which before *MANORS* the Conquest had been held by one Edric,⁷ belonged in 1086 to William son of Stur, but by that time 4 hides of the manor and

Robert,¹² on whose death in 1297 the manor passed to his fourth sister Joan wife of Theobald Butler (le Botiller).¹³ About ten years previously an estate in Sopley had been acquired by Henry le Moyne from John de Bockhampton.¹⁴ This was held by him as a separate manor, and from this time records are found of two distinct manors of Sopley, often referred to as two moieties of one manor each held as a quarter of a knight's fee. Joan Butler died in 1303, and the manor she held passed to her son Edward,¹⁵ who owned it in 1316.¹⁶ He died five years later, being succeeded by his son James afterwards first Earl of Ormonde; the latter died in 1337, leaving a widow Eleanor and a son James, a minor.¹⁷ Eleanor married Thomas Lord Dagworth,¹⁸ to whom the manor belonged in her right in 1346.¹⁹ It subsequently passed to the heir James the second Earl of Ormonde, who dying in 1382 was succeeded by his son James



SOPLEY CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH

all the woodland had been absorbed into the New Forest.⁸ In 1263 John de Bockhampton held one knight's fee in Sopley of Baldwin Earl of Devon, lord of Christchurch, of whom Roger de Stanton also held one knight's fee there and in Stanton.⁹ The manor was held of the lords of Christchurch Manor¹⁰ (q.v.).

John son of John owned the manor at his death in 1276, having been enfeoffed by Alice Cotel, widow of Hugh de Bunster¹¹; he was succeeded by his brother

the third earl,²⁰ who owned it at his death in 1405.²¹ His son James possessed it in 1428,²² and it was still in the family in 1503, when the third son of the latter, Thomas the seventh earl, held it.²³ At his death in 1515 the manor passed to his daughter Lady Anne St. Leger, who dying in 1533 was succeeded by her son Sir George St. Leger.²⁴ He, or his son John, sold it, for in 1575 Sir John Berkeley, kt., appears to have owned it together with the second moiety

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V, no. 29a.

⁵ *Ct. of Req. bdle.* 115, no. 1.

⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2) g. 340.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 498.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 173.

¹⁰ *Ibid. Edw. I*, 96; *Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. I, no. 50; 31 Edw. I, no. 32; 12 Edw. III, no. 43; 20 Ric. II, no. 35; 2 Hen. V,

no. 39; 7 Hen. V, no. 49; 2 Edw. IV, no. 18; 17 Edw. IV, no. 55; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 3; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 984, no. 1.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 96.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. I, no. 50; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 248.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1279-88, p. 487.

¹⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 31 Edw. I, no. 32.

¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

¹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 12 Edw. II, no. 43.

¹⁸ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage.*

¹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

²⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Ric. II, no. 15. The estate was here called 'half the manor of Sopley.'

²¹ *Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. V, no. 49.

²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 350, 371.

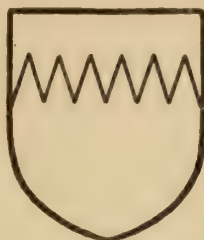
²³ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, C 3157.

²⁴ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 984, no. 1.

which Sir Henry le Moyne had acquired in the later half of the 13th century. The history of that moiety had meanwhile been as follows.

It belonged in 1316²⁵ to Joan widow of Sir Henry le Moyne and in 1346 to Robert Selyman,²⁶ but passed to Sir Henry le Moyne, grandson of the first Sir Henry. He died in 1376, having settled the manor upon his sons Henry and William, who were given successive life estates with entailed remainder to his son John.²⁷ William owned it in 1397,²⁸ and it was still in his possession in 1414.²⁹ On his death it passed to his nephew John, who owned it in 1428.³⁰ He died soon after and was followed by his daughter Elizabeth, whose husband William Stourton owned the manor in 1431.³¹ From this date Sopley followed the descent of the Abarowe estate in Ibsley (q.v.) until it was sold in 1544 to Sir William Berkeley, kt.³²; he was succeeded in 1551 by his son Sir John Berkeley,³³ who, as has been seen, became the owner of the other manor also. From that time the two moieties were held together as one manor, and followed the same descent. In 1575 Sir John conveyed the manor to William Waller,³⁴ who sold it in 1603 to his brother John Waller.³⁵ The latter died in 1619, having shortly before settled the manor upon his niece Susan, one of the two daughters of his brother William and her husband Sir Richard Tichborne, kt.,³⁶ and their son Sir Henry Tichborne owned the manor in 1689.³⁷ About 1725 Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne sold the manor to James Willis, on whose death in 1753 it passed to his son John Willis of Ringwood. The latter dying in 1779 willed it to his nephew John Compton, from whom it passed like Minstead (q.v.) to its present owner, Mr. Henry Francis Compton.^{37a} The reputed manor-house was standing about fifty years ago on the low ground south of the mound on which the church stands.

The manor of *NORTHAVON* or *AVON TYRRELL* (Avere, xi cent.; Havenes, xiii cent.; Northavene, xiii and xiv cent.; Avene, xiii-xvi cent.; Advent Tyrrells, xvi cent.; Avent Terrell,



BUTLER, Earl of Ormonde. Or a chief indented azure.

xvii and xviii cent.). In 1086 there were two estates in Avon, the one being held by William de Anslevile of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury,³⁸ and the other being held by three tenants, William, Ralph and another, of Hugh de Port.³⁹ In the time of Edward the Confessor both estates had been held of the king, the former by one Chetel,⁴⁰ and the latter by three freemen.⁴¹ Out of these estates two chief manors were evolved, those of Avon Tyrrell and Southavon (q.v. *infra*).

In about 1240 Roger de Langford held of the king in Avon land worth 100s. for the serjeanty of providing one armed horseman to serve in England for forty days⁴²; part of it was rented from him by one Robert Passelewe.⁴³ In 1243 this land, described as 1 carucate in Northavon, was conveyed by Roger to Agnes Peverell,⁴⁴ and thirteen years later it was confirmed to her by Walter de Langford, heir of Roger.⁴⁵ The estate continued in the hands of the Peverells, and in 1305 Henry de Thistleden was granted the custody of the lands which Henry Peverell deceased had held in Northavon during the minority of his heirs.⁴⁶ In 1316 William Peverell was returned as one of the lords of Avon,⁴⁷ and when he died in 1337 he owned the manor of Avon, which he held of the king in chief⁴⁸ by payment of 100s. yearly.⁴⁹ He was succeeded by his son Henry.⁵⁰ In the meantime the other estate in Avon Tyrrell, known as Southavon, but to be distinguished from the manor proper of Southavon (*vide infra*), had also descended, like Milton (q.v.), to this Henry Peverell. It now became merged in Northavon, and subsequently Avon Tyrrell manor, which descended with Milton (q.v.) until 1595, when the latter was sold by the Tyrrell family. Avon Tyrrell was sold by John Tyrrell seven years later to Bennett Wynchecombe and Giles Tooker,⁵¹ from whom it was acquired by John Webb. The latter was convicted for recusancy in 1635 and two thirds of Avon Tyrrell were forfeited to the king, who, however, granted Webb a lease of the forfeited portion during the continuance of his recusancy.⁵² The manor at that time was worth £10 yearly.⁵³ In 1656 there was a settlement of the manor by John Webb, who had been created a baronet in 1644, and his son John,⁵⁴ and there were further resettlements in the years 1691,⁵⁵ 1723,⁵⁶ 1767⁵⁷ and 1772.⁵⁸ In 1772, after his family had owned the manor for 150 years, Sir John Webb, the fifth baronet, sold it to

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 328. Sir Henry's son was Robert le Moyne, and this may be a mistake for that name; or perhaps Robert Selyman was Joan's second husband.

²⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III (1st nos.), pt. ii, no. 16.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 2 Hen. V, no. 39.

³⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 350.

³¹ *Ibid.* 371.

³² *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil.* 35 Hen. VIII, m. 6. The manor was then worth £10 12s. 11d. yearly, and the price paid was £213 11s. 8d. (Feet of F. Hants, East. 36 Hen. VIII).

³³ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xciv, 56. At Sir William's death the estate was called 'half the manor of Sopley.'

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Eliz. William Waller was dealing with the manor probably for purposes of settlement in 1576 (*Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 17

Eliz. m. 36) and in 1592 John Berkeley son of Sir John was quitclaiming any possible right in the same (Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Eliz.).

³⁵ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. East.* 1 Jas. I, m. 15.

³⁶ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lix, 74.

³⁷ *Recov. R. Hil.* 1 Will. and Mary, rot. 113.

^{37a} *Ex inform.* Mr. John H. Sampson, agent to Mr. Compton.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 477.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 484.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 477.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 484.

⁴² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 237b.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, 27 Hen. III, no. 284. The conveyance included the homage of freemen and villeins, wards, reliefs, escheats, &c. Aubrey, the widow of Walter de Langford, had dower in some part of it at that time.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 40 Hen. III, no. 436.

⁴⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 140. On payment of the sum of £43 6s. 8d.

⁴⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

⁴⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 43.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 575; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 104.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 43 Eliz.

⁵² *Pat. 10 Chas. I*, pt. i.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ *Recov. R. Trin.* 1656, rot. 15.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* Hil. 3 Will. and Mary, rot. 40; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 3 Will. and Mary.

⁵⁶ *Recov. R. East.* 9 Geo. I, rot. 33.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* Trin. 7 Geo. III, rot. 391.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* East. 12 Geo. III, rot. 262; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 12 Geo. III, m. 95.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Edward Buckley Batson and Stanlake Batson.⁶⁹ At the death of the latter it passed to his sister Anne, who had in 1778 married Henry Fane, second son of the



WEBB. *Gules a cross between four falcons or.*



FANE. *Azure three gauntlets or.*

eighth Earl of Westmorland. She died in 1802, and the manor went to her second son, the Rev. Edward Fane, whose granddaughter, Miss Eveline Harriet Hamlyn-Fane, owns it at the present time.

The manor of *SOUTHAVON*⁶⁰ (Avene, xiii-xvii cent.; Suthavene, xv and xvi cent.) originated in an estate owned by Roger de Melbury in 1316,⁶¹ and by his son William in 1346 for half a knight's fee.⁶² It was, no doubt, included in the estate which in the following year William held in Avon, Ibsley and Gorley of Edmund de St. John for a knight's fee.⁶³ From this date the manor followed the descent of Roger de Melbury's estate in Ibsley (q.v.) until after 1551, when Sir John Berkeley conveyed it with Sopley (q.v.) to William Waller. It passed, like Sopley, to Susan wife of Sir Richard Tichborne, and there was a settlement of the manor by Sir Richard and his wife in 1624.⁶⁴ He adopted the Royalist cause, and in 1650 his wife was ordered to give security for the rents of the manor, which if she refused was to be seized. Sir Henry Tichborne, however, Sir Richard's son, appealed, and Parliament, finding no sufficient proof of sequestration, discharged the estate in 1654.⁶⁵ Sir Henry and his son resettled the manor in 1689,⁶⁶ and in 1725 the latter conveyed it as the manor of Avon Chamberlain to Thomas Bernard.⁶⁷ No further record of the manor has been found.

The greater part of the estate of *RIPLEY* (Riple, xi cent.; Ruppelle, xiii and xiv cent.; Ruple, xv cent.) was held in 1086 by Ulviet the huntsman, who had held it previously of King Edward.⁶⁸ A little land there, gelded at half a hide, was in 1086 held by Hugh de Port, and of him by one Hugh. It had been held by one Wislac in the time of King Edward.⁶⁹

Ripley never became a manor, being absorbed into those of Sopley and Avon.

The priory of Breamore owned some property in Sopley at the time of the Dissolution.⁷⁰ In 1544 this property—messuages called Luce Hays and Scottes Place and a cottage, together with a rent of 4s. 11d. from a messuage in Christchurch parish called Pytthouse,⁷¹ which rent appertained to Luce Hays—was granted by the king to John and George Mill.⁷² A year later they had leave to alienate the premises to John Edmonds of Sopley.⁷³

There was a mill in Sopley in 1086 which paid a yearly rent of 10s. and 875 eels.⁷⁴ It seems to have been subsequently held in equal shares by the two owners of Sopley Manor⁷⁵ (q.v.). The conveyance by John Berkeley, grandson of Sir William, of the manor of Southavon and Sopley made to John Seede in 1592 included four water mills there,⁷⁶ but in 1687, when the manors belonged to Sir Henry Tichborne, bart., there were only two mills there.⁷⁷ The present mill stands in the village upon the left bank of the Avon.

There was also in early times a mill belonging to the manor of Avon Tyrrell.⁷⁸

The church of *ST. MICHAEL AND CHURCH ALL ANGELS* consists of chancel, nave, with north and south transepts and aisles, west tower over the west bay of the nave, and north porch. The walls are of ironstone rubble with dressings of Isle of Wight stone. The site is picturesque, on a knoll overlooking the Avon, which runs close by on the west. The original nave was probably very small, occupying the space between the present tower and the transept arches, and having a small chancel within the lines of the east end of the present nave. In the 13th century the church was greatly enlarged, a new chancel equal in width to the nave being built to the east of the old chancel, and large transepts thrown out on the north and south. Late in the 14th century the nave was completely rebuilt, with a tower over its west bay, and at the east larger arches opening to the transepts. The west tower has evidently lost part of its original height, and having been very lightly built on account of its position near the edge of the steep slope to the Avon has been strengthened in modern times with brick piers set in its north and east arches.

The east window of the chancel is a 15th-century insertion of three lights, restored. In the north wall is a locker and a small 13th-century lancet with chamfered rear arch, set about midway; to the west of it is a late 15th-century square-headed window of

⁶⁹ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 12 Geo. III, m. 107.

⁶⁰ See the manor of Avon Tyrrell *supra* for Domesday entries.

⁶¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316. ⁶² *Ibid.* 328.

⁶³ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 21 Jas. I.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2531.

⁶⁶ Recov. R. Hil. 1 Will. and Mary, rot. 113.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Geo. I.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* In 1285 Benedict de la Lade owned land in Southavon 'Suthrippel' and 'Northrippel,' which was taken into the king's hands for his default against John of Avon and Joan his wife (*Cal. Close*, 1279-88 [Rec. Com.], 371). In the same year

Walter Bele restored to William Lewyn and Maud his wife an estate here which Thomas Bele his father had held (*Plac. Abbrev.* p. 209). The Bele family still held an estate here in 1347, when it was acquired by John Fitz Elys and his wife Christina (Feet of F. Hants, file 25, no. 7). It again reverted to the Beles, by whom it was conveyed in 1391 to John Knottingle and his wife for life (*ibid.* file 29, no. 11). When Eleanor, widow of Walter Tyrrell, died in 1422 she owned in addition to the manor of Avon Tyrrell an estate here called 'Knottingslee' (Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. V, no. 29a; see also Feet of F. Hants, files 21, no. 46; 29, no. 38; 31, no. 5).

⁷⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 329.

⁷¹ Pithouse Farm is in Sopley parish, and this description appears to have been a mistake.

⁷² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), g. 340 (43).

⁷³ *Ibid.* xx (2), g. 1068 (52).

⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 498.

⁷⁵ Inq. p.m. 26 Edw. I, no. 75; 31 Edw. I, no. 32; Feet of F. Div. Co. file 26, no. 326 (Trin. 34 Edw. I); Inq. a.q.d. file 155, no. 7; Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 43; (Ser. 2), xciv, 56.

⁷⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Eliz.

⁷⁷ Recov. R. Hil. 1 Will. and Mary, rot. 113.

⁷⁸ Cf. Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. III; Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. V, no. 29a; 16 Edw. IV, no. 71.

three cinquefoiled lights, its tracery partly restored. In the south wall are a 13th-century lancet, somewhat further eastward than the other, a plain priest's doorway, and a 15th-century window like that in the north wall. At the south-west is a small pointed low-side window with external rebate fitted with a modern shutter and grating; a squint from the south transept cuts into the west splay of this window. The chancel arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with half-octagonal responds, moulded capitals and bases of early 14th-century date; it has been much restored. On the nave side the outer order is painted with a line of leaves, and above the arch the whole wall is covered with a modern crucifixion, now much faded.

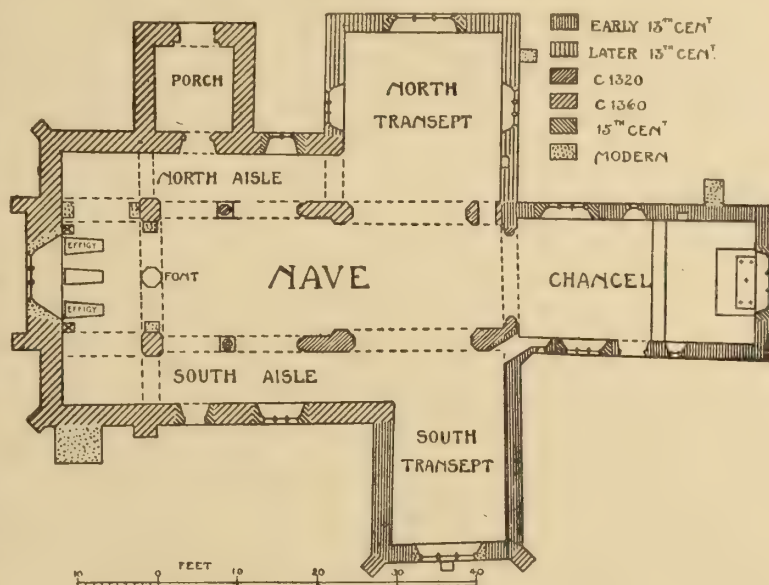
The rood-loft entrance remains at the north-east of the nave, and there are corbels on each side to carry the loft. A large two-centred arch of two continuous wave-moulded orders with broach stops at the base opens into the north transept, and belongs to the late 14th-century rebuilding of the nave. In the east wall of the transept is a pointed piscina recess of late 13th-century date, with a label formed by a string course which passes round the transept, and a window of three grouped trefoiled lancets, apparently original, though re-cut and repaired. In the reveal are two corbel heads shaped for their position on the splay, and meant to carry images, while below the window the string is cut away for the reredos of the transept altar. In the north wall is a three-light window with 15th-century jambs and modern tracery, and above it, showing only externally, is an arched recess with the date 1676, evidently the record of a late repair. In the west wall is a triple lancet with modern tracery but old reveal and chamfered rear arch. An arch identical with that on the north opens into the south transept, which, however, is narrower than the span of the arch, the latter being made to balance the arch on the north side of the nave. In the south wall of the transept is a modern four-light window, the only one in the transept. West of the transept arches the nave has arcades of two bays on each side, with arches of two chamfered orders and octagonal piers with moulded capitals, coeval with the transept arches, and unusually slender and high. The tower, standing on three open arches, forms as it were a third bay of the arcade, now encumbered with brick piers and the wood framing carrying the belfry; the west window is of four lights with wooden tracery in 15th-century style, set in a thick wall.

The aisles are narrow, and lighted only by a single window in each towards the east, that in the north aisle being of two modern lights under a square head with old splays, and that in the south aisle of three lights.

The north door is plain, and with the porch

appears to be contemporary with the aisle, while the south door is of 15th-century date, with a continuous hollow chamfer. Both aisles are spanned by arches of two chamfered orders with moulded corbel capitals abutting the east arch of the tower. Externally the tower rises but little above the roofs, and is finished with a low spire, the upper stage having evidently been altered, as it has only an unblocked belfry light of late date. The font, probably of the late 14th century, has a plain octagonal bowl, stem and base, which have been re-tooled, and stands under the east arch of the tower.

The chancel has a coved plaster ceiling, and the nave roof is modern, with corbels of which some are old, two of them being angels playing musical instruments. In the chancel is a richly-carved chair-back dated 1604, with a small shield, two swords in saltire between four fleurs de lis. The pulpit has strap-work carving of 17th-century date; there are two seats and desks with linen pattern panels and tracery, which may have formed part of a screen. A screened



PLAN OF SOPLEY CHURCH

vestry at the west end has also some of the same panelling. Remains of wall paintings are visible on the wall of the south aisle, and some 16th-century lettering has been uncovered on the south side of the nave.

Under the tower are three 13th-century slabs of Purbeck marble, one with a flowered cross, the other two with mutilated figures. One figure is apparently that of a civilian, clean shaven, with hood, long tunic, and short sleeves; round the head are the remains of a rich trefoiled canopy. The other figure is that of a lady with ornamented wimple, manches, and cloak, under a similar canopy.

The east window contains some old glass mixed with modern; among it is a shield of Berkeley impaled with a quarterly coat of Nevill of Raby (Nevill Earl of Salisbury would be the more natural coat), Newburgh Earl of Warwick (without the ermine chevron), Clare and Despenser quarterly, and Beauchamp differenced with a crescent sable.

The tower contains five bells by Mears, 1784.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The plate consists of a silver chalice, undated but belonging to the early 17th century, a paten of 1872, and a plated paten and flagon.

The registers are contained in four books, the first having all entries from 1682 (burials from 1678) to 1731; the second all from 1732 to 1786, the marriages till 1754 only; the third is the printed marriage book 1754 to 1812, and the fourth has baptisms and burials 1786 to 1812.

The church of Sopley was granted *ADVOWSON* to the priory of Christchurch in about 1140 by Baldwin de Redvers first Earl of Devon and Richard his son, and their charter was confirmed by King Stephen in 1150.⁷⁹ The advowson and rectory continued to belong to the priory down to the Dissolution in 1539. In 1564⁸⁰ the advowson of the vicarage was granted to Thomas Reeve. Ten years later it belonged to Sir John Berkeley, kt., lord of the manor, and was included in the conveyance of the manor by him to William Waller.⁸¹ From this time it continued to belong to the lords of the manor of Sopley (q.v.), Sir Richard Tichborne and his wife Susan presenting in 1634⁸² and Sir Henry Tichborne in 1674.⁸³ Two years later one of the name of Mews presented,⁸⁴ but the advowson still belonged to Sir Henry Tichborne in 1689.⁸⁵ In that year, however, Arthur Scericke presented to the vicarage⁸⁶ and in the year following Richard Goodrich.⁸⁷ Soon after the family of Willis secured the patronage, Jacob Willis presenting in 1728.⁸⁸ In 1795, however, the Tichbornes were again patrons, Sir Joseph Henry Tichborne, bart., owning the advowson,⁸⁹ but in 1808 it was again in the hands of the Willis family,⁹⁰ who still owned it in 1829.⁹¹ In 1835 Henry Combe Compton presented to the vicarage,⁹² and he was still patron in 1849.⁹³ From him the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury obtained the advowson by exchange and they are the present owners.

In 1291 the total yearly value of the tithes and glebe lands was £12 13s. 4d., of which the sum of £5 6s. 8d. represented the value of the vicarage.⁹⁴ In 1535 the vicarage was valued at £12 16s. 9d. yearly.⁹⁵

In 1540, the year after the Suppression, the rectory was granted by the king to Thomas Wriothesley and William Avery,⁹⁶ and a century later it belonged to Sir William Webbe, kt. He died in 1627, having settled it upon his daughter Rachel and her husband Sir John Croke for life with remainder to their son John.⁹⁷ The latter owned the rectory in 1646, when it was sequestered as a result of his adherence to the Royalist cause, and he was ordered by the Committee for Plundered Ministers to pay £80 yearly out of the profits.⁹⁸ Two years later this sum was increased by a further order, in obedience to which he settled £50 yearly upon the vicar of Christchurch and £35 each upon those of Ellingham and Sopley to be paid out of the rectory, which was then worth £160 a year.⁹⁹ In 1705 the rectory was conveyed by George Wyndham and Katherine his wife to William and John Wyndham,¹⁰⁰ and the Wyndham family still owned it in 1849, when the great tithes had been commuted for £580 and the vicarial tithes for £330.¹⁰¹ The present owner of the great tithes is Mr. William Wyndham of Binton (co. Warw.).

In 1325 Roger de Ware, vicar of Sopley, owed William de Gilling, parson of All Hallows, Haywharf, London, a debt of £20 by way of recognizance.¹⁰² In 1396 John Churchhay, vicar of Sopley, obtained an indult for five years to farm the fruits of his vicarage to either clerks or laymen while studying at a university or engaged in the service of any prelate or temporal lord or residing in the Roman Court or on one of his benefices.¹⁰³ He also in the same year obtained indults to choose his confessor¹⁰⁴ and to have a portable altar.¹⁰⁵ In 1551 there was an order for the imprisonment of the vicar of Sopley in the Marshalsea; he was to be kept 'so as none speake with hym but by ordre from the Lordes.'¹⁰⁶ In 1672 licence was granted for a Presbyterian to preach at the house of Widow Saunders at Sopley.¹⁰⁷

In addition to the Congregational chapel at Ripley already mentioned there is a Congregational mission-room in Sopley.

There are apparently no endowed charities in the parish.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 230 et seq.

⁸⁰ Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. iii.

⁸¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Eliz.

⁸² Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.), Ser. A, vol. v.

⁸³ Ibid. Ser. B, vol. vi.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ *Recov. R. Hil. 1 Will. and Mary*, rot. 113.

⁸⁶ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.), Ser. B, vol. vi.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid. Ser. C, vol. ii.

⁸⁹ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 230.

⁹⁰ Carlisle, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*

⁹¹ Gorton, *Topog. Dict. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland*.

⁹² Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.), Ser. C, vol. i.

⁹³ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*

⁹⁴ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212.

⁹⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 18.

⁹⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 564.

⁹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccclxxix, 111.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 1289.

⁹⁹ Ibid.; *Recov. R. East.* 1650, rot. 11.

¹⁰⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Anne.

¹⁰¹ Lewis, op. cit.

¹⁰² *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, pp. 513, 572.

¹⁰³ *Cal. Papal Letters*, v, 25.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. 48.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid. 53.

¹⁰⁶ *Acts of P.C.* 1550-2, p. 400.

¹⁰⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 679.

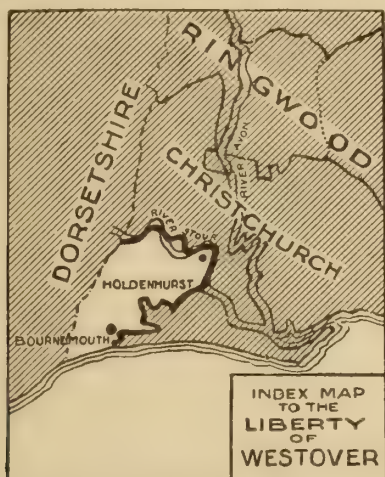
WESTOVER LIBERTY

THE LIBERTY OF WESTOVER

WITH THE PARISHES OF

HOLDENHURST AND BOURNEMOUTH

As has been seen,¹ the hundred of Holdenhurst, which existed in 1176, was probably co-extensive with the modern liberty of Westover. This hundred was, however, soon after extended and became known as the hundred of Christchurch, the district of Westover, which was held as one large manor and comprised that part of the hundred which lay west of the Stour,² being absorbed into it.³ In course of time Westover emerged as a separate hundred. In the hundred court rolls for 1500-1,⁴ 1540-5⁵ and 1560, which are extant, the tithings represented were North Ashley, Muscliff, Muccleshill, Throop, Holdenhurst, Iver and Luckton. The liberty, however, continued for many years to be included in Christchurch Hundred,⁶ which in 1571 was called



‘the hundred of Christchurch Westover.’⁷ By 1620 it seems to have become definitely detached,⁸ although up till 1692 the loose description of ‘the hundred of Christchurch and Westover is found.’⁹ In 1595 the liberty contained, in addition to the tithings mentioned above, part of the tithing of Lougham in the parish of Hampreston, Dorset, this part being a detached portion of the parish lying in Hampshire on the county boundary.¹⁰ It was, however, transferred to Holdenhurst some time after 1861.¹¹ North Ashley was still in the liberty in 1831, but a year or two later was transferred to Ringwood Hundred.¹² The tithings of Hurn and Parley were returned in 1841 as being in the liberty,¹³ but this was probably an error.

The liberty has always belonged, with the hundred

of Christchurch, to the lord of the honour of Christchurch (q.v.).

The parish of Holdenhurst (Holeest, xi cent.; Holeherst, xii cent.; Holhurst, xiii cent.; Hollehurst, xiv cent.; Holnehurst, xv-xvii cent.; Holnest, xvi cent.; Holnirst, xvii cent.) comprises an area of 3,080 acres, of which 52 acres are covered by inland and 6 by tidal water; 1,579½ acres are arable, 778½ permanent grass and 273 woods and plantations.¹⁴ Until 1894 the parish was much larger, and comprised 7,390 acres, of which 70 were covered by water.¹⁵ In that year the part of it adjoining the county boundary was formed into the separate parish of Winton, while that part lying on the coast was detached from the larger portion of the new parish of Bournemouth. In the same year a small portion of Christchurch parish was added to Holdenhurst, and in the following year a further small piece of Holdenhurst was added to Bournemouth.¹⁶ Finally in 1901 yet another portion of the parish was detached and added partly to Bournemouth and partly to Southbourne.¹⁷

The village is prettily situated in the north-east of the parish on a road which running south-east joins the Christchurch and Bournemouth road in the hamlet of Iford (Huver, Huvre, Luvre, xii and xiv cent.; Ever, xv cent.; Iver, xvi cent.), where the river is crossed by a fine bridge.¹⁸ From the village another road runs west beside the river to the hamlets of Throop (La Throp, La Thorpe, xiv cent.; Throupe, xiv and xv cent.; Troppe, xvi cent.), where is a water mill, Muccleshill (Makeleshulle, xiii cent.; Mukeleshull, xiv cent.; Mulkeshull, xv cent.; Mokylshyll, Muggeshyll, xvi cent.) and Muscliff, where is an old tannery. Littledown House is the property and residence of Mr. James Coward Cooper-Dean, J.P.

The parish of Bournemouth was formed in 1894, as has been stated,¹⁹ from Christchurch and Holdenhurst. Since 1902 the parish has included those of Pokesdown, Southbourne and Winton, and it now comprises 5,919 acres, of which 97 acres are covered by tidal and one by inland water; 93 acres are foreshore, 581½ are arable, 300 permanent grass and 7½ woods and plantations.²⁰ Cliffs extend along practically the whole of the coast, their average height being about 100 ft. The greatest altitude in the parish (one of 142½ ft.) is upon the county boundary just west of Winton. The earliest mention of the name that has been found is in 1574, when Bournemouth was regarded as one of the most likely places for an enemy to land.²¹ Men were soon after told

¹ See Christchurch Hundred *supra*.

² It included the parish of Holdenhurst and part of that of Christchurch.

³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315; Lay Subs. bdle. 173, no. 96.

⁴ Ct. R. *penes* Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart.

⁵ *Ibid.* (Gen. Ser.), portf. 201, no. 80.

⁶ Norden, *Chorographical Description of Hants*, 1595, in Add. MS. 31853;

Lay Subs. bdle. 174, no. 182, 389, 405, 417.

⁷ *Ibid.* no. 389.

⁸ *Ibid.* bdle. 175, no. 492, 546.

⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. vi, 373.

¹⁰ Norden, *op. cit.* in Add. MS. 31853; *Pop. Ret.* 1831, 1841, 1851.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 1861, &c.

¹² *Ibid.* 1831, 1841.

¹³ *Ibid.* 1841.

¹⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁵ *Pop. Ret.* 1851. In 1877 two small

detached parts of the parish were added to Christchurch in exchange for four like parts of Christchurch parish (*ibid.* 1881).

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 1901, Table 14.

¹⁷ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order, no. 1700.

¹⁸ There are records of a bridge here as early as 1140 (*Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 305; *Mins. Accts.* bdle. 978, no. 21).

¹⁹ *Vide supra* under Christchurch.

²⁰ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 403.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

off to act as guards there and at other places along the coast.²² Attention was again called to the danger in the next century, when Chewton Bunney, Boscombe and Hengistbury were also pointed out as likely places for a landing.²³ In 1654 there was a marine storehouse at Bournemouth.²⁴ Boscombe (then Bascombe) and Alum Chine both appear upon John Norden's map of 1595.²⁵

The town, built upon the cliffs at an average height of over 100 ft., and intersected by the Christchurch and Poole road, is one of the most striking examples of modern development. A hundred years ago the country between Christchurch and Poole was open heath-land, with scarcely a house or a tree upon it. Upon the passing in 1802 of the Inclosure Act²⁶ thousands of acres were inclosed and planted with Scotch firs, and it is to the valuable medicinal properties of these trees, combined with the invigorating sea air, that the town owes its origin. In 1810 the first house was built by Mr. L. D. G. Tregonwell, who is styled upon his tomb in St. Peter's churchyard 'the founder of Bournemouth.' It now forms part of Newlyn's Royal Exeter Hotel. A few more houses sprang up, and in 1836 Sir George W. Tapps-Gervis, bart., began to lay out the land on the east of the Bourne stream. Westover Villas and the Royal Bath Hotel were built the following year, when also gardens were set apart for the public. Since then Bournemouth has steadily grown, and has enjoyed an increasing reputation as a health resort for those suffering from pulmonary diseases. It is now a fashionable residential town with several suburbs, those of Branksome Park and Upper Parkstone being wholly, and that of Westbourne partially, in the county of Dorset. The iron pier, now 1,000 ft. long, is approached through a gap in the cliffs. It was opened in 1880 and lengthened in 1894; at its entrance are waiting-rooms and a clock tower. A short drive and promenade under the East Cliff has recently been constructed from the pier entrance towards Boscombe. Each cliff is supplied with an elevator from the beach, while upon the West Cliff is a coastguard station. The line of this cliff is broken by three chines: Durley, Middle and Alum Chine. Along the banks of the Bourne—a small stream which flows south through the town and falls into the sea near the pier—pleasure-grounds have been laid out for a distance of more than a mile. There are two stations: the Central station opened in 1886, and the West station opened in 1873. The chief of the numerous hospitals and homes are the Royal National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, built in 1858; and the Royal Victoria Hospital, opened in 1890 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. There are cricket and football grounds and golf links in Meyrick Park, which belongs to the corporation and has an area of about 130 acres. In Talbot woods to the north are two tumuli, one of them known as Robin Hood's Barrow. Springbourne is a north-eastern suburb in the direction of Holdenhurst, while on a road running north from Bournemouth is the large detached suburb of Winton, on the commons to the east of which are six

tumuli and the sites of two more. Just north of Winton is the hamlet of Moordown. Between Bournemouth and Christchurch, which continual building operations have almost united, are situated Boscombe, Pokesdown and Southbourne-on-Sea. The first of these is a suburb of Bournemouth, from which it is separated by the Boscombe Chine Gardens. The pier built at the end of Boscombe Chine is 600 ft. in length, and was opened in 1889. The Royal Boscombe and West Hants Hospital was established here in 1876. There is a railway station on the main Bournemouth line, as also at Pokesdown. On Littledown Common to the north are brick works and a tumulus known as Thistle Barrow. The cliffs between here and Southbourne-on-Sea, which at one point reach an altitude of 141 ft., are well wooded. Upon them are situated Boscombe Manor, late the property of Lord Abinger, and Wentworth Lodge, the residence of Viscount Portman.

From Pokesdown, also practically a suburb of Bournemouth, a road runs south-east to Southbourne-on-Sea, a watering-place of recent development, situated on the wooded cliffs which fall away from here to the east. The pier, which was recently much damaged, is now being demolished; on either side of it parades have been constructed at the foot of the cliffs. To the north of Southbourne, on the banks of the Stour, are the hamlets of Tuckton and Wick. At the former a fine bridge over the river was built in 1882, the distance to Christchurch being thereby much lessened.²⁷ Close by is the site of a tumulus; near the latter is another tumulus.

Many famous men have spent the last years of their lives at Bournemouth, attracted hither by its health-giving qualities. Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, politician and one of the originators of the *Westminster Review*, died here in 1848.²⁸ Other notable persons who have died here are Thomas Erskine the judge in 1864; John Keble in 1866; Thomas Baring, M.P., in 1873; John Wyatt, army surgeon, in 1874; John Nelson Darby, Plymouth Brother and founder of the Darbyites, in 1882; Thomas Pownall Boulton, divine and author, in 1884; the first Earl Cairns, Lord Chancellor, in 1885; Sir Francis Bolton, soldier and electrician, in 1887; Sir Bartholomew Sullivan, admiral and hydrographer, and Thomas William Saunders, legal author, in 1890; Sir Arthur Blyth, premier of South Australia, in 1891; César Jean Saloman Malan, oriental linguist and biblical scholar, in 1894; Robert Eli Hooppell, antiquary, in 1895; Sir John Charles Bucknill, physician, in 1897, and General Sir George Henry Willis in 1900. Bournemouth was the birthplace in 1830 of Sir Charles Parker Butt, who became a judge of the High Court. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, authoress, second wife of the poet, died in London in 1851, but was buried at Bournemouth. Robert Louis Stevenson lived here 1884-7 in a house at the head of Alum Chine. Frederick Apthorp Paley, the famous classical scholar and author, spent the last seven years of his life at Boscombe, dying there in 1888; John MacGregor, the 'Rob Roy' of canoeing fame, died there in 1892. Edward Morison Wimperis, the water-colour painter, died at Southbourne in 1900.

²² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 394.

²³ *Ibid.* 1625-6, p. 414; 1665-6, p. 567.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 1655, p. 418.

²⁵ Add. MS. no. 31853.

²⁶ Private Act, 42 Geo. III, cap. 43. The award under it was made 9 Jan. 1805.

²⁷ Before the bridge was built the hamlet was sometimes called Tuckford.

²⁸ For this and the following see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

WESTOVER LIBERTY

In 1856 the Bournemouth Improvement Act was passed and a body of commissioners constituted to discharge the duties of a local government authority. In 1890 the town received a royal charter of incorporation, and ten years later the municipal borough was constituted a county borough. In 1895 part of Pokesdown civil parish was constituted an urban district, and three years later the civil parish of Winton became one also. In 1901, however, both were dissolved and the areas they comprised added to the county borough, together with part of the parish of Holdenhurst and such part of the parish of Southbourne as was not already in the county borough. In the same year it was re-divided into the present eleven wards; these are Boscombe East, Boscombe West, Branksome, Central, East Cliff, Malmesbury Park, Southbourne, Springbourne, Westbourne, West Cliff and Winton and Moordown.²⁹ The corporation consists of a mayor, eleven aldermen and thirty-three councillors. The borough has a separate commission of the peace and a separate court of Quarter Sessions.³⁰



BOROUGH OF BOURNE-
MOUTH. Quarterly or
and azure a cross paty
quarterly between in the
first and fourth quarters
a lion holding a rose, in
the second six martlets,
and in the third four
salmon swimming all
countercoloured.

The manor of *WESTOVER* (West-MANORS ower, xiii–xviii cent.) comprised the district west of the Stour, afterwards known as the liberty of Westover, and was probably co-extensive with the manor of *HOLDENHURST*, which at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to the king and was assessed at 18½ hides and half a virgate, and worth £24 by the tale. In the time of Edward the Confessor it had been worth £44, when it was assessed at 29 hides and half a virgate, of which 7 hides were in the Isle of Wight. It was held at that time by Earl Tostig, but had been afterwards granted to Hugh de Port. Since then 3½ hides had been absorbed into the forest.³¹ It was included in the grant of the Christchurch estates made by Henry I to Richard de Redvers, and being appurtenant to the honour of Christchurch followed the descent of the same (q.v.).

Ministers' accounts for the manor for the years 1289, 1301 and 1419 are extant.³² From an extent of Christchurch Manor in about 1300 it appears that the king as lord could claim the second best sheep from every customary fold of Wick in Westover, the tenants in return having pasture for their sheep outside the ditch of Hengistbury in the demesne arable lands.³³ Some of the court rolls for the years 1560, 1594 and 1595 survive, from which it seems that for the purposes of the court baron the manor of Christ-

church was known as 'the manor of Christchurch cum membris.'³⁴

The manor of *MUSCLIFF* (Museclyve, xiii–xiv cent.; Moseclyve, xiv–xv cent.; Moseclyre, xv cent.) originated in an estate held there for one-eighth of a knight's fee of the lords of Christchurch,³⁵ the last record of whose ownership is in 1414.³⁶ In about 1250 the estate was held by John Lancelevee,³⁷ but no other record of its tenure has been found until the year 1506, when Reginald Filliol and his wife suffered a recovery of the manor.³⁸ Three years later they conveyed it to Richard Elliot,³⁹ from whom it passed to Sir Thomas Elliot, kt., who settled it upon his wife Margaret for life. Upon his death he was succeeded by his cousin Richard Puttenham, who in 1547 conveyed the manor, subject to the life interest of Margaret, to John Lennard.⁴⁰ He still owned it four years later,⁴¹ but from that date no further record of it has been found. It seems to have become merged into the chief manor of Christchurch. There was at Stourfield in the 15th and 16th centuries a deer forest and chase which belonged to the lords of Christchurch.⁴²

At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a mill at Holdenhurst, owned by the king.⁴³ It passed to the abbey of Quarr, and then to Christchurch Priory, and is now held by the lords of Westover.⁴⁴

The church of *ST. JOHN THE CHURCHES EVANGELIST, HOLDENHURST*, was built in 1834 on the site of the ancient chapel in a style approximating to that of the 13th and 15th centuries.

There are two bells, the smaller dated 1701, the larger undated but inscribed 'AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA' in Gothic capitals.

The first book of registers has baptisms and burials 1679 to 1759 and marriages 1680 to 1753; the second and fourth have marriages 1754 to 1796 and 1797 to 1812, and the third has baptisms and burials 1759 to 1812. There are churchwardens' accounts from 1685.

The cruciform church of *ST. ALBAN* was built in 1908.

The handsome cruciform church of *ST. AMBROSE*, consecrated in 1907, is of stone in 15th-century style.

The church of *ST. AUGUSTIN* is cruciform, built of stone in 1891 in 17th-century style.

The church of *ST. CATHERINE, SOUTHBOURNE*, built of stone about 1898, is a cruciform structure excellently designed in late 13th-century style, with aisles and north porch.

CHRIST CHURCH, dating apparently from the first half of the 19th century, consists of a single hall with sanctuary recess at one end and vestries and a parish room at the other. It is completely inclosed by other buildings, mainly shops.

The church of *ST. CLEMENT* is cruciform, built of stone in 1872 in 14th-century style. The tower

²⁹ *Pop. Ret.* 1901, Table 9.

³⁰ *Ibid.* Table 7.

³¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454.

³² *Mins. Accta.* bdle. 978, no. 19–22.

³³ *Rentals and Surv.* (P.R.O.), portf. 14, no. 48. There were at that time six folds.

³⁴ *Ct. R. penes* Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart.

³⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 32.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 2 Hen. V, no. 39.

³⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233.

³⁸ *De Banco R.* Mich. 22 Hen. VII, m. 123. It comprised 180 acres there and in Russheton, Walnesbridge, Christchurch and Fordingbridge.

³⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 1 Hen. VIII.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* Mich. 1 Edw. VI; Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 4 Edw. VI, m. 7.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* m. 3 d., 4 d., 5, 6 d., 7.

⁴² *L. and P. Hen.* VIII, i, 728, 1286; xiv (1), 181 (ii); xvi, 580 (95); Pat. 4 Edw. VI, pt. viii.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454.

⁴⁴ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), D 942; Chart. R. 7 Edw. I, no. 72, m. 4; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 1151; *Cal. Pat.* 1321–4, p. 281; *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 20, no. 77; Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xvi; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 32 Chas. II, m. 17.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

is an addition of 1893. There is an 18th-century Italian reredos in the chapel.

The church of *ST. JAMES, POKESDOWN*, is a small structure, built of stone in 1858 in 13th and 14th-century style.

The cruciform church of *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, MOORDOWN*, was begun in 1873 and continued in 1886 in 13th-century style.

The church of *ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, BOSCOMBE*, built of flint and stone with tile roofs in 1894 in 14th-century style, is cruciform.

The church of *ST. LUKE, MOORDOWN*, begun in 1898 of brick and stone in 14th-century style, is still incomplete.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS* is cruciform, built of stone in 13th-century style in 1874, with a tower added in 1901.

The cruciform church of *ST. PAUL* was built in 1881 in 13th-century style of grey and red brick with an outer facing of stone.

The church of *ST. PETER* is a cruciform church built of stone in 14th-century style about 1845 and enlarged at subsequent dates. The tower contains eight bells.

The cruciform church of *ST. STEPHEN* was built of stone in 1881 in 13th-century style.

The church of *ST. SWITHUN* in Jervis Road, a cruciform structure in 14th and 15th-century style, built in 1876, is a chapel of ease to St. Peter.

The church of *HOLY TRINITY* is a brick structure in the Romanesque style built in 1869, having a narthex, and a campanile with five bells to the south of the narthex.

With the exception of a silver chalice of 1578 at St. John's, Holdenhurst, and a paten of 1701 in the same church, all the plate of the Bournemouth churches is modern. Very careful and elaborate descriptions of each piece are given in *Church Plate of Hampshire* (1909), by the Rev. P. R. P. Braithwaite.

There was in 1086 a chapel in *ADVOWSON* Holdenhurst,^{44a} a third part of the tithes of which belonged to Christchurch Priory.⁴⁵ The chapel passed to Richard de Redvers under his grant of Christchurch Manor, and he granted it to the priory in about 1100,⁴⁶ several of his descendants confirming the grant.⁴⁷ The chapel was served by the priory until the Dissolution, after which it was in the charge of the vicar of Christchurch.⁴⁸ The chapel ceased to be in charge before 1808,⁴⁹ but the living continued to be a perpetual curacy annexed to Christchurch vicarage until 1875, when it was constituted a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

The tithes have always been held with those of Christchurch; both have now been commuted for a rent-charge.

St. Alban's is a district church of St. Augustin.

St. Ambrose is a chapel of ease to St. Peter's.

The parish of St. Augustin was formed in 1900 from St. Stephen's. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the bishop.

The district of St. Catherine's, Southbourne, was formed in 1885. The living is a vicarage in the gift of trustees.

Christ Church is now worked as a mission.

St. Clement's parish was formed in 1871 from Holdenhurst; the living is a vicarage in the gift of Mr. A. Darby.

The parish of St. James, Pokesdown, which includes part of Boscombe, was formed in 1859 from Christchurch. The vicar of Christchurch is patron.

The parish of St. John the Baptist, Moordown, which included Winton, was formed in 1874 from Christchurch and Holdenhurst. The living, a vicarage, is in the gift of the bishop.

The parish of St. John the Evangelist, Boscombe, was formed in 1890 from St. Clement's. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Peache trustees.

St. Luke, Moordown, is a district church of St. John the Baptist.

The parish of St. Michael was formed from St. Peter's in 1874. The living is a vicarage in the gift of Miss Durrant and Mrs. J. B. Wanklyn alternately.

The parish of St. Paul was formed from St. Michael in 1890; the living is in the gift of trustees.

The living of St. Peter, Bournemouth, is a vicarage, the parish being formed in 1845 from Christchurch and Holdenhurst. Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, bart., is patron.

The parish of St. Stephen was formed out of St. Peter's in 1882; the living is a vicarage in the gift of Keble College, Oxford.

The parish of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, was formed in 1867 from St. Peter's and Holdenhurst. The living is a vicarage in the gift of trustees.

There are three Congregational chapels at Bournemouth, one at Boscombe, and one at Moordown. There are also Congregational chapels at Pokesdown, Winton and Throop; while there are Baptist chapels at Bournemouth, Pokesdown and Boscombe. The Wesleyans have chapels at Westbourne, Springbourne, Pokesdown, Boscombe and in the Winton and Malmesbury Park district, while in Bournemouth upon Richmond Hill is the Punshon Memorial Wesleyan Church. The Primitive Methodists have chapels at Bournemouth, Pokesdown, and Springbourne, and there is a Unitarian chapel at Bournemouth. There is a Roman Catholic church at Boscombe in the Christchurch road, while at Bournemouth upon Richmond Hill is the Oratory of the Sacred Heart, and at Pokesdown the Convent of the Holy Cross. At Bournemouth in Exeter Road is St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and in the Avenue Road is a Meeting House of the Society of Friends.

(i) Parish of Holdenhurst. (a) *CHARITIES* Charity of Thomas Brown. See under Christchurch. The share applicable in this parish amounts to about £2 17s. 6d., of which 10s. is payable to the minister for a sermon on 1 January, the residue being applicable in clothes, bread or otherwise.

(b) Charity for Parish Nurse. The official trustees hold a sum of £3,150 5s. 10d. consols, producing £78 15s. yearly, forming part of a sum of stock transferred under an Order of the Court of 25 May 1903 in the matter of the Attorney-General v. Sir George Eliott Meyrick Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick and another

^{44a} *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 476.

⁴⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 304, 305.

⁴⁸ Brayley, *Priory of Christchurch*, App. p. vii. ⁴⁹ Carlisle, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*

WESTOVER LIBERTY

(1891 A. 394), whereby a scheme also was established for providing a nurse for this parish and its immediate neighbourhood. See also under Bournemouth.

(ii) Parish of Bournemouth. (a) The Herbert Convalescent Home, founded in 1867 as a memorial to Sidney Lord Herbert of Lea, has endowments from legacies and gifts of General Bowles, Dr. Lambert, Rev. William Savage, and others, of about £300 a year.

(b) The Royal Victoria Hospital, founded in 1837, has an endowment fund of £2,103 7s. 5d. consols, constituting Meyrick's Annuity. A sum of £2,103 7s. 5d. consols is in the hands of the official trustees for the benefit of the Royal Boscombe and West Hants Hospital.

(c) A sum of £5,000 consols for the Meyrick Scholarships in connexion with the Bournemouth Technical and Secondary School, is administered by a scheme of the Court established under the Order of Court of 1903.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ See above.

(d) The official trustees also hold a sum of £1,671 17s. 9d. Bournemouth Corporation 3 per cent. Stock as a Scholarship Fund in connexion with the school at Lansdowne, the administration being regulated by a scheme of 12 March 1907.

(e) The official trustees also hold a sum of £1,739 2s. 3d. consols under the will of Charlotte Augusta de Winton, one moiety being applicable towards maintaining a branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the other moiety for the like purpose in Weymouth.

(f) In the ecclesiastical parish of St. Clement. The school consists of schoolhouse, playground, and 2 acres of land, conveyed by deeds of 10 March 1879 and 1 November 1880. A small portion of the land was sold with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and the proceeds applied in improving the estate, and the remainder let on building leases for ninety-nine years at ground rents amounting to about £110 a year.

THE LIBERTY OR HUNDRED OF EAST MEDINE

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

ARRETON
BINSTEAD
BONCHURCH
BRADING¹
GODSHILL

NEWCHURCH²
NITON
ST. HELENS
ST. LAWRENCE
SHANKLIN

WHIPPINGHAM
WHITWELL
WOOTTON
YAUERLAND³

The natural division of the Isle of Wight into the hundreds of East and West Medine is of early origin, certainly dating from early in the 13th century,⁴ though in the Domesday Survey practically the whole Island, and certainly all that part now contained

in East Medine Liberty, was included in Bowcombe Hundred.⁵ This point is treated more fully under West Medine, in which Newport, the capital of the Island, is situated. The boundaries and extent of East Medine have practically remained unaltered since the 13th century.

The hundred belonged to the lords of the Island,⁶ who claimed in it the same privileges as in the hundred of West Medine.⁷ The hundred court was held at 'Estmed le Hate,'⁸ which Sir John Oglander locates as 'the Hatt of trees on the East end of Stanum down nere the parke gate going into Arreton grounds from the down, but now all the trees are gone.'⁹ By the



INDEX MAP TO THE LIBERTY OF EAST MEDINE

entries in the court rolls for April 1605 it appears that the hundred of East Medine contained the tithings of Hardley,¹⁰ Yaverland, St. Helens, Kerne, Sandown, Shanklin, Wroxall, Week, Stenbury, Niton, Nettlecombe, Whitwell, Rowde, Rookley, Knighton, Arreton, East Standen, Fairlee, Whippingham, West Standen and Wootton.

¹ Containing the modern parishes of Bembridge and Sandown.

² Containing the modern parishes of Ashey, Ryde, Wroxall and Ventnor.

³ This list represents the extent of the hundred in 1831.

⁴ See account of West Medine Hundred.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517-26. See under West Medine.

⁶ Assize R. 787, m. 89; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321; Chan. Inq. p.m. 47 Hen. III, no. 32; 10 Hen. VI, no. 45.

⁷ Worsley MS. R. B 2

⁹ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell (I.W.).

⁸ Ct. R. (P.R.O.), portf. 202, no. 12.

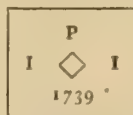
¹⁰ In Bembridge.

ARRETON

Adrintone (xi cent.); Arreton, Artone (xii, xiii cent.); Atherton, Adherton (xiv cent.); Adderton, Aireton (xvi, xvii cent.).

The village of Arreton lies under the south slope of the down of the same name, 4 miles, by road, east of Newport and a mile from Hurringford station on the Isle of Wight Central railway. It consists of a long road, called Arreton Street, with straggling cottages stretching from the Church lane nearly to the railway. The two inns, 'White Lion' and 'Red Lion,' are of some antiquity, though many additions have lately been made to the former,

there was formerly another mill at Hurringford of ancient origin, the cottage attached to which still remains at the back of the station with the date tablet



probably referring to a family of Pitt. The mill, said by oral tradition to have been latterly a paper mill, occupied the position of the present station, but had disappeared by 1850.

At Hurringford a lace factory flourished some sixty years ago attached to the corn mill, but it has now entirely disappeared, though a frame was but recently destroyed.



THE 'WHITE LION,' ARRETON (BEFORE ALTERATION)

greatly to the detriment of its original quaintness and simplicity. The manor-house and church form a picturesque grouping at the extreme western end of the village, standing back about a hundred yards from the road. On the left of the lane leading to the church is a 17th-century cottage, Stile House, formerly used for the holding of church ales; on the right lies the vicarage, probably rebuilt at the beginning of the 19th century on the site of an earlier Jacobean structure.¹ There are water mills at Hurringford near Blackwater and Shide at the extreme western limit of the parish, and

There are brick-yards at Rookley and Down End, producing bricks of a good quality.

The parish till 1907, when the northern portion was absorbed into Whippingham, was one of the largest in the Isle of Wight, extending both sides of the chalk down; the northern part, on a clay subsoil, being for the most part woodland, the southern, on green sand, pasture and arable. It was divided in 1894 into the two civil parishes of North and South Arreton,² and four years later part of South Arreton was transferred to Godshill, part of that parish at the same time being put into South Arreton.³

¹ *Vide* terrier of the glebe land of the vicarage of Arreton, 20 Sept. 1631, which gives the house in its present position (ex Black Roach MSS.).

² *Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants, 37.*

³ *Ibid.* 38.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The parish of North Arreton contains 3,507 acres, and in 1905 comprised 817½ acres of arable land, 1,732¾ acres of permanent grass, and 908¾ acres of woodland.⁴ South Arreton, containing 5,305 acres, is made up of 2,404½ acres of arable land, 2,635 acres of permanent grass, and 109 acres of woodland.⁵

The old road to Newport evidently continued from the top of Arreton Shute up the present hollow lane to the down, and so along the ridge passing between the manors of East and West Standen to Shide Bridge and thence to Carisbrooke and Newport. At the western end of St. George's Down and adjoining this road was formerly a bowling green in great repute in the 16th and 17th centuries. 'I have seen,' says Sir John Oglander⁶ (1595–1648), 'with my Lord Southampton' at St. George's Down at bowls some thirty or forty knights and gentlemen, where our meeting was then twice every week, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and we had an ordinary there and card-tables.' The present road from the village goes northward to Down End, where it meets the Newport to Brading road, while the road southward passes through Budbridge to Godshill.⁸ A right of way path crosses the southern part of the parish from Newport eastwards, by Stone, Longlands, Merston, Perreton, Rat, Haseley, Langbridge, Alverstone, Adgeton, to Brading, joining the existing roads at Stone and Alverstone.

There are three stations on the Isle of Wight Central railway in the parish, at Horringford, Merston and Blackwater. Rookley, standing on high ground adjoining the north-west angle of Godshill parish, is a small collection of cottages and houses lying within the manor of that name. It has a Church of England school, built and endowed in 1846 by the late Mr. John Woodward, and taken over by the Local Education Authority in 1903, and an iron chapel served from Arreton. Merston is a hamlet a little over a mile south of the parish church containing some twenty cottages, mostly thatched, and inhabited by some half-dozen small holders, farming from 10 to 50 acres of land. At Blackwater, at the western end of the parish, the oldest building, besides the mill, is the house in the occupation of Mr. J. H. King, who has a builder and wheelwright's business here. Along the Newport road are some small residential villas of early Victorian date.

There are few residences of any note in the parish. Fernhill, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. G. Brodie, stands at the head of Wootton Creek commanding a fine view of the Solent. The house was built at the end of the 18th century by the Right Hon. Thomas Orde-Powlett—created Lord Bolton in 1797—Governor of the Isle of Wight 1791 to 1807.

Oakfield, just north of Wootton station, is a modern house built by the late Thomas Chatfield

Clarke, and now inhabited by his son, Mr. Edgar Chatfield Clarke.

Pidford, a 17th-century house with 18th-century additions, lying to the west of the road from Blackwater to Rookley, was a seat of a branch of the Worsley family. The first Worsley to reside at Pidford was Thomas (sometimes called Robert) son of the Rev. John Worsley, rector of Gatcombe, who died in 1784. He was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Henry Worsley (afterwards Worsley-Holmes, bart.), who probably added the east front to the house, which remained in his family (see Yarmouth) till its sale in 1859 by the Hon. William Henry Ashe A'Court Holmes to Mr. W. Tanner Tull, whose family still owns it.

Stickworth, of late years called Stickworth Hall, but originally Stickworth Grove House, lies close to Horringford station on the north of the railway line. From the date stone⁹ on the entrance front of the house it appears to have taken the place of an earlier building, probably of little importance. A Colonel James Barker, from whom John Wilkes rented his 'villakin' at Sandown (q.v.) in 1788, lived at Stickworth, but it was probably a General Hethersetts who built the present house,¹⁰ on the south wall of which are the date 1794 and the Horatian legend 'Melior fortuna parente.' A third date stone, 1796, let into the garden wall, carries on the sequence. In the first half of the 19th century a family of Bell¹¹ owned Stickworth, which in 1897 was sold by Mr. Robert Fox, and is at present occupied by Mr. W. Shorthose. The house is a red brick building with angle chimney stacks, but with nothing of interest about it except the lack of classic *motif* so prevalent at the period of its erection.

Birchmore formed part of the early lords' hunting ground, and is referred to in the list of liberties allowed to Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, in 1279.¹² It lies opposite Stone, a little to the east, and the present house appears to be an early 18th-century structure. During part of the 16th and 17th centuries it was owned by the yeoman family of Harbert¹³ or Herbert, but in the 18th century by the family of Ruffin. The date stone in the east gable, w.^{R.S.} 1736, evidently refers to a member of the latter family.¹⁴ In a lease of East Birchmore, 19 May 1753, the holder is described as 'William Ruffin of Birchmore, gentleman.' Elizabeth, granddaughter of William Ruffin, married James Blake, who thus came into possession of Birchmore, which is now administered by the executors of the late Mr. Scott Blake.

Names of ancient small holdings are Blacklands, Duxmore, Fulford, Lyn, Moor, Rat and Stone.

ARRETON was held before the Conquest by King Edward, and in 1086 by King William.^{14a} The first holder of Arreton after the re-grant of the Island from the

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell (I.W.).

⁷ Governor of Isle of Wight, 1603–24.

⁸ It is still a bridle-path after reaching Budbridge Manor.

⁹ STICKWORTH GROVE HOUSE REBUILT 1793.

¹⁰ 'To be let . . . Stickworth Grove House . . . with convenient and complete offices, built by the proprietor, Lieut.-General Hethersetts' (*The Courier*,

23 Oct. 1810, Lond. publ. by T. G. Street).

¹¹ *Vide* monuments in Arreton Church. Robert Bell was succeeded by his son-in-law Charles Halson, whose widow was responsible for the 1863 restoration of the church. On her death Stickworth was bought by Mr. H. W. Gibbings, who sold to Mr. Robert Fox.

¹² Worsley MSS. R. B 2, 1.

¹³ Tablet in Arreton Church to Edward Harbert of Birchmore, died 9 Nov. 1628.

See also Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 38 Eliz. Edward Harbert died seized of the manor or capital message called Burchmore in 1634–5, leaving a brother Thomas his heir (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dxxix, 105).

¹⁴ William Ruffin died 26 May 1759 and Sarah his wife 27 Dec. 1772. *Vide* grave slab in Arreton Church.

^{14a} *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457. The manor was rated at 4 hides and had a mill. The mill stood in the park of the manor in the lowland between Arreton Street and

Crown in 1100 was Richard de Redvers, and the manor formed part of the first endowment of the abbey of Quarr by his son Baldwin in 1131.¹⁶ It was confirmed to the convent by Isabel de Fortibus in 1278.¹⁶ Its history then followed that of the Island Community, and the manor was farmed by the abbot's steward¹⁷ till 1525, when it was leased by the last Abbot William Rippon to John Leigh, who already held land in the parish.¹⁸ After the Dissolution it was granted to various farmers by the Crown¹⁹ until 1628, when it was granted by the king to trustees for the payment of his debts to the City of London.²⁰ The manor then followed the same descent as that of Newport²¹ (q.v.) to the Wykeham-Martin family, in whose hands it still remains.

Arreton Manor House, probably built by its Jacobean purchaser, lies pleasantly under the south slope of the chalk down. It is of the accepted

specimen of the work of the period. In the centre is a shield of arms: Gules a bezant between three demi-lions argent with the difference of a crescent, which are the arms of Bennet, impaling a fesse with three trefoils in the chief; on either side are panels representing Peace and War. The cornice is supported by well-proportioned turned columns, with square pilasters below the mantelshelf. On the first floor, in the bedroom over, is an oak mantelpiece with a curious carved panel above, representing the offering up of Isaac. It is Flemish in character, and it is doubtful if it belongs to the rest of the chimneypiece. To the east of the house is a 16th-17th century dovecote with a four-centred arched opening and stone mullioned windows, and to the south stands a 17th-century barn of noble proportions, with a chestnut roof worthy of notice.

BRIDLESFORD (Breilesford, xi cent.; Bridles-



DOVE HOUSE, ARRETION MANOR

17th-century type, a centre block with projecting wings. The porch, with its date tablet 1639, is an addition put up soon after the house was finished, and the original inner door with its quaint knocker still remains. The plan is the usual central hall with rooms on either side; the western portion is comparatively modern. In the room to the right of the hall the panelling is worthy of notice, though some of it has evidently been brought from elsewhere, presumably in the house. The chimneypiece, reaching from floor to ceiling, is an excellent

ford, xiii cent.; Britilsford, xvi cent.) lies in the low ground to the north of the down at the northern end of the parish. Before the Conquest it had been held by Unlof of King Edward, but in 1086 it was in the possession of William son of Azor, being in the tenancy of Nigel.²² The overlordship followed the same descent as Yaverland²³ until 1331-2, and after that time the manor was held of the honour of Carisbrooke.²⁴

The manor lapsed to the overlord Thomas de Aula in 1204 on account of the felony of William

Haseley and is mentioned in 1609, when it, as a former possession of the monastery of Quarr, was granted to Edward Ferrers and Francis Philipps (Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xiv).

¹⁵ Confirmation by Ric. de Redvers c. 1155 (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 316).

¹⁶ Chart. R. 7 Edw. I, m. 4, no. 31.

¹⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 272;

Feud. Aids, ii, 321; *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, p. 367; Dugdale, op. cit. v, 320.

¹⁸ Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xxxv, no. 12.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1623-5, p. 566.

²⁰ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv (2).

²¹ Close, 5 Chas. I, pt. ix, no. 10;

21 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 15; *Recov. R.* Mich. 57 Geo. III, rot. 54.

²² *V.C.H. Hann*, i, 521.

²³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. III, 262; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 32 Edw. I, no. 60.

²⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52; (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46; cclxxxiii, 97.

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de Briddlesford, the tenant.²⁵ It had evidently formerly belonged to the family of de Parco, for Walter de Parco granted land in the manor to the abbey of Quarr and Thomas de Aula confirmed to the abbey the land in Briddlesford which William de Parco had given.²⁶ Towards the end of the 13th century it was held by the Lisles of Wootton,²⁷ and it has since followed the same descent as Wootton²⁸ (q.v.), being now in the possession of Col. Stephenson Clarke.

In the reign of Elizabeth Thomas Lisle, second son of Thomas Lisle of Wootton, went to live at Briddlesford, and, Sir John Oglander says, built the house.²⁹

BUDBRIDGE (Botebrigge, xiii cent.; Butbrygg, Northbudbrygge, xv cent.) comprises the southern part of the parish, the low ground watered by the Eastern Yar; hence, in the late Mr. W. T. Stratton's opinion, its original name in Domesday of Messtone³⁰ or Marshton, which with *LAMORE*³¹ (still called Moor) makes up the present manor. The first mention of it under its present name occurs in the *Testa de Nevill* towards the end of the 13th century, when it was held in two moieties, half a fee under John de Lisle of Wootton by Henry de Budbridge, and a fifth of a fee, formerly held by Walter Urry under Matilda de Estur of Gatcombe, by the Abbot of Quarr.³² In 1328 Henry de Budbridge, and in 1331 Robert de Budbridge, confirmed a grant made by their ancestors in frankalmoign to the Abbot and convent of Quarr of part³³ of the meadow called 'Ryedemed' in the east part of the road from Budbridge to 'la Rydeforde.'³⁴ By the middle of the 14th century Henry de Budbridge had been succeeded by Henry Romyn.³⁵ In 1358 William de Wintershill seems to have been in possession of Budbridge, here called a manor, as in that year he demised it to John de Weggham.³⁷ In 1364-5 Robert Urry and Parnel his wife sold a messuage and half a carucate of land in Arreton to John Burgham and his wife Agnes,³⁸ and William Burgham was holding half a fee there in 1428 and 1431.³⁹ In 1481 the manor of North Budbridge was settled on Elizabeth Bramshott for life, with remainder in tail to William Bramshott, to Richard Hawles son of Elizabeth and to Agnes Hawles daughter of Elizabeth.⁴⁰ In 1510

George Bramshott sold the 'manor of North Budbridge' to Thomas Cooke.⁴¹ Sir John Oglander speaks of a Richard Cooke,⁴² captain of Sandham Castle, who lived at Budbridge, and 'came always to Arreton Church in his wrought velvet gowne and 12 of his souldiers with halibardes wayghted upon him. His estate fell to 2 daughters, Captain Bourly married one, and Hambrydge ye other.'⁴³ John Burley 'of Northwood' conveyed his moiety in 1596 to Richard Harvey and Edward Harbert of Arreton, and John Hambridge may have disposed of his share to the Budden family, as a Thomas Budden was presented at the East Medine Hundred Court 9 April 1604 for the decay of 'packway and bridge leading from Mr. Worsley's Hall to Great Butbridge.' Twenty years later Daniel Budden sold the manor to Sir Robert Dillington. It then passed with Knighton in Newchurch⁴⁴ to Maurice George Bissett, in whose family it remained till sold in 1823 to Sir Samuel Spicer. On his death, intestate, the estate passed to his brother John as heir at law, who bequeathed it to his widow Rebecca. Rebecca Spicer died in 1847, leaving a life interest in the property to her nephew Robert Paris, with remainder to his son Robert, who in 1871 sold the reversion to Frederick Blake. On the death of Robert Paris the elder in 1883 Blake took possession of the estate, which is now held by the trustees of his grandson, Mr. E. Sapte Blake.

The situation of the house, a simple Jacobean structure with a projecting porch (dated 1668 and evidently an addition) and stone mullioned windows, is low but picturesque. Though modernized it retains much of its early character.

COMBLEY lies in the low ground to the north of Arreton Down, and mostly consists of woodland and pasture. Its first appearance is in a deed⁴⁵ (c. 1230) between its then owner Simon Fitz Hubert and the convent of Quarr exchanging it for the somewhat insignificant holding of Blackland. It remained in the possession of Quarr Abbey⁴⁶ until its dissolution, but does not appear as a manor till quite late in the 15th century⁴⁷; indeed, in the valuation of Quarr Abbey lands in 1536 it is entered as 'a farm called Combley in Atherton parish.'⁴⁸ In February 1537 Combley, called a manor, was granted in fee to Thomas Wriothesley,⁴⁹ and it

²⁵ Worsley MSS.

²⁶ Harl. Chart. 51 G 26; Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. 32.

²⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 60; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 68; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. III, 262; Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338, 353; Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV, no. 59; (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46; cclxxxiii, 97; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 15 Geo. III; *Recov. R.* Trin. 7 Geo. III, rot. 377. In 1431 Maurice Hore was seised of an eighth part of a knight's fee at Briddlesford (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 367).

²⁹ 'Thomas Lisle, brother to Anthony, and unkill to Sir William, lived well, and bywylt that howse: married ye sister of Barnebye Colenett, by whome he had 2 daughters, his heyres; one married to Mr. Muschampe of Rowbarnes in Surry, and ye other to Mr. Chafin in Dorsetshyre.' *Oglander Memoirs* (ed. W. H. Long), 80.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 521. Held by William son of Stur.

³¹ *Ibid.* 522. Held by William son of Azor.

³² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240. The convent held land in Tidelingham (*vide* Charter of Hen. II; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 319) adjoining Budbridge to the east, and in Bromforlang to the west of Horringford (*vide* Anct. D. [P.R.O.], B 116).

³³ Reaching from the road to Tidelingham to the running water in the east part of the meadow, which land has been marked off by great stones fixed in the earth. ³⁴ Still known as Redmead.

³⁵ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 3091, 3534.

³⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337.

³⁷ Worsley MSS.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Edw. III.

³⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 355, 366. In 1431 John Haket, John Stour and William Facy also held a fifth of a fee at Budbridge.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 21 Edw. IV.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 2 Hen. VIII. During George Bramshott's minority the manor had been claimed by Thomas Cooke in right of his wife Joan granddaughter of Elizabeth

Bramshott (Early Chan. Proc. bdlc. 125, no. 39).

⁴² He died in 1558 and lies under a monument without inscription in the vicarial chancel of Arreton Church (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 106).

⁴³ *Oglander Memoirs* (ed. W. H. Long), 88. The latter statement of Sir John is hardly correct, as, according to a visitation of Somerset, John Helmbridge or Hambridge of East Coker (co. Somers.) married Ursula daughter and co-heiress of John and Margaret Cooke (Weaver, *Visit. of Somerset*, 114), John Burley of Budbridge having married the other daughter and co-heiress Elizabeth.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 Anne.

⁴⁵ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lxix.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 272; *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, p. 367.

⁴⁷ The abbot leased Combley Manor to Richard Wyght in 1490 (Worsley MSS.). Combley is mentioned as a Grange in 1249 (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], B 3692).

⁴⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 1430 (3).

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* xii (1), g. 539 (45).



ARRETTON MANOR HOUSE : SOUTH FRONT

subsequently followed the same descent as Haseley (q.v.).

HALE (Atehalles, xi cent.; la Hale, xiii cent.) forms the south-eastern portion of the parish adjoining Newchurch, and comprises the high ground to the south of the River Yar above Horringford. Before the Conquest Godric held the manor of King Edward as an alod. At the time of Domesday it was held by Nigel of William son of Stur,⁵⁰ and the overlordship remained with the lords of Gatcombe until the middle of the 14th century at least.⁵¹

Under these overlords the manor was held in the reign of Henry III for the service of half a knight's fee by William atte Hale, who died leaving two daughters, Joan and Annora. The manor was then divided into two parts called Northale and Southale, the former being assigned to Annora and the latter to Joan, who was probably the elder daughter, as Northale was subsequently held of Southale, the latter being evidently the more important manor.⁵² Southale passed before 1293-4⁵³ from Joan to her son William de Goditon,⁵⁴ who died seised of it about 1305, leaving a son Robert.⁵⁵ Robert was succeeded by a son and grandson of the same name. The last died without issue, and Southale passed to his sister Margery the wife of Adam de Brabason, who successfully established her claim to the overlordship of Northale in 1352.⁵⁶

Northale passed from Annora to her son John Michel, who was succeeded by Henry⁵⁷ atte Hale, his son and heir. Richard atte Hale son of Henry died in 1349, leaving a son Robert, a minor, and it was on account of his custody that difficulties arose between Margery de Brabason and the Crown in 1352.⁵⁸ This Robert atte Hale, after intruding upon his inheritance 'without due suit and livery,' alienated part of it to Walter Burton and Nicholas Spenser, who had to pay a fine for the trespass.⁵⁹

It was returned in 1428 that the half fee formerly held by Edith atte Hale in Hale did not answer because divided among four tenants, i.e. Thomas atte Hale, Henry Howles, William Facy (or Farsy) and others.⁶⁰ In 1431, though the division into Northale and Southale still existed, the two manors are not separately returned, but appear as half a knight's fee at Southale and Northale, held by John Haket of Middleton, John Stour of Sandham and William Facy of Newport.⁶¹

John Hawles of Upper Wimborne (co. Dors.) sold 'all that our manor called North Hale' in 1548 to William Curle of Arreton, who in a grant of the following year is described as 'of Hale.' In 1652 William Shambler was in possession of the manor, and settled it upon himself and his heirs.⁶² By the end of the 16th century the manor had passed to the Oglander family, as Sir John Oglander mentions it as in his possession. It was certainly in the hands of

this family at the close of the 18th century.⁶³ In 1781 a moiety of the manor was in the possession of Betty Smith,⁶⁴ and in 1804 Tovey Joliffe and Grace his wife conveyed half the manor to James Clarke.⁶⁵ In 1818 the manor was sold by Samuel Twyford to Roger Potts.⁶⁶ The property was held in the middle of the 19th century by the family of Hills, from whom it was acquired by Mr. R. Roach Pittis, who still owns it. The house has been greatly altered by the substitution of sash windows, but the stone mullions and labels still remain on the west front, and there are traces of ancient work in the offices at the back.

HASELEY (Haselie, xi cent.) forms the east central portion of the parish, extending from the railway line to the top of the down. Held before the Conquest by Earl Harold, it belonged in 1086 to the king, and was, for an Island manor, of considerable value and extent.⁶⁷ Haseley was given by Engler de Bohun to the convent of Quarr,⁶⁸ who held it as a grange till the Dissolution.⁶⁹ In 1537 Thomas Wriothesley obtained a grant of it from the Crown,⁷⁰ and sold it next year to John Mill⁷¹ of Southampton, whose son George made it his residence in the reign of Elizabeth. Here, Sir John Oglander notes, he 'kept a brave house and lived worshipfully.' From him the manor passed in the same way as Binstead (q.v.) to the Flemings,⁷² and now belongs to Mr. John E. A. Willis-Fleming. According to Sir John Oglander the house, pleasantly situated in the low ground to the north of Horringford station, was practically rebuilt by the Mills. In 1781 the then owner, Col. Fleming, remodelled the two south rooms and generally modernized the house.



FLEMING. Gules a chevron between three owls argent with an ermine tail on the chevron.

HORRINGFORD is classed by Mr. Moody as a manor identical with the Domesday entry of Ovingefort,⁷³ then held by Godric the king's thegn. The difficulty of accepting this identification lies in the presence of the letter 'r' and the fact of the existence of a small holding by Blackwater called Hufflingford (q.v.), in the 13th century written Hovyngford. Godric also held Huncheford,⁷⁴ which had a mill, and this double tenure of holdings with very similar names may account for the somewhat puzzling entries in the *Testa de Nevill*, the *Feudal Aids* and the later fee roll among the Worsley MSS. Distinct holdings they certainly were, Horringford (Horyngforde) being held under Yaverland Manor, Hufflingford (Hovyngforde) partly under Gatcombe and partly under John de Lisle—probably, like Rookley, of the manor of Appleford. The first instance of its present

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 520.

⁵¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 439; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 22 Edw. I, no. 31.

⁵² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 38.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 22 Edw. I, no. 31.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 38.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 33 Edw. I, no. 39.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 439.

⁵⁷ Edith atte Hale, who held the estate

in 1346, was perhaps widow of Henry (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 338).

⁵⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 38.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 442.

⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 355. ⁶¹ *Ibid.* 366.

⁶² *Recov. R. Trin.* 1652, rot. 10;

Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 1652, m. 11.

⁶³ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795),

542.

⁶⁴ *Recov. R. Hil.* 21 Geo. III, rot. 139.

⁶⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 44 Geo. III.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Trin. 58 Geo. III.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

⁶⁸ *Dugdale, Mon. Angl.* v, 317.

⁶⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 272; *Dugdale, op. cit.* v, 320.

⁷⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1150 (7).

⁷¹ Sir John Oglander calls him Richard.

⁷² *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 1006, no. 2.

⁷³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

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spelling occurs in an exchange of land (1256) lying to the west of the road 'quod ducit de Areton usque ad Horingeford.'⁷⁵ In the 13th and 14th centuries a family of Fleming held Horingford.⁷⁶ About 1339 the estate seems to have been in the hands of Ralph Overton and Thomas Haket, who were liable for one archer.⁷⁷ By 1346 Thomas Noreys had acquired the holding,⁷⁸ and in 1428⁷⁹ John Garston, the founder of a chantry in the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury in Newport, held half a fee at Horingford which had passed three years later to John Rookley.⁸⁰ In 1486⁸¹ Richard Keen and William Middlemarsh released their rights in the manor to Joan Bowerman and John Trenchard, and this is the first time Horingford is called a manor.

John Trenchard, then Sir John, died in 1495, leaving land in Horingford, which Lady Joan Bowerman held for life, to his second son Henry in

Holdenhurst, co. Hants, who settled it at that time on his wife Frances and his heirs by her.⁸⁵

From the rent books of the Worsley estate, that family certainly held Horingford in the 17th century,⁸⁶ and doubtless sold to the representative of the Cromwell family who was in possession at the beginning of the 18th century. John Pope seems to have succeeded the Cromwells in their tenure, as by his will in 1781 he left a rent-charge of 10s. annually upon Horingford for the use of the Arreton poor.⁸⁷ In 1803 W. Roberts sold the holding to W. A. Hills, who sold to William Thatcher in 1867; he disposed of it in 1875 to T. Perrott, and finally in 1880 it was purchased by Mr. Charles Allen, whose son still owns it.

The house, standing on the high ground above the station, is an unpretentious building of the 17th century, with stone mullioned windows on the south



HASELEY MANOR HOUSE, ARRETON

tail-male with contingent remainder to his eldest son Thomas.⁸³ In the reign of Edward VI the custody of land in Horingford and the wardship of Henry Trenchard was granted to John Russell Earl of Bedford,⁸³ and in 1560 Henry Trenchard granted the manor to John Collyer.⁸⁴ The manor was in 1613-14 in the possession of Nicholas Deane of

front. It was evidently remodelled at the advent of the Cromwells, as the date stone, a later insertion, is inscribed w^c_M 1718, i.e. William and Martha Cromwell.⁸⁸

The mill of Horingford seems to have been a separate holding,⁸⁹ as in the tithe book of 1842 it is entered as part of Fulford.⁹⁰ It may have been the

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 40 Hen. III, no. 437. See also Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 114.

⁷⁶ Thomas de Blackpan granted land in Horingford to John le Fleming in 1267-8 (Feet of F. Hants, 52 Hen. III, no. 586). John le Fleming held half a fee in Honingeford (*sic*) at the end of the 13th century (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 240), and later the fee passed to Hugh le Fleming (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 338).

⁷⁷ Worsley MSS. B 2, 2.

⁷⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 353.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 366.

⁸¹ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell (I.W.).

⁸² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 474; P.C.C. 27 Vox.

⁸³ Cott. MS. Vesp. F xiii, Art. 222.

⁸⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Eliz.

⁸⁵ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich.* 11 Jas. I, m. 18.

⁸⁶ Worsley Estates Stewards' Accts. 1640-1710 (Worsley MSS. vi).

⁸⁷ See Charities.

⁸⁸ William Cromwell died in 1720, Martha his wife died in 1742; both are buried under a table monument to the west of the church porch. The Cromwells were related to the Flemings, so it was not unnatural that they should take up residence near their kinsfolk at Haseley (q.v.).

⁸⁹ Owned by William Dale Farr in 1842 (Tithe Bk.).

⁹⁰ Tithe Bk.



ARRETON : HASELEY MANOR HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

'water mill in Arreton' held by Richard Baskett at his death, February 1626.⁹¹ John Baskett settled a tenement and water mill called Horrington upon himself and his heirs in 1640.⁹² It became attached to the holding of Horrington only on its purchase by Mr. Charles Allen in 1907.

HUFFINGFORD (Hovyngford, xiii, xiv cent.).—Beyond the mill there is practically no land now to correspond with the early holding, which doubtless included what is now known as Blackwater.

The ford still exists by the side of the bridge, built in 1776, where the ancient road to Newport turns to the westward. If the Domesday entry Huncheford is taken as representing Hufflingford, there was a mill there in early days, and a family seems in the 13th and 14th centuries⁹³ to have taken its name from the hold-

manor of Gatcombe in 1293-4,⁹⁵ to be succeeded by John le Martre in 1346⁹⁶ and in 1428 by Isabel Martre,⁹⁷ who had apparently married — Hughes, as she is returned for aid three years later⁹⁸ as Isabel Hughes. In 1500 John Clarke, a Lymington butcher, owned land in Hufflingford,⁹⁹ which is the last mention of the holding under that name. The mill has had various owners,¹⁰⁰ being at one time used for lace-making. It is now owned by Mrs. George Mearman.

MERSTON (Merestone, xi cent.) was held of the Confessor by Bricuin as an alod, and at the time of Domesday by Humfrey under William son of Stur.¹⁰¹ The overlordship remained with William's descendants, Merston being held of their manor of Gatcombe¹⁰² until the death of John de Estur in 1291-2, when the overlord and tenant became merged in the person of



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ing. William of Hufflingford held a quarter fee there towards the end of the 13th century under John de Lisle.⁹⁴ A Walter de Hufflingford was witness to a grant of land at Whitcombe in 1323. William le Martre held another quarter fee there under the

Geoffrey de Insula (Lisle), brother and successor of John. Geoffrey de Lisle had succeeded Robert Giros in the tenancy of a quarter fee in Merston and Sullons before 1291-2.¹⁰³ The manor then followed the same descent as Gatcombe¹⁰⁴ (q.v.). It passed to the

⁹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), delxliiii, 36.

⁹² Close, 16 Chas. I, pt. xvi, no. 31. In 1634, however, Edward Harbert died seized of two-thirds of a water mill called Horrington Mill in Arreton (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dxxix, 105).

⁹³ Juliane daughter of Reginald le Martre in the 13th century granted land in 'Hovyngford' to Richard son of Richard Aurifaber, and her gift was confirmed by her son William son of Walter Harpur (Harl. Chart. 112 B 21; 111 G 56).

⁹⁴ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240 and Worsley MSS. R. B 2.

⁹⁵ Ibid.; Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 31.

⁹⁶ Feud. Aids, ii, 338.

⁹⁷ Ibid. 353.

⁹⁸ Ibid. 368.

⁹⁹ Worsley MSS. E 57.

¹⁰⁰ Hufflingford Mill was sold in 1857 among the Heytesbury property, and so would have belonged to the Worsley Holmes of Pidford.

¹⁰¹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 520.

¹⁰² Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 32.

¹⁰³ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240.

Sullons was always part of Merston and was only separated from it in the sale to Mr. Peters in 1894. It is possibly to be identified with the Domesday 'Selins,' where William son of Azor held 1 hide (V.C.H. Hants, i, 521).

¹⁰⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 32; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii, 207, 237; Cal. Pat. 1354-8, p. 318; Feud. Aids, ii, 366. 'Robert de Insula de Mershton' is entered as one of the jurors in an inquisition held at Newport in 1333 (Worsley, Hist. of Isle of Wight, App. vii).

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Bramshotts, and is probably to be identified with the eastern portion of the manor sold in 1472 by Elizabeth widow of George Bramshott to Winchester College.¹⁰⁵ This estate is now known as Broadfields, and still belongs to Winchester College. It forms a portion of what may be called the manor of East Merston, extending practically from the present manor-house to the lane between the station and Croucher's Cross.

Sir John Dawtrey died in 1494 seised of the manor of *WEST MERSTON*, which he held of the manor of Gatcombe.¹⁰⁶ In 1546 his son Sir Francis sold the manor to Thomas Cheke,¹⁰⁷ whose son Edward built the present house. Edward Cheke, an open-handed, unthrifty man,¹⁰⁸ must have left the estate in difficulties, as in 1666 it was conveyed by his son Edward¹⁰⁹ to John Man, from whom it descended with Osborne to Robert Pope Blachford, who held it in 1781.¹¹⁰ In 1839 it was sold to the trustees of Admiral Edward Hawker, who sold it to Thomas Wood. Of him it was purchased in 1872 by Michael Spartali. The latter sold it in 1894 to Mr. Samuel Peters, whose son Mr. E. E. Peters now resides there. The house is a good example of the Jacobean period, of the usual E type with a central porch, built mainly of brick with stone dressings.¹¹¹ A recent remodelling has somewhat destroyed its interest. Some excellent oak panelling removed from the first floor has now been fixed in the hall.

Another holding at Merston, held of the manor of Gatcombe until the end of the 15th century,¹¹² was held under the lords of that manor by the lords of Whitefield (q.v.), their interest in the manor being mentioned for the last time in 1351-2.¹¹³ In the *Testa de Nevill* no tenant is mentioned under the lord of Whitefield, who may therefore be supposed to have been holding it in demesne. John son and heir of William Pagham, a minor, was in possession of the estate in 1303-4.¹¹⁴ This family seem to have given their name to the present *PAGHAM*, which apparently formed the southern portion of Merston.

John Pagham died before 1336-7, leaving a daughter Mary.¹¹⁵ Alice wife of John de Glamorgan, who died in 1340 holding the manor of Merston Pagham, may perhaps have been the widow of John Pagham.¹¹⁶ In 1342 Nicholas de la Flode and

Master John Abban complained that Sir John de Compton and others broke their closes and houses at Merston Pagham.¹¹⁷ In 1481 half the manor of Pagham was settled by Elizabeth Bramshott on her son Richard Hawles in tail, with remainder to his brother Robert and to William Bramshott.¹¹⁸ Elizabeth was still in possession in 1487,¹¹⁹ and in 1492 the moiety of the manor was claimed by her granddaughter Joan wife of Thomas Cooke.¹²⁰

The descent of the manor is not known from this time until 1704, when its site was settled upon Sir William Meux of Kingston.¹²¹ From that date it seems to have followed the descent of Kingston¹²² and was acquired about 1829 by George Ward, whose great-grandson Mr. Edmund Granville Ward¹²³ is the present owner.

The manor of *EAST STANDEN* (Standone, xi cent.; Est Staundon, Staundenewode, xiv cent.) was held before the Conquest by Bolla of King Edward. It was assessed at a hide and a half, and had passed before 1086 to William son of Stur, under whom it was held by Humphrey.¹²⁴ The overlordship did not, however, remain with the descendants of William son of Stur, for the manor was subsequently held of the honour of Carisbrooke.¹²⁵

At the end of the 13th century Thomas de Evercy held East Standen in demesne.¹²⁶ He was succeeded before 1306 by his son Peter,¹²⁷ who died in the early part of the 14th century, leaving a daughter and heiress Amy, married to John de Glamorgan, lord of Brook¹²⁸ (q.v.); from whom the manor passed with Brook to Nicholas Glamorgan.¹²⁹ Nicholas Glamorgan died about 1362-3,¹³⁰ leaving sisters and co-heirs¹³¹ among whom this manor like Brook seems to have been divided,¹³² for Isabel de Hunstan presented to the chapel, and in 1428 Walter Veer and John Haket held a fee in Standen and Wode,¹³³ while in 1431 John Haket, John Rookley, John Holcombe and William Facy held the estate.¹³⁴ What was afterwards known as the manor



WARD of Northwood.
Azure a millrind cross or.

¹⁰⁵ Winchester College D. Elizabeth does not appear ever to have held the manor of Gatcombe.

¹⁰⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 12.

¹⁰⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 38 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰⁸ 'He was a brave noble gentleman, a good seaman and fellowe; he had a fayre estate but an ill howsbard and sowld mutch; he bywlt ye newe howse in his seconde wyfe's time' (*Oglander Memoirs* [ed. W. H. Long], 72).

¹⁰⁹ 'Maryed Grace, ye dawghter of William Broade, a shopkeeper of Newport' (ibid.).

¹¹⁰ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lxxx.

¹¹¹ Stone, *Archit. Antig. of Isle of Wight*, i, pl. lviii.

¹¹² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 12.

¹¹³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I, no. 268; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 139; Chan. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56.

¹¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I, no. 43,

268; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 139.

¹¹⁵ Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea R.* 35.

¹¹⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 15 Edw. II.

¹¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 547.

¹¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 21 Edw. IV.

¹¹⁹ De Banco R. Trin. 3 Hen. VII, m. 424.

¹²⁰ Ibid. 8 Hen. VII, m. 151d.

¹²¹ Recov. R. D. Enr. Trin. 3 Anne, m. 8.

¹²² Notes of Fines Hants, Trin. 11 & 12 Geo. II; Recov. R. Trin. 35 Geo. III, rot. 181.

¹²³ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906.

¹²⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 521.

¹²⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41; (Ser. 2), clii, 143; dcxx, 74.

¹²⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹²⁷ Inq. a.q.d. file 60, no. 16; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321; *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 18.

¹²⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2. In 1326 John de Glamorgan

obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of East Standen (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 493).

¹²⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41; 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2; 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55. The manor in 1337 is called Staundenwode (ibid. 11 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 41). All the slopes of the northern upland used to be densely wooded within living memory.

¹³⁰ Ibid. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 82.

¹³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1360-4, p. 317; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Edw. III and see Brook. In 1346 Thomas Haket, guardian of Nicholas de Glamorgan, was holding East Standen (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 338).

¹³² See Brook, De Banco R. 491, m. 85 d. In 1385-6 William Hascombe was summoned to warrant to Thomas Raleigh a sixth of the manor of East Standen which John son of Peter de Veer claimed against him (De Banco R. 499, m. 218 d.).

¹³³ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 13; *Feud.*

Aids, ii, 353.

¹³⁴ Ibid. 368.



ARRETON MANOR HOUSE : THE DRAWING ROOM



ARRETON : MERSTON MANOR HOUSE

of East Standen seems, however, to have passed to the Urrys,¹³⁵ for Parnel Urry, one of the sisters of Nicholas Glamorgan, presented to East Standen Chapel in 1375-6 and William Urry in 1385 and 1404,¹³⁶ while George Bramshott held the manor of East Standen about the middle of the 15th century in right of his wife Elizabeth the daughter and heiress of William Urry.¹³⁷ The manor then seems to have passed to the Howles, who were connected by marriage with the Bramshotts (see North Budbridge), for William Howles died seised of it in 1480, leaving an only daughter Joan, married to Thomas Cooke of Rookley.¹³⁸ It was during the Cookes' tenure that Standen had a notable tenant in the person of the Princess Cecily, third daughter of Edward IV, who retired to the Isle of Wight with her second husband Sir Thomas Kymbe or Kyme in 1503 and died there, being buried in Quarr Abbey.¹³⁹

Thomas Cooke before his death in 1519 seems to have settled East Standen upon his daughters, for it did not pass to his granddaughter and heiress Mary,¹⁴⁰ but became divided into third parts.

A third passed to John Wintershill and his wife Joan, who settled it in 1546-7 on themselves for their lives with reversion to Edward Bannister, son of Edward Bannister, and the said Joan.¹⁴¹ This third remained in the possession of the Bannister family at least as late as 1580.¹⁴² It had passed before 1641 to David Wavil, who died seised of it in that year, leaving a son and heir David.¹⁴³ From this time no further account of this part of the manor has been found.

Another third passed to John Covert, who had married Joan daughter of Thomas Cooke,¹⁴⁴ and settled a third of the manor in 1528-9 on himself and his issue male by Joan, with remainder to the right heirs of Joan,¹⁴⁵ and in 1548 John's son Richard Covert and Anne his wife and his son John Covert sold it to John Meux and his wife Joan.¹⁴⁶ As John Meux died in 1568 holding two thirds of the manor¹⁴⁷ he had probably inherited or purchased another third. These two parts of the manor then followed the same descent as Kingston¹⁴⁸ until 1640, when John Meux mortgaged it for £500 to John Kempe.¹⁴⁹ The connexion of the Meux family with the manor then seems to have ceased. According to Worsley it afterwards passed from the family of Alcorn to that of Smith, and in 1781 it belonged to Christ Church, Oxford.¹⁵⁰

In 1795, however, W. Roach was paying a fee-farm rent of £2 8s. 6d. half-yearly for East Standen.¹⁵¹

The cutting off of Little East Standen¹⁵² in the

17th century took away all the northern land of the manor, which at present, under the title of Great East Standen, is held by the trustees of Portsmouth Grammar School. The house is of little interest and no traces of the ancient building remain beyond sundry mounds in the orchard to the north.

The manor of *WEST STANDEN* was held before the Conquest of King Edward by two free men as an alod. William son of Azor held it in demesne in 1086, except half a virgate of land held by Pevrel.¹⁵³ The overlordship passed to the Russells of Yaverland, but it is not mentioned after the end of the 13th century.¹⁵⁴ Little is known of the undertenants. John de Rivers held it late in the 13th century,¹⁵⁵ and in 1431 John Rookley and others held two-thirds of a fee at West Standen and 'Laspaund.'¹⁵⁶

In the 18th century the manor, known later as Standen Elms, was owned by the Roberts family, which was in possession for over a century,¹⁵⁷ during which time the house was remodelled.¹⁵⁸ In 1874 Thomas Fowler Wood sold the manor to Mrs. C. W. Estcourt, who sold in 1877 to Mr. Charles Seely. His son Sir Charles Seely, bart., sold in 1910 to Smith, who sold to Hayter. The latter sold the upper part of the manor and the house to Lieut.-Col. Hobart in 1911. West Standen Farm,¹⁵⁹ bought in 1876 from Morris Morgan by Charles Seely, was sold to Smith by Sir Charles Seely in 1910.

ROOKLEY (Roclee, Rokeley, xiii cent.; Roucle, xiv cent.), though originally in Godshill parish,¹⁶⁰ is now included for the greater part in the boundaries of South Arreton. It was held of the Lisle family under their neighbouring manor of Appleford¹⁶¹ (q.v.), and it is first mentioned in 1203 when Walter de Insula granted common pasture in Rookley to Philip of Blackpan.¹⁶² In 1272 a rent in Rookley was granted by Thomas Delamere to John Fleming,¹⁶³ who is returned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding jointly with William le Martre half a fee in Rookley and Blackpan, Robert Rookley also holding a quarter fee in Rookley.¹⁶⁴ John Rookley held the vill in 1316,¹⁶⁵ and was apparently succeeded by Adam, whose widow Isabel made an agreement in 1328-9 with Robert Rookley as to her life interest in land at Rookley.¹⁶⁶ Geoffrey Rookley was holding a quarter fee in Rookley in 1346,¹⁶⁷ and was granted licence in 1363 to have an oratory in his lordship of Rookley.¹⁶⁸ In 1428 and 1431 Rookley was in the possession of Richard Coke or Cooke,¹⁶⁹ a gentleman of Sussex, who was seised of a quarter fee there, another quarter held in 1346 by William

¹³⁵ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xii. John Urry, lord of East Standen, is mentioned.

¹³⁶ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 77, 156, 245.

¹³⁷ Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

¹³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 14.

¹³⁹ Stone, op. cit. i, 131; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, viii, 79. The name is sometimes erroneously given as John Kime.

¹⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxv, 98.

¹⁴¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.

¹⁴² John Worsley died in 1580 seised of the manor of Troublefield in St. Helens held of William Meux and Edward Bannister as of the manor of Standen (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cxcii, 81).

¹⁴³ Ibid. dcxx, 74.

¹⁴⁴ Berry, *Kent Gen.* 428; *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xlii, 138. In some pedigrees she is called Elizabeth daughter of John Cooke (Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 18, 322).

¹⁴⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 20 Hen. VIII.

¹⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 & 2

Edw. VI. See also *ibid.* 2 Eliz.; Notes

of F. Div. Co. Trin. 27 Hen. VIII;

Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 18.

¹⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clii, 143.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid. ccxxii, 47; ccclxi, 123;

dcclxxvi, 58.

¹⁴⁹ Close, 16 Chas. I, pt. xvi, no. 17.

¹⁵⁰ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lxxx.

¹⁵¹ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 539.

¹⁵² Mr. H. G. Young bought the Little

East Standen property in 1900 of the

executors of Reginald Roach, and re-

modelled the 17th-century house.

¹⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 521.

¹⁵⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid. ¹⁵⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 366.

¹⁵⁷ *Vide* monuments in Arreton Church.

¹⁵⁸ Albin, op. cit. 540.

¹⁵⁹ West Standen farm-house has a date stone C R A 1690.

¹⁶⁰ It was so described in 1568 (Chan.

Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], clii, 143).

¹⁶¹ Ibid. xxxv, 98.

¹⁶² Feet of F. Hants, 4 John, no. 45.

¹⁶³ Ibid. 56 Hen. III.

¹⁶⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁶⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 Edw. III.

¹⁶⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337.

¹⁶⁸ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 62 d.

¹⁶⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 352, 366.

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Taunton and others not being answered for in 1428, as it was divided between Walter Veer and Thomas Lisle.¹⁷⁰ The Cooke family seem to have remained at Rookley until the death of Thomas Cooke in 1519, leaving an infant granddaughter Mary.¹⁷¹ The manor then passed in the same way as East Standen to the Bannister and Meux families. The Bannisters' third is not mentioned after 1546-7,¹⁷² but the two thirds belonging to the Meux family passed with East Standen until the death of Sir William Meux in 1638.¹⁷³ From the Meux family it passed to the Colemans, the last of whom devised it after the death of his sister to James Worsley of Stenbury.¹⁷⁴ Latterly the holding has frequently changed hands; Mr. Holmes Leigh, who bought it of Mr. William Ash of Newport, has sold it (1911) to Mr. Wickett.

STAPLEHURST or **STAPLERS**, as it is now called, comprises the high ground to the north-west of Newport, and probably at one time included the land called Blacklands. It was parcel of the manor of Arreton,¹⁷⁵ with which it was granted to Quarr,¹⁷⁶ and is entered as a grange of that monastery in the survey of church lands in 1536.¹⁷⁷ Its later history is identical with that of Arreton Manor.¹⁷⁸

DURTON (Drodintone, xi cent.; Dertune, xiii cent.; Droditone, xiv cent.), a mile and a half east of Newport, was a manor at the time of Domesday held by Soartin, one of the king's thegns, who had previously held it under King Edward as a freehold. Of this manor William rented two thirds of a hide.¹⁷⁹ Geoffrey Whytey died in 1309-10 holding 8 acres of land there of Peter Devercy, lord of East Standen, by knight service, and other land of other overlords.¹⁸⁰ He died without heirs and the tenement probably lapsed to the various overlords.

PERRETON (Peryton, xvi cent.), a member of Arreton Manor, belonged at the Dissolution to the abbey of Quarr. A messuage called Perreton was granted in 1545 to Anthony Beyff,¹⁸¹ and in 1591-2 it was granted to John Welles.¹⁸² It comprises the land between Arreton and Redway, and a field to the west of the road leading from Croucher's Cross to Arreton is called Old Perreton and pointed out as the traditional site of the house. The present house lies in the low ground and is of the ordinary farm type of the 17th century. It has a date stone, L.B. 1668, the initials of Levinus Bennet.

REDWAY, another member of Arreton Manor, lies to the south of Perreton, between it and the Budbridge and Hale moors. It was devised by Thomas Lord Colepeper to his natural daughter Charlotte, who married Robert Pushall towards the

close of the 17th century. After being variously owned, it was bought in 1898 by Mr. Samuel Peters and is now occupied by his son Mr. J. C. Peters. The house, a building very similar to Perreton, has lately been remodelled, gables added on the south and a porch to the north front. It lies to the north of the railway about midway between Merston and Horringford, commanding a fine view of the valley.

The church of **ST. GEORGE** is one **CHURCH** of the six Island churches bestowed by William Fitz Osbern on his Norman abbey of Lire. It is mentioned in Domesday,¹⁸³ so must have been built before 1086, the original structure being of the early aisleless type with a square west end, and probably an apsidal eastern termination. Evidence of this early work is to be found in the central openings in the west wall—the window without reveal groove or rebate, the door opening¹⁸⁴ with its long and short quoins—and the narrow deeply splayed round-headed light over the priest's door in the chancel. This simple rectangular plan was maintained till the rectory was given about 1150 to the abbey of Quarr (see below).

Henceforth the church was cared for by the Island monks, who at once set about enlarging the structure, the first addition—the north aisle with its Romanesque capitals¹⁸⁵ and single splayed arches—being made during the first twenty years of their ownership. Then early in the next century the south aisle was added,¹⁸⁶ and to compensate for the removal of the side windows the present long lancets were inserted in the west wall.¹⁸⁷ The confirmation in 1289 of the early settlement between the Abbots of Quarr and Lire as to the endowment of Arreton Church may have given additional stimulus to the building operations already begun, resulting in the two chancels¹⁸⁸ with their beautiful connecting arcade. These are lighted by two eastern windows of three lights and five side windows of two lights, two in the north and three in the south wall.¹⁸⁹ There was also a small plate-traceried window¹⁹⁰ in the west wall, now blocked by the later aisle roof.

The original chancel walls were fully polychromed, as is evidenced by the splays of the early single light over the priest's door in the north wall which was blocked up in the chancel rebuilding, and a tempera painting of the Last Judgement,¹⁹¹ 9 ft. high by 7 ft. wide, inclosed within a foliated border 9½ in. wide, painted on the wall space thus gained. The new work was linked up to the old by the insertion of a somewhat clumsy arch in the east wall of the south aisle; finally a tower was built at the west end, and

¹⁷⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337, 355.

¹⁷¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxv, 98.

¹⁷² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.

¹⁷³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxxvi, 58.

¹⁷⁴ Worsley, op. cit. 220.

¹⁷⁵ Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 202, no. 1.

¹⁷⁶ Thus towards the end of the 13th century Reginald le Vanur granted land in the manor of Briddlesford to the monks of Quarr to make a ditch between their land at Stakelhurst (*sic*) and his own land (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], B 672), and in 1282 and 1283 the Abbot of Quarr complained that certain persons had carried away his goods at Staplehurst (*Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, pp. 50, 102).

¹⁷⁷ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 320.

¹⁷⁸ Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xxxv, no. 12; Close, 5 Chas. I, pt. ix, no. 10; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Chas. I; Exch. Dep. Mich. 1653, no. 12.

¹⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525.

¹⁸⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 *Edw. II*, 94.

¹⁸¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), 1545 (172).

¹⁸² Pat. 34 Eliz. pt. xi.

¹⁸³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

¹⁸⁴ This has no rebate for door and may have been originally covered by a west porch.

¹⁸⁵ The easternmost column has a scallop capital, the others having the corner splayed abacus springing direct from the circular neck.

¹⁸⁶ Evidence of the addition of these aisles is the straight joint still visible on either side of the tower.

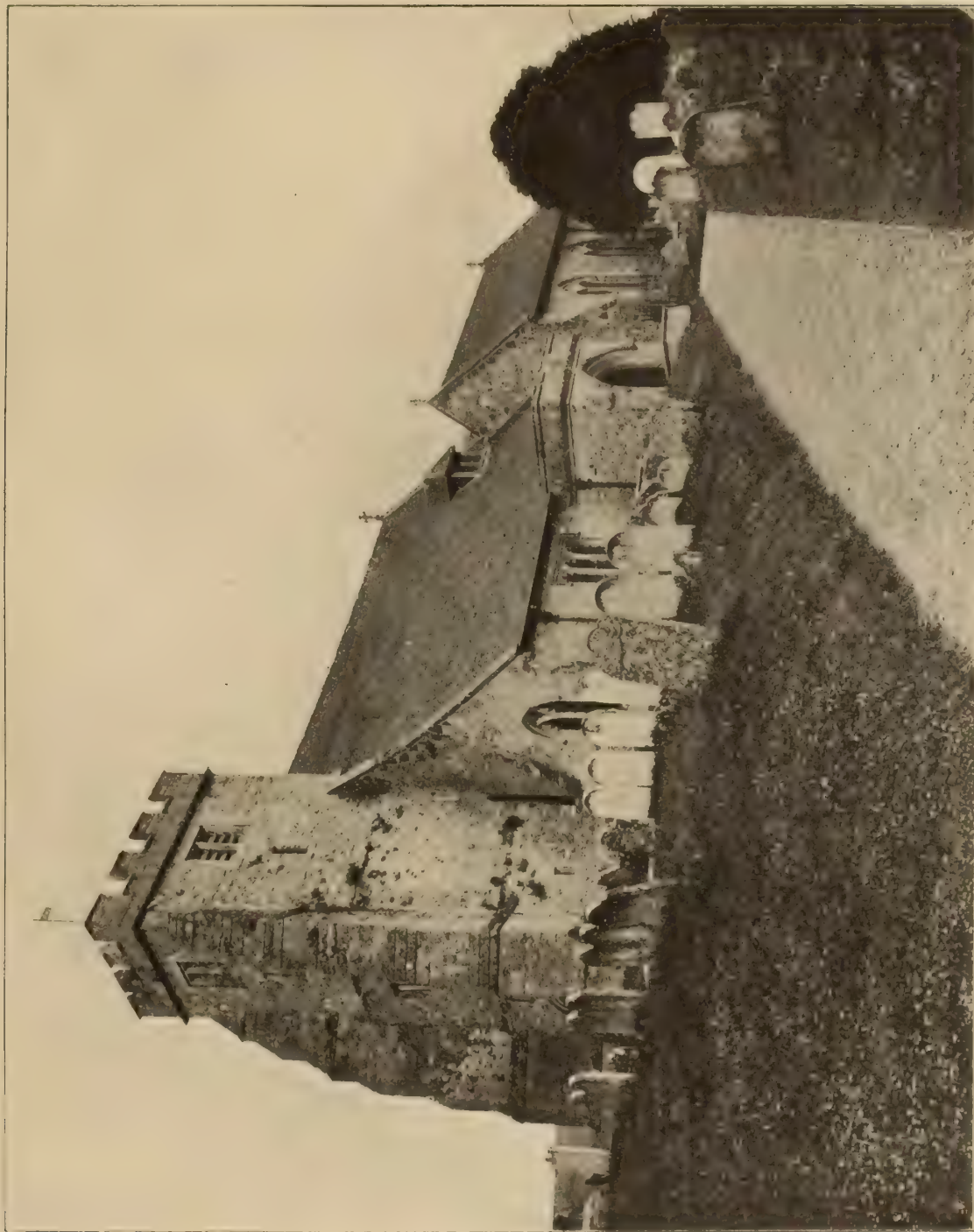
¹⁸⁷ These were opened in 1886 by cutting away the north and south walls of the tower.

¹⁸⁸ The rectorial chancel is maintained by the Flemings as owners of the Quarr lands, the vicarial is kept up by a charge on Pyle Farm in the parish of Chale.

¹⁸⁹ Some of the original grisaille glass still remains *in situ*.

¹⁹⁰ This looks earlier and may have come from elsewhere.

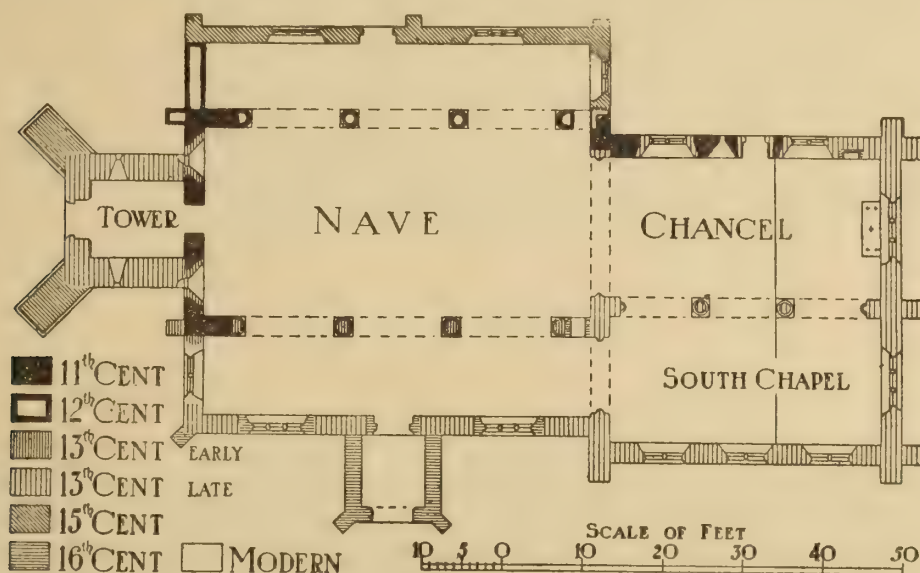
¹⁹¹ This was practically destroyed in the 1863 restoration when the early single light was opened out.



ARRETON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

to compensate for the blocking of the western lights quatrefoil clearstory openings were made over the nave arcades north and south. For upwards of two hundred years little or nothing was done to the church, but towards the close of the 15th century—*circa* 1480—the upper stage of the tower was rebuilt and the huge angle buttresses added as a greater security to the structure. A rood screen was at this period erected across the chancel arch—the entrance to which is still visible with a piscina for the altar under—a south window inserted to light it, and the opening, probably for the sanctus bell, made over the chancel arch. A nave with clearstory, north and south aisles with lean-to roof pitching under the clearstory lights,¹⁹² a western tower, north and south chancels, an oaken screen with groined rood-loft and, from existing evidence, four altars for service: such was Arreton Church at the opening of the 16th century, which is responsible for the raising of the aisle walls, the insertion of Tudor windows, the addition of a south porch¹⁹³ and the present roof

Worsley Holmes chapel at the west end of the south aisle was removed, all vestiges of pewing¹⁹⁶ swept away and the church reseated and ‘tidied up.’ At the latter date shattered remains of the 13th-century font were brought to light as well as some fragments of sculpture now fixed in the east wall of the north aisle. The latter are excellent work of the period of the rebuilding of the chancel, and represent a dragon’s head in freestone with traces of colour and a draped figure inclosed in a quatrefoil in Purbeck stone. There is a trefoiled piscina niche by the side of the loft opening, evidence of the former existence of a nave altar here against the screen. At the east end of the chancel north wall is an ancient aumbry,¹⁹⁷ and opposite it an original piscina, while in the sill of the easternmost window of the south chancel is a piscina bowl of quatrefoil form. The recess below the east window of the south chancel may have been for an Easter Sepulchre. The font is modern, based on the *motif* of the remains found at the 1886 restoration. The only pictorial brass is to Harry Hawles,



PLAN OF ARRETON CHURCH

with its one vast ugly slope, blocking the clearstory and destroying its *raison d'être*.¹⁹⁴ Post-Reformation work is now conspicuous by its absence. Except the memorial tablets there is little evidence of its existence and the churchwardens' accounts now become our authority. In 1649 the bells were rehung and the roof repaired, which latter in 1738 was further ceiled with plaster. In 1742 the present weather-cock was set on the tower, and two years later the linen panelled benches began to give place to the family pew. In 1748 the porch was covered with lead, and in 1752 a new oak pulpit was placed in the church at a cost of £21 2s. 8d. In 1863 a 'restoration'¹⁹⁵ took place, which was completed in 1886, when the

steward of the Isle of Wight under the non-resident lords succeeding the Earl of Salisbury. The figure, which is 30 in. high, is clad in the plate armour of the period, *circa* 1420, but the head, shield¹⁹⁸ and sword hilt are missing. The feet rest on a lion with the rhyming epitaph in black letter:—

HERE IS Y BYRIED UNDER THIS GRAVE
HARRY HAWLES HIS SOUL GOD SAVE
LONGE TYME STEWARD OF THE YLE OF WYGT
HAVE M'RCY ON HYM GOD FUL OF MYGHT.

Another rhyming epitaph is to William Serle of Stone, who died in 1595. The 17th-century records include Edward Fayrebrace, vicar 1615, Thomas Lisle

¹⁹² Evidence of this is the stone weathering remaining in parts under the clear-story lights and over the arch at the east end of the south aisle.

¹⁹³ This form of porch with its stone ribs supporting the roof is not uncommon in the Isle of Wight, being found at Whitwell and Niton.

¹⁹⁴ To compensate for covering in the rood-loft window a gablet light was made in the roof.

¹⁹⁵ It was at this time that a way was cut through to the pulpit, one concludes to match the opposite entrance to the rood-loft.

¹⁹⁶ Some of the linen panels still remained and were used for various purposes.

¹⁹⁷ This has a curious 'cache'—presumably for the chalice—cut in the sill stone about 9 in. square and 5 in. deep.

¹⁹⁸ Charged with three wolves' heads, Sir John Oglander notes wrongly. Hawles' arms were sable three talbots' heads raxed argent.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of Briddlesford 1621, Edward Harbert of Birchmore 1628 and David Wavil 1629. The 18th-century memorials to William Griffin vicar 1732, William Ruffin of Birchmore 1757 and later tablets to the Roberts¹⁹⁹ family of West Standen and the Bells of Stickworth bring us to the more pretentious sculptured monuments now in the south aisle, to the memory of Richard Fleming Worsley-Holmes, drowned while boating in the Hamble River in 1814, and Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, bart., 1825, the work respectively of Westmacott and a local artist named Haskoll. The original of Legh Richmond's 'dairyman's daughter,' Elizabeth Wallbridge, is buried in the churchyard. There is a copy in a case in the south chancel of Foxe's *Actes and Monuments* (ed. 9 in 3 vols.). There are also in the south chancel a Jacobean altar table and an oak chest dated 1679 with the initials of the churchwardens, W. H. and B. R.

There are four ancient bells, the oldest of the 15th-16th century inscribed in black letter 'Ihus Nicholaus Serle et Alicia ux' ejus fec' f' me.'²⁰⁰ The others 'Anno 1559,' 'In God is my hope, R.B. 1601.'²⁰¹ 'William Griffin vicor, Geo. Oglander, Henry Bull Churchwardens, Clemant Tosiear cast mee in the year of 1699.' The fifth and sixth are modern bells by Mears & Stainbank, 1896.

The church plate consists of an Elizabethan chalice and cover, date 1566-7, a flagon 1861-2, and a small salver 1732-3.

The registers date from 1653 and are contained in five books: (i) burials 1653²⁰² to 1735; (ii) baptisms and burials 1742 to 1797, marriages 1742 to 1753; (iii) baptisms and burials 1797 to 1812; (iv) and (v) marriages 1754 to 1812. The churchwardens' accounts begin in the 17th century and are in three books: (i) 1706 to 1783; (ii) 1724 to 1769; (iii) 1768 to 1843. The first book (17th century) is missing and is said to have been destroyed.

The church of Arreton was held *ADVOWSON* in 1086 by the abbey of Lire.²⁰³

About 1150 an agreement was made and confirmed in 1289 by which, in exchange for a pension of 40s., the Abbot of Lire conceded to the Abbot of Quarr the tithes of Arreton,²⁰⁴ but the advowson was reserved to the Abbot of Lire and belonged to his successors²⁰⁵ until 1400, when it was given to the abbey of Quarr.²⁰⁶ In 1405 the church was appropriated to the abbey of Quarr, and in return for this appropriation the abbot undertook to pay a pension of 10s. yearly to the Bishop of Winchester.²⁰⁷ The advowson and rectory remained with Quarr Abbey until the Dissolution,²⁰⁸ when they passed

to the Crown. They were granted in 1549 to George Mill,²⁰⁹ whose nephew and heir Richard sold them in 1609 to Sir Thomas Fleming,²¹⁰ Lord Chief Justice of England, with whose descendants the presentation still remains.²¹¹

There was a chapel at Briddlesford dedicated to St. Martin, which is entered in the Dean's return of 1305 as being endowed with the great and small tithes of the demesne of John de Lisle at Briddlesford.²¹² The advowson belonged to the lords of the manor.²¹³ At the Reformation it was returned that this chapel had been founded by the ancestors of Sir Thomas Lisle, but that at that time no divine service was celebrated there.²¹⁴ The advowson of the chapel was still numbered among the possessions of the lords of the manor in the 16th and 17th centuries,²¹⁵ and in 1775 the site of the late dissolved free chapel of St. Martin in Briddlesford is mentioned in a conveyance of the manor.²¹⁶ It had entirely disappeared before 1795, but still continued to pay a rent of £1 8s. 4d. to the Crown at that time.²¹⁷ In 1380 a chaplain was presented by the king, as guardian of the heir of Sir Thomas Lisle, to the chantry of St. Nicholas in the church of Briddlesford, but this seems to have been the same as the free chapel.²¹⁸

A chapel, dedicated to the honour of St. Leonard, was in existence at Standen at the end of the 13th century,²¹⁹ the advowson belonging to the lords of the manor.²²⁰ The chaplain there was bound to celebrate divine service three days a week.²²¹ The chapel at the Dissolution was said to have been founded by the ancestors of William Urry,²²² but was probably re-founded later, as in another return the foundation is ascribed to Richard Covert.²²³ Though there was then a chaplain receiving rents from the endowment, he did not serve the chapel according to the intent of the founders.²²⁴ The chapel appears to have been still in existence in 1780, as Mr. Sanders was then paying a fee-farm rent of £3 to the Crown for East Standen Chapel.²²⁵ Ruins of the chapel, which has now entirely disappeared, were to be seen in the orchard behind the house at the end of the 18th century.²²⁶

There are Nonconformist chapels at Rookley (Bible Christian); Blackwater (Wesleyan); Arreton (Bible Christian); Merston (Wesleyan); and Hale Common (Wesleyan).

In 1592 William Serle by will *CHARITIES* directed £100 to be laid out in the purchase of land for the use of the poor. The legacy with additions by the parishioners was laid out in the purchase of a farm called Steans, containing 53 a., now let at £47 10s. a year. A

¹⁹⁹ John Roberts, 1741. Edward Roberts, R.N., 1810. Edward Roberts, R.N., 1831.

²⁰⁰ This may be later and the gift of the first Serle holder of Stone, temp. Henry VIII, but the lettering looks earlier, though old stamps may have been used in the casting.

²⁰¹ Probably one of the Bonds' bells.

²⁰² First legible entry is 29 Sept. 1653, as the first eight pages are practically destroyed and the next four badly mutilated.

²⁰³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 138; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 70; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 318.

²⁰⁵ Carisbrooke Chart. iii, vi; Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 3; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21,

pp. 125, 134, 142; 1340-3, pp. 283, 348; 1350-4, p. 40; 1381-5, p. 106; 1388-92, p. 103; *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii, 285-6; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 208, &c.

²⁰⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 221.

²⁰⁷ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 32 d.; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 78.

²⁰⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 24.

²⁰⁹ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v, m. 10.

²¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 Jas. I.

²¹¹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²¹² Worsley MS., penes Mr. F. M. Nichols, F.S.A.

²¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52; Egerton MSS. 2033, fol. 6 d.; 2034, fol. 160.

²¹⁴ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 51, no. 2.

²¹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46; cclxxxiii, 97.

²¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 15 Geo. III.

²¹⁷ Albin, op. cit. 538.

²¹⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 108, 147.

²¹⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 26 d.; 2033, fol. 32; Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. 81.

²²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41; 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2; *Cal. Close*, 1337-9, p. 309; 1360-4, p. 317.

²²¹ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 13.

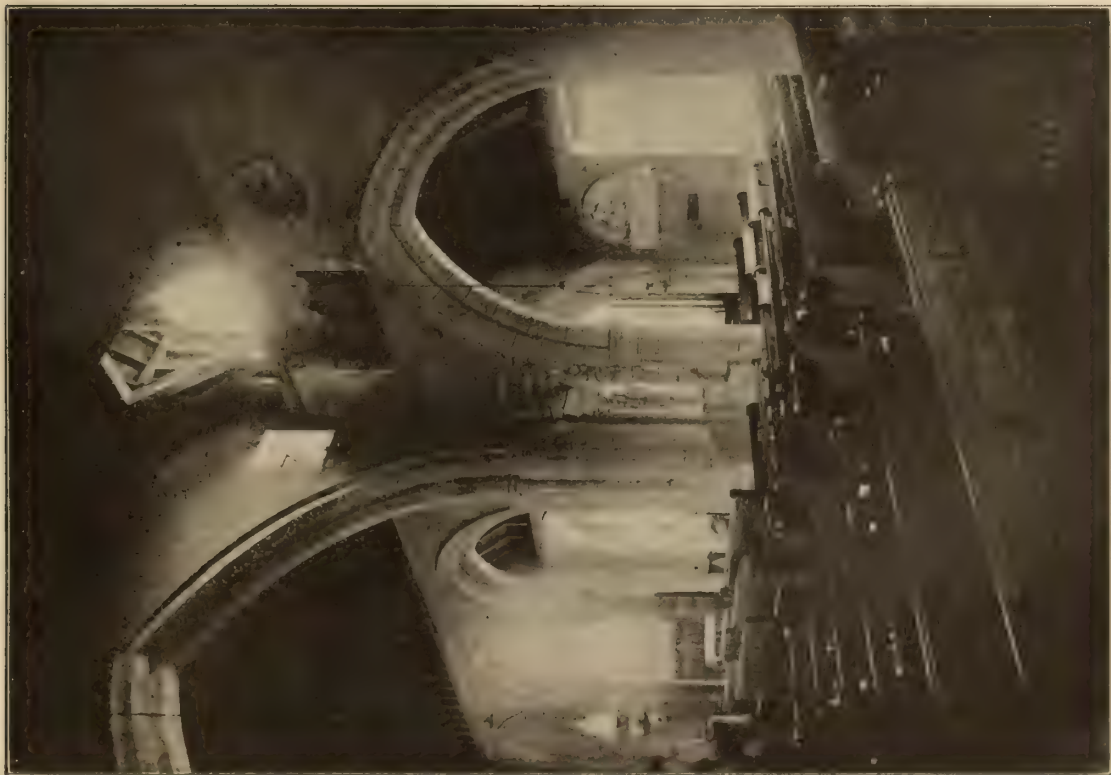
²²² Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 51, no. 2.

²²³ *Ibid.* 52, no. 46.

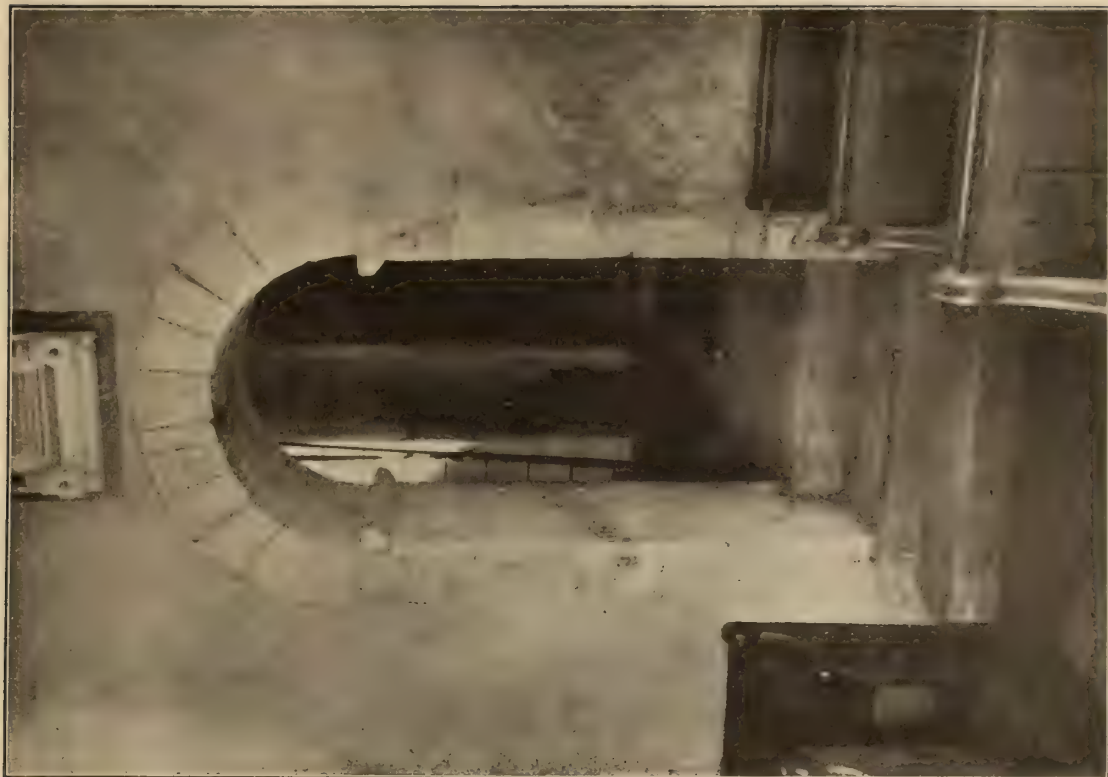
²²⁴ *Ibid.* 51, no. 2.

²²⁵ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxvi.

²²⁶ Albin, op. cit. 539.



ARRETON CHURCH : INTERIOR LOOKING EAST



ARRETON CHURCH : SAXON DOORWAY

sum of £774 *os.* 11*d.* consols, arising from investment of royalties of gravel and sand, is also held by the official trustees, producing £19 *7s.* a year.

In 1617 Richard Gard among other charitable gifts by his will devised 1*os.* a year for the poor of this parish. In respect of this annuity the sum of 5*s.* is charged on Princelet in Newchurch and 5*s.* on West Nunwell in Brading.

In 1688 John Mann by his will devised to trustees a fee-farm rent of £46 issuing out of lands in the parish of Sheriff Hutton, county of York, for the maintenance, education, and setting up in the world of poor orphans and other poor children in this

parish, and after that for the provision of poor ancient and impotent people. The annuity is subject to deduction for land tax.

In 1781 John Pope gave, for the poor, rent-charges of 1*os.* issuing out of property known as Horringsford and £1 out of Redway.

These charities are under an order of the Charity Commissioners, 26 February 1901, as varied by an order 13 August 1907, administered together. The income thereof, after deduction of proportion of expenses, is distributed to the poor in coin.

The Church schools were built in 1873 on a site given by the vicar, Rev. Reginald Norman Durrant.

BINSTEAD

Benestede (xi cent.).

Binstead, a small parish of 1,206 acres, including in 1905 299½ acres of arable land, 476½ acres of permanent grass, and 253 acres of wood,¹ extends from Ryde to Wootton Creek. It is separated from the modern parish of Ryde by the small stream flowing into the Solent east of Binstead Church. The village consists of a line of cottages and small houses on either side of the Ryde to Wootton road. The better inhabited part lies to the north, where many superior villas have been built overlooking the Solent. The ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Quarr lie within the parish, as also the ancient quarries from which it took its name. The position of these latter is clearly indicated by the irregular ground between the high road and the lane to Quarr. The stone, a tough, hard, shelly limestone, used as far back as the Roman occupation,² has practically ceased to be quarried, though a small seam has lately been opened in the copse to the west of the church.

There is a small hamlet at the mouth of the creek, consisting of the coastguard station and a few small villas and cottages, which doubtless represents the place called Fishbourn or Fishhouse, upon the coast, which the Abbot of Quarr in 1365–6 had licence to inclose with a wall of stone and crenellate. He was also permitted to build castles and fortalices there.³ A message called 'le Fyssehouse' was granted in 1544 to John and George Mill.⁴ Near Wootton Bridge is the 17th-century house called Kite Hill belonging to the Fleming estate, the residence in the 18th century of James Perry, whose daughter married John Popham and lived on there with her husband. It has been somewhat modernized, but retains its original plan of a central block with projecting wings.

Samuel Woodford (1636–1700), the divine and poet, lived at Binstead 'in a married and secular condition.'⁵

At the time of Domesday *BIN-MANORS STEAD*, which Tovi, the king's thegn, had held as a free manor of the Confessor,

belonged to William son of Stur.⁶ It would appear that Binstead must afterwards have passed to the Crown, as it is probably to be identified with half a hide in the Isle of Wight, whence stone might be quarried for the cathedral church of Winchester, granted by William the Conqueror to Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester.⁷ This grant William Rufus extended by leave to dig for stone throughout the Island where quarries existed,⁸ and Henry I in a precept to Richard de Redvers bade him, somewhat peremptorily, allow the monks of St. Swithun's to take their due.⁹ Indeed, some friction must have arisen between the new lord of the Island and the bishop, as the precept concluded with the significant words, 'Quod si non fecis, Alveraldus de Lincoln faciat ecclesiae et episcopo habere,' and a further command was sent him to allow the monks to hold their land, increased to a hide, peaceably and to quarry stone without let or hindrance.¹⁰

Binstead, as a member of the episcopal manor of Swainstone,¹¹ remained with the see of Winchester till the surrender of that manor to Edward I in 1284. In 1292–3 it was found that the king's quarry at Binstead could supply stone for the fabric of the abbey church of Quarr as well as for any work the Crown might wish to undertake in the Island, so the abbot was to be allowed to dig and remove what stone he required, paying at the customary rate of 4*od.* a 'millena.'¹² The history of the manor is identical with that of Swainstone (q.v.) till the attainder of the Countess of Salisbury in 1541.¹³ It was granted in 1544 to Sir William Berkeley,¹⁴ who sold it in the same year to John Mill of Southampton.¹⁵ It then passed with Nursling to Sir Richard Mill, by whom it was sold in 1609–10 to Sir Thomas Fleming.¹⁶ The manor has since followed the same descent as North Stoneham¹⁷ (q.v.) and now belongs to Mr. John Edward Arthur Willis-Fleming, the present representative of the family, who has a residence at Binstead House.

It seems probable that the abbey of Quarr was built on the manor of *NEWNHAM*, for in the

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² The Roman altar found at Bitterne near Southampton in 1804 is of this stone and the base of the seaward walls of Portchester Castle is mainly of Binstead stone; the stone is also said to have been used in ancient Sussex churches.

³ Pat. 39 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 23.

⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), g. 340 (43).

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* lxii.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 520.

⁷ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. iii.

⁸ *Ibid.* App. no. iv.

⁹ *Ibid.* App. no. v.

¹⁰ *Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.)*, portf. 202, no. 50.

¹¹ Inq. a.q.d. file 18, no. 8.

¹² *Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.)*, portf. 202, no. 50.

¹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 812

(94).

¹⁴ *Ibid.* g. 1035 (159).

¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 Jas. I.

¹⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xlix, 226; xcii, 97; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxxvii, 118.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

taxation of the abbey lands in 1291 no land at Quarr is mentioned, while the land at Newnham heads the list of the abbey's possessions in the Isle of Wight.¹⁸ Further, in the valuation of the possessions of the abbey in 1536 under the heading 'Quarr' is included the manor of Newnham with the site of the abbey.¹⁹

The manor, therefore, probably belonged to the abbey from its foundation in 1131. The abbot and convent obtained a grant of free warren in all their lands including this manor in 1284.²⁰ The possessions of the abbey at Newnham in 1291 were valued at £10,²¹ and in 1536 the manor with the site of the monastery was worth £11 19s. 4d.²² The site of the abbey and the grange of Newnham were leased in 1537 for twenty-one years to John Mill of Southampton,²³ and this estate with the manor of Quarr was granted in 1544 to John and George Mill.²⁴ The manor of Newnham, the site of the abbey, and the southern portion of the manor of Quarr from that time followed the descent of Binstead Manor, and now belong to Mr. John E. A. Willis-Fleming, but the northern part of the manor of Quarr called the Quarr House estate was sold about 1858 to Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane. His son sold the house and grounds in 1907 to the Benedictine community from Solesmes, who have recently erected conventual buildings on the site.

Newnham Farm is of the 17th century, but has been added to in the 18th century, and a series of initialled dates cut in the brickwork over the east door refer to a family of Young, tenants of the manor in 1774.²⁵

The Cistercian house of our Lady at **QUARR ABBEY** Quarr was founded in 1131, by Baldwin de Redvers, as a colony from Savigny, and was consecrated 1 June 1150. A licence to wall and crenellate was granted in 1340, and this work was still in progress in 1366. The abbey was dissolved in 1537.

The existing remains are scanty, but present the general features of a normally arranged Cistercian house, save for the fact that all the conventual buildings are on the north instead of on the south side of the church.²⁶ The church was completely demolished at the Dissolution, so that its very site was uncertain sixty years later, when Sir John Oglander visited the spot.

The fragments revealed by excavation indicate that the general type of architecture in the church and the greater part of the conventual buildings was that of the middle of the 13th century. For the most part nothing can be recovered beyond the foundation plan, the foundations themselves having been dug out in many places. The portions of the abbey left above ground are a great part of the *cellarium*, of which the southern end has been converted into a barn; parts of the kitchen, part of the south-west walls of the

frater or refectory, and two buildings believed by Mr. St. John Hope to be the wood-house and the infirmary chapel.

The church was of the usual Cistercian type, consisting of a presbytery, quire and nave, together about 160 ft. long and 26 ft. wide, north and south transepts about 35 ft. north to south by 20 ft. east to west, each with an eastern aisle 15 ft. wide, of three bays, and containing a chapel in each bay, with dividing walls between, and nave aisles about 10 ft. wide. Apparently at a later period north and south chapels were built to the presbytery, lining with its east wall, and with the southernmost and northernmost bays of the north and south transept aisles respectively, and a porch or galilee some 16 ft. deep was built right across the west end of the church, while a chapel 50 ft. long by 20 ft. wide covered the southern end of this porch as well as the two westernmost bays of the south aisle of the church. The northernmost of the north transept chapels appears to have been lengthened about the same time.

In the thickness of the presbytery wall on the north, and just west of its junction with the east wall of the north transept aisle, is a grave, apparently constructed during the building of the church. This was probably the founder's tomb. When opened in recent years it contained the bones of a tall man and a woman, but showed indications of previous disturbance.

The clearstory appears to have been lighted, as at Netley, by triple lancet windows, of which fragments are to be found in the modern farm buildings at the south end of the *cellarium*. If this was so, the usual western progression of the church is plainly indicated, though, by analogy with Buildwas, which Quarr closely resembles in general proportions, the use of the pointed arch is no evidence of late 'transitional' date.

Of the existing buildings the most considerable portion is the southern end of the *cellarium*, which extended northwards from the western portion of the church; a doorway opened to it from the porch next to the west wall of the church. Another wide doorway in its east wall opened into the north aisle of the church, opposite to a corresponding opening in its west wall, thus forming a clear way, doubtless partitioned from the rest of the *cellarium*, from the outside to the church. This southernmost portion of the *cellarium* therefore practically formed an extension of the north aisle. Another and smaller doorway in the west wall stands opposite to a window looking into the cloister. To the north again a window in the west wall faces a narrow doorway in the east wall opening to the cloister, and a little further north is a narrow loop in the west wall, with a wide window opposite to it. Most of these are blocked, and the upper part has been rebuilt in the 17th century. There are no traces of any sub-vault, though a set-off

¹⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

¹⁹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 320.

²⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 272. Again in this grant no mention is made of any land at Quarr.

²¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

²² Dugdale, loc. cit.

²³ Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. ccix, fol. 44.

²⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xix (2), g. 340 (43).

²⁵ There is a tradition that the tenant

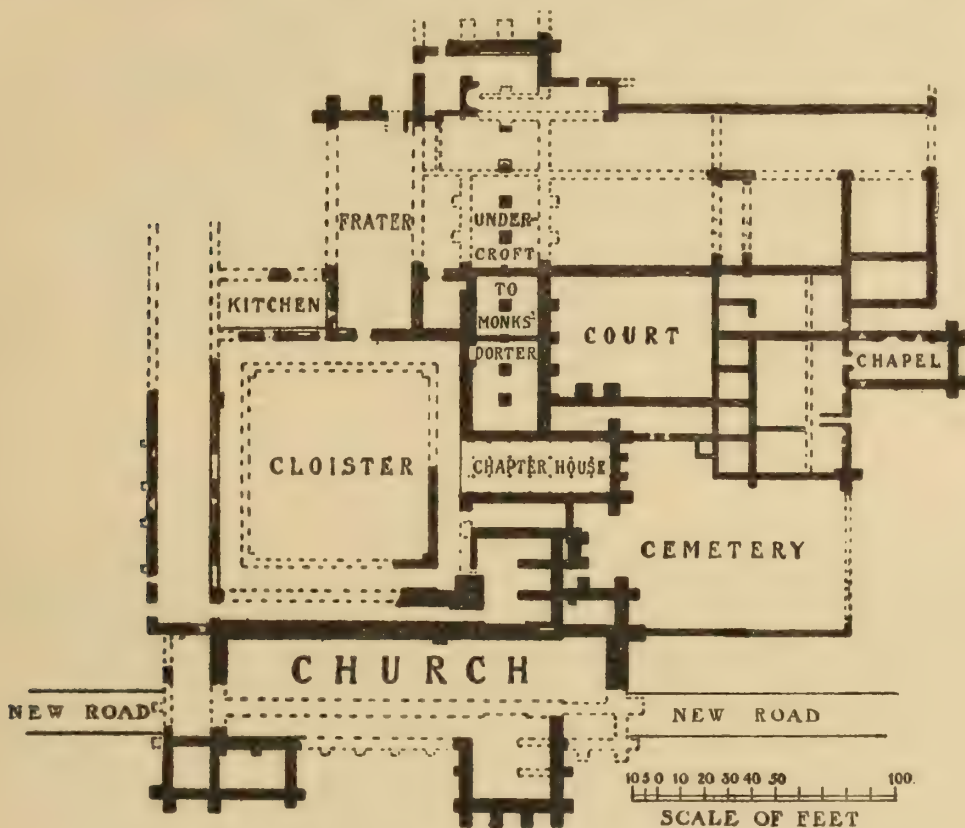
of Newnham Farm is entitled to grass in Monkton meadow as long as he preserves in the house the stone bust of a monk supposed to have been an Abbot of Quarr (White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878).

²⁶ The general dimensions are: church, total length, exclusive of west porch, 160 ft.; total width across transepts, 110 ft.; presbytery and nave 28 ft. wide, total width of nave and aisles, 57 ft.; width of transepts, including depth of chapels in

east aisle, 32 ft.; presbytery chapels, 24 ft. by 12 ft.; porch, 16 ft. by 44 ft.; south-west chapel, 48 ft. by 18 ft.; cloister, 102 ft. by 103 ft.; chapter-house, 42 ft. by 22 ft.; dorter sub-vault, 29 ft. by 107 ft.; frater, 32 ft. by 98 ft.; kitchen, 45 ft. by 22 ft.; infirmary hall, 53 ft. by 95 ft.; infirmary chapel, 43 ft. by 18 ft.; warming-house, 15 ft. by 21 ft. All measurements are internal and those from east to west are given first.

runs along both walls for about two-thirds of the present length, at about 9 ft. 6 in. from the present floor level. A circular light in the north wall and a blank window in the east gable have been brought from elsewhere. At the north-east angle of the *cellarium*, and forming the western part of the north range of the cloister, are the remains of the kitchen. Apparently there were two entrances from the cloister. Near the easternmost is a deep recess. The fireplace probably stood in the north wall, which was 9 ft. thick. In the east wall are a locker and a hatch to the frater. The shelf grooves of the locker appear to be of Roman tiles. Next the kitchen to the east remain portions of the south and west walls of the frater, which ran north and south. In the south wall the western jamb of the great door, raised by two steps

cloister, projected northward till it was stopped by the wall of an apartment between it and the passage to the reredorter. It had a central row of seven columns, and was doubtless vaulted and divided into several chambers. In the third bay from the south is a deep recess in the western wall. To the south of it was the chapter-house, which was divided into three alleys by two rows of six columns, supporting the triple vault of seven bays, and was entered from the cloister at the west end by a triple doorway, or arcade of three bays, of its full width, supported on groups of three shafts, one row of four shafts on each of the three steps down from the cloister. The two outer rows were cylindrical, the lower ones thicker than those on the top step. Those on the lowest step were, like all the rest of the columns in the chapter-house, of four



SKETCH PLAN OF QUARR ABBEY

from the cloister, remains. It had Purbeck marble capitals and jamb shafts. There are traces of arcading on the interior walls, and the hatch to the kitchen, on the frater side, has jamb shafts and a segmental head. In the south-west angle are two lockers, also with segmental heads. A lavatory recess was just to the east by the frater door, in the cloister. Next to the frater on the east, and completing the north range, was the warming-house, with a recess and a large fireplace in the east wall, and a doorway to a yard in the north wall. From the yard a passage led northwards to the building considered by Mr. St. John Hope to have been the wood-house. It opened northwards to other apartments, and possibly to a passage to the reredorter.

The dorter undercroft, of which the southern end formed the north half of the eastern range of the

slender columns clustered round and attached to a central thicker shaft. The columns on the two descending levels were stilted on plinths to bring the bases of all three rows to a common level, and the bases of all the columns in the chapter-house itself were brought to this level by similar plinths. Each group of three columns on the steps was linked together by a little arcade of moulded arches running through the thickness of the entrance arch. The lowest row not only matched the other columns of the chapter-house, but also formed the westernmost supports of the three alleys of quadripartite vaulting. A wall arcade ran round the three remaining sides of the building, its shafts being exactly like those of the free arcades, and almost completely detached from the wall. Between their plinths was a stone bench-table. All the bases, shafts and capitals throughout the

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

building were of Purbeck marble, and the ribs of the vault were of freestone. Externally pairs of right-angled buttresses stood at the east angles, with two smaller buttresses between the bays of the east wall.

Alongside the chapter-house to the south, between it and the north transept of the church, was a slype leading from the cloister to the cemetery. It is possible that the sacristy may have been in the small extension of the northernmost transept chapel, but its position is uncertain. At the east end of a long passage or pentice leading from the dorter sub-vault along and beyond the north wall of the chapter-house, and forming the south side of the infirmary court, lay the infirmary hall, a large building of three aisles running north and south. The west aisle was at a later date divided into rooms by partition walls. Opening off the hall on the east is a building, still partially standing, which is thought by Mr. St. John Hope to have been the infirmary chapel. It was a building of two stages of late 13th-century date, and its western doorway, opening to the infirmary hall, was pointed, with shafted jambs and a segmental rear-arch on the infirmary or western side, where the jambs were also shafted. This doorway formed the central arch of an arcade across the western end of the building, the other two arches inclosing recesses with stone benches in them. It had a window on the north-west with a pointed head and shafted jambs, a wide internal splay and a pointed and moulded rear-arch. A similar window was opposite in the south wall. In the middle of the north is a wide fireplace, of at least a century later, with a square head and panelled sides, and eastward of it a doorway to the open. There was another fireplace in the upper stage at the west end. It seems very likely that, whatever the original purpose of the building may have been, it was converted into a misericorde in the late 14th or early 15th century.

The rest of the remains of the monastery are so fragmentary as to make conjectural restoration idle. The new road to Ryde was driven some forty years since right through the southern half of the foundations of the church from east to west, and many other indications of buildings on the site are no less completely obliterated.

The church of the *HOLY CROSS CHURCH* stands on the high ground at the north-eastern corner of the parish, and consists of a nave and chancel built of the local stone, the employment of which probably accounts for the apparently early 'herring-bone' work in the walls.²⁷ The church was probably erected for the use of the workers in the quarries, c. 1150, and was originally much as it is shown in Tomkins' print of 1795.²⁸

From Tomkins' print of 1794, Sir Henry Englefield's description of 1816, and Mr. Withers' notes and drawings in Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, the church originally consisted of a nave and chancel, separated by a plain semicircular arch springing from roughly carved Romanesque imposts and lighted by small

narrow single lights.²⁹ In the latter part of the 13th century a remodelling must have taken place, as is shown by the windows of that period still remaining and the vestry door now walled up. A south porch was added in the 18th century, and in 1844 the nave was pulled down bodily and rebuilt. The south wall of the chancel has a square-headed low-side window, and in the sill of the south window is a trefoiled piscina. In the outer face of the north wall is an aumbry recess, and below the east window, now blocked by the modern reredos, is another recess, the door of which, with its 15th-century hinge,³⁰ is in the vestry. In the west wall two Romanesque keystones have been built in, as has also a rude representation of the Sanctus Spiritus over the porch. All three came from the ancient nave, as did also the present entrance to the churchyard, which was originally the north door of the church. In the new belfry hangs an ancient bell inscribed in black letter 'Sancta Maria ora pro nobis,' which may have come from Quarr. There are no monuments of any interest, but in the churchyard is a pictorial headstone to Thomas Sivell, 'cruelly shot on board his sloop by some officers of the Customs at the Port of Portsmouth, June 15, 1786.' Sir John Oglander notes that one of the early pioneers of Arctic research, Captain John Gibbons, 'comminge from ye north-west passage—being employed thethor for ye discoverie of that passage by Prince Henry, sonn of Kinge James . . . dyed at Ride and . . . wase buried in ye midle of ye chawncell' (of Holy Cross, Binstead).³¹

The plate is modern.

The registers are in three books: (1) burials 1710 to 1759; (2) baptisms and burials 1758 to 1812; (3) marriages 1755 to 1812.

The advowson has always been, as *ADVOWSON* now, with the see of Winchester,³² and on the surrender of the bishop's lands in the Isle of Wight in 1284 was specially reserved with those of Calbourne and Brightstone, the king resigning 'all right he might claim to the said churches by reason of his manor of Sweyneston or for any other cause.'³³ The rector of Calbourne claimed archidiaconal jurisdiction over Binstead, but was resisted in 1321 by the parson of Binstead, John de Witney, who, however, had to give way and resign in favour of Nicholas de Yestele (Eastleigh), collated by the bishop.³⁴

The church paid a yearly pension of 2s. to Winchester,³⁵ and was served in the 16th century by an obedientiary of Quarr.³⁶ After the Dissolution, Sir John Oglander notes,³⁷ the rectors assumed the abbot's privilege of marrying without licence and proving wills, 'and all thinges that ye Abbot in former times cowlde doo; whereupon ye parsons for longe time afterwarde weare called Bischoppes of Binstead. But that power, as it wase butt usurped, so it wase taken from them when Bilson and Andrewes weare Bischoppes of Winchester' (1597-1628).

There is a Nonconformist chapel (Wesleyan).

²⁷ The stone is extremely tough and hard, and it may be the 'waste' was used in the building of the church, so that herring-bone would have been a not unnatural construction.

²⁸ Chas. Tomkins, *A Tour to the Isle of Wight* (1796).

²⁹ One of these remained in the north

wall of the nave before the 1844 rebuilding (*vide* Stone, *Archit. of Isle of Wight*, i, pl. vii).

³⁰ Stone, *op. cit.* pl. vi.

³¹ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell (I.W.).

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 11, 29.

³³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 273; Harl. R. CC 21.

³⁴ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 478, 480.

³⁵ Return of the dean of the Island to Bishop Woodlock, 1305, *penes* F. M. Nichols. *Obedientiary R. of St. Swithun* (Hants Rec. Soc.), Introd. p. xlvii.

³⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 26.

³⁷ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell. ³⁸ *Ibid.*



BINSTEAD : QUARR ABBEY



BONCHURCH CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH

The schools are non-provided, worked by the Local Education Authority in conjunction with local managers.

There do not appear to be any endowed charities or permanent institutions in this parish other than the National school.³⁹

BONCHURCH

Bonecerce (xi cent.); Bonechirche (xiii cent.).

Bonchurch contains 565 acres, of which 89 are arable land, 246½ permanent grass and 51 acres woodland.¹ Fifty years ago it was a collection of villas under St. Boniface Down; to-day it is a suburb of its younger neighbour Ventnor (q.v.), and includes the well-known Landslip. The entrance to the old village by the ponded water, the site of a former withy-bed, which skirts the road to the north, is, or was, very picturesque. At the Landslip end of the village stands the old church, now disused, with its graveyard of notable dead. Here is buried John Sterling, the friend of Hare and Carlyle; and here too the Rev. William Adams, fellow and tutor of Merton College, Oxford, best known perhaps as a writer of allegories. Monks' Bay lies to the north under the old church, and is said to have derived its name from having been the landing-place of the monks of Lire when they came to collect dues from their island possessions. A small outlying piece of land attached to the glebe is called 'Bishops' Acre,' and has given rise to a legend without foundation.² The only houses of any note are Undermount, occupying the site of the old farm-house, and now the property of Mr. Henry Michell; and East Dene, once the home of Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, but now in the hands of an English religious community of the Sacred Heart. Bonchurch is said to have been the birth-place of Admiral Sir Thomas Hopsonn; Algernon Swinburne lies buried in the new churchyard. Edmund Peel, the poet, resided many years at Underrock, and for sixty years Miss Elizabeth M. Sewell, the authoress, lived at Ashcliff.

BONCHURCH was held before the **MANORS** Conquest as an alod by Estan of Earl Godwin. In 1086 it belonged to William son of Azor,³ and was of considerable worth, doubtless owing to the grazing value of its chalk downs. Sir John Oglander gives the following fanciful account of its early history: 'The church was erected in the reign of William the Conqueror by John de Argenton, a Frenchman, to whom William Fitz Osbern gave Bonchurch. Argenton "got it to be made a parish by means of his brother's son Walkelin, then Bishop of Winton."'⁴ The Argenteins, however, do not seem to have held any land in the Isle of Wight until the end of the 12th century. It was one of the manors held by John de Lisle at the end of the 13th century of the honour of Carisbrooke,⁵ and it followed the same descent as

West Court in Shorwell (q.v.) to the Popham and Hill families.⁶ The part held by the Hills passed to Rosa daughter of Lieut.-Col. Charles Fitz Maurice Hill, who married the Rev. James White.⁷ The Bonchurch estate, belonging to Mrs. Rosa White, was put up for sale in 1836 and passed to different owners.⁸ In 1863 the manorial rights were purchased by Dr. Leeson, but none are now exercised.

LUCCOMBE (Lovecombe, xi cent.) was held of the Confessor by Sawin as an alod, and at Domesday was in the hands of the king.⁹ It formed part of the original endowment of Quarr,¹⁰ having been given to the abbey by Hugh de Mandeville. At the beginning of the 13th century Walter de Insula (Lisle), with the consent of his son Geoffrey, endowed Quarr with the cultivated ground on the side of St. Boniface Down next Luccombe.¹¹ Luccombe continued to belong to the monastery till the Dissolution,¹² when it passed to the Crown. It was granted in 1553 to Thomas Reve and George Cotton,¹³ who sold it two days later without licence to William Colnett. In 1557-8 William obtained licence to retain the manor,¹⁴ of which he died seised in July 1594, leaving as his heir his son Barnabas,¹⁵ who in 1602 disposed of it to Michael Knight of Landguard,¹⁶ who died seised of it in 1612.¹⁷ It remained in the Knight family till 1753, when Anne Knight, spinster, disposed of it to William Pike,¹⁸ who devised it to — Bonham. In 1782-3 it was in the possession of members of the families of Bonham, Carter and Atherley,¹⁹ and in 1791 Edward Carter and his wife Harriet were dealing with it.²⁰ At the beginning of the 19th century it had come to the Atherley family; in 1891 it was sold by Mr. Arthur Atherley to the Slater Ball Syndicate, and is now split up into various ownerships.

There was probably a church here **CHURCHES** before the compilation of Domesday, but the oldest part of the present building is at least a hundred years later. The church itself is of the usual early type: a nave and chancel separated by a simple arch springing originally from imposts, now hacked away. Windows have been inserted in the 13th²¹ and 15th centuries. The arch to the south door seems made up of voussoirs from elsewhere. The porch is comparatively modern, probably added in the 17th-18th century, and the bell-cote at the west end is a modern addition of the last century. A tempera painting on the north wall of the nave²² was discovered in 1847, but no copy was made of it before it crumbled away. There is a

³⁹ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 407.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Davenport Adams, *Guide to Isle of Wight* (1888), 190.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 521.

⁴ *Oglander Memoirs* (ed. W. H. Long), 196.

⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240. Five of the eight manors held at this time by John de Lisle belonged in 1086 to William son of Azor.

⁶ For references see Wootton and Shorwell. William Jakeman of Bonchurch

'fermor,' who was holding Bonchurch in 1431, was perhaps a lessee under the Lisles (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 365).

⁷ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 185.

⁸ Tithe map, 1844.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

¹⁰ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 316-17; Harl. Chart. 55 D. 21.

¹¹ Madox, *Formulare Angl.* cccxvi.

¹² Dugdale, op. cit. v, 320.

¹³ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. xiii, m. 27.

¹⁴ Ibid. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xi, m. 16.

¹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxviii, 31.

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 44 & 45 Eliz.

¹⁷ W. & L. Inq. p.m. xlvii, 107.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 21 Chas. I; Hil. 26 Geo II.

¹⁹ Ibid. Div. Co. Trin. 23 Geo. III.

²⁰ Ibid. Mich. 31 Geo. III.

²¹ Lancet in north wall of chancel. Stone, *Archit. Antiq. Isle of Wight*, i, pl. viii.

²² Said, at a meeting of British Archaeological Society at Bonchurch in 1855, to have been a representation of the Last Judgement.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Renaissance wooden cross on the altar of good design, probably Flemish, and against the south wall is fixed the funeral achievement of the Hill family. The church has been disused, except as a mortuary chapel, since 1848. The new church of St. Boniface was erected in 1847-8, on a site given by the Rev. James White, from designs by Benjamin Ferrey, and consists of nave, chancel, transepts and south porch. It was added to in 1874, but is a building of little interest. A memorial font commemorates the Rev. William Adams.

The bells and plate are modern.

The registers begin in 1734 and include some entries for Shanklin. The earlier ones were destroyed by fire in 1769.

The advowson of Bonchurch
ADVOWSON apparently passed with the manor to Dr. Leeson,²³ from whose executors

it was bought about 1873 by the Simeon trustees. It passed from them in 1880 to the Church Patronage Society, who still hold it.²⁴

Mrs. Sibella Hamilton by her will
CHARITIES proved at London 22 May 1889 bequeathed £100, the income to be applied for the benefit of the poor. The legacy is represented by £102 13s. 11d. consols, with the official trustees; the annual dividends, amounting to £2 11s. 4d., are duly applied.

A convalescent home in connexion with the Royal Hants County Hospital is situated in this parish, for endowment of which the official trustees hold the sums of £291 16s. 8d. consols, and £2,103 13s. 4d. India 3 per cent. stock, transferred to them under an order of the High Court 13 July 1903, arising from the gift of the Rev. Edward Thomas Hoare, producing £70 7s. 8d. a year.

BRADING

Brading, originally said to have included the whole of the eastern seaboard from Ryde to Bonchurch, is one of the largest parishes in the East Medine. Till 1894 Bembridge and Sandown lay within its boundaries, and the chapels of Yaverland and Shanklin owned Brading as their mother church. The parish now contains 5,524 acres of land, of which 18 acres are covered by water, 2,008½ acres are arable land, 2,462 acres are permanent grass, and 246½ acres are woodland.¹

The town lies under the chalk down of the same name at the head of the haven, about 4 miles south from Ryde. The oldest part is the main street on the slope of the hill running south from the church to the Bull Ring, many of the houses being half-timbered and dating from the 16th-17th century, the most noticeable being that adjoining the south side of the churchyard,² and a cottage opposite the west end of the church with the inscription cut on the lintel 'William Southcot · 1698.' A house called Crouches on the west side of the High Street, near the Mall, has a date-stone in the gable—

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The town hall by the west end of the church is an ancient half-timber building restored in 1876. It was within the upper room that the bailiffs and burgesses met to transact business until the middle of the 18th century, when it was converted into a school.³ In 1902 the quaint old 'Malting' by the Bull Ring was pulled down and the present town hall erected and opened the following year by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg. The cottage once occupied by the subject of Legh Richmond's tale, *The Young Cottager*, lies on the right of the lane here leading to the down.

The main street rises from this point to the Mall, a street of villas built about the middle of the 19th century, and, crossing the down road to Newport at right angles, descends again by Morton Manor and joins the Sandown road by Morton House. The more modern road starts east from the Bull Ring, and with a sharp turn to the south runs parallel to the railway, meeting the ancient coach road by Morton Common. By the side of the road across the Sandown level is an ancient causeway,⁴ formerly kept up by the lords of Yaverland.⁵ A bridge existed here from an early date, and was repaired in 1641.⁶ The road, under the down, from Adgestone and Alverstone crosses the upper or old road by Morton Manor, and the lower or modern road by Yarbridge, where is a quaint little inn, 'The Angler's Arms.'

Formerly the water in the haven came up to the present cement mills, where remains of the quay are still visible. Besides these cement works there are lime kilns on the upper road by Morton and brick-works at Sandown.

In 1880 a Romano-British villa was found in a field at Morton,⁷ but was a good deal damaged when first excavated. The northern portion, however, on the Nunwell estate was more carefully and systematically uncovered and cared for, and at present the whole villa has been roofed in and the finds cased and arranged at the cost of the lord of the manor, Mr. J. H. Oglander, LL.B., F.S.A., D.L.

The haven level is said to have been first reclaimed from the sea by William Russell, an early lord of the manor of Yaverland, who at the end of the 13th century made the causeway across the marsh to his manor of Yaverland. In 1562 George Oglander of Nunwell and German Richards of Yaverland

²⁸ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 4, &c.; Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Edw. III; Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52; Cal. Pat. 1377-81, p. 525; 1381-5, p. 403; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859.

²⁴ Clergy Lists.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Half-timber, brick nogged, with an oversailing upper story. Said to have

been the residence of German Richards, temp. Henry VIII (Oglander MSS.).

³ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 472. The building stands on arches and the space was probably used as a market butcher's shambles. The ancient stocks stand here, still in a good state of preservation.

⁴ There is a question if this is not of Romano-British origin, as by the second bridge nearest Brading the line of stone-

work with which the bank is revetted shows a distinct trend towards the Roman villa at Morton.

⁵ 'The Cawsay leading from Morton unto Suth Sandham being decayed was then made and amended . . . and payed therefore by the Ladie Richards of Yeaverlan Farme' (Worsley MSS. E 18), A.D. 1637.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 313.

reclaimed the north marsh and some land adjoining.⁸ Thirty-two years later Edward Richards added the Mill Marsh to the cultivated land.⁹ In 1616 Henry Gibb of the king's bedchamber obtained a grant of 'lands called Brading, Isle of Wight, which have been much overflowed by the sea and are to be inclosed at his expense.'¹⁰ This right he sold to Sir Bevis Thelwall, who, assisted by Sir Hugh Middleton of New River fame, made an embankment right across the mouth of the haven in 1620. Ten years later a spring tide and storm breached the bank, swept in over the land, and once more reduced the haven to a tidal estuary. An abortive attempt was again made in 1699, but nothing further was done till Jabez Balfour took the matter in hand in 1877 and constructed the present embankment, which was completed in 1880, the railway being opened for traffic in 1882.

There are church schools on the east side of the road to the north of the church, built at the cost of John Long of Brading, who left by his will, dated 19 February 1823, £300 for that purpose. There is a council school in the Mall, and a school at Alverstone supported by Lord Alverstone.

Bembridge, which was constituted a civil parish in 1896,¹¹ includes all the eastern peninsula beyond Yaverland. It comprises 2,000 acres of land, of which 20 acres are covered with water, 495½ acres are arable land, 826½ acres are permanent grass, and 84 acres woodland.¹² Since the railway extension from Brading the old-fashioned village has grown to a favourite watering-place without the usual drawback of loss of picturesqueness. Lane End, near the extreme eastern point, where there is a National Lifeboat station, is now being rapidly transformed into a collection of houses and cottages for summer visitors. There is a post-office in the village not far from the head of the pleasant, leafy road called Ducie Avenue, leading to the sea. At Foreland there is a coastguard station, also a few cottages, and the Crab and Lobster Inn. To the south-east of the parish is White Cliff Bay (la Blanche Falaise, xiv cent.), well-known for the interesting geological section of its cliffs, of which Bembridge Down, 355 ft. above the sea level, forms the southern arm. On the summit is a granite obelisk, erected in 1849 by the Royal Yacht Squadron in memory of their Commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, and a Marconi station in charge of the coastguard. There is a church school, a well-built structure erected in 1833 and enlarged in 1897. There is a station on the Isle of Wight railway, and there are two good hotels, the 'Bembridge' and the 'Spithead,' the latter being the head-quarters of the Royal Isle of Wight Golf Club, which has a nine-hole course on the Dover. There is a sailing club and club-house by the side of the railway station.

Sandown, a modern health resort, lies in the centre of the bay of the same name at the eastern end of the

Yar valley. The civil parish was formed from Brading in 1894, and extended in the following year.¹³ It consists of the upper road now called Broadway, the main road between Brading and Shanklin, and the lower road or High Street with connecting streets between. It has a good esplanade and an excellent beach for bathing. The principal hotels are the 'Pier,'¹⁴ 'Ocean'¹⁵ and 'Sandown.' The parish contains 1,231 acres of land, of which, in 1905, 359½ acres were arable land and 515½ acres permanent grass.¹⁶ The soil is sand, gravel, and to the north clay. There are barracks¹⁷ for artillery garrisoning the neighbouring forts. Sandown Fort has taken the place of the old Sandown Castle which in 1631-2 had been built to supersede the original fort erected by Henry VIII. The first Sandown Castle was built between 1537 and 1540 and formed part of the defence scheme of the southern seaboard. It was of the usual Tudor form with a rear building and a gun platform towards the sea and was erected on land now overflowed by the sea; it had a landing-stage, as in 1618 timber was supplied for mending the pier and planking the platform. As it was built too near the shore, the sea began to encroach and undermine its walls, which by the beginning of the 17th century had got into a ruinous state. In 1627 Charles I promised to have it repaired,¹⁸ but nothing was done till 1631, when it was taken down by Sir John Oglander,¹⁹ and a new fort built nearer Yaverland to the north, mostly from designs of two eminent military engineers, T. Reed and J. Heath. The new fort was now directly under the Governor of the Island, who was also called Captain of Sandown Castle, and the arms of the first holder under the new scheme—Richard Weston Earl of Portland—were carved over the mantelpiece. To prevent further encroachment of the sea two groynes were built in 1654. At the end of the 18th century it had again got into bad state, but was repaired at considerable expense.²⁰ In 1864 it was taken down and the present fort, known as the 'Granite Fort,' was built to the northward and probably completed in 1869.

The notorious John Wilkes had a villa at Sandown about opposite to where the present Ocean Hotel stands. Sandown possesses a town hall built in 1869, a free library opened in 1905, an excellent pier begun in 1878 and lengthened in 1895, and a public garden and Kursaal overlooking the sea. There is a Home of Rest at the Shanklin end of the parish, founded in 1893 by the late Mrs. Harvey and presented to the Winchester Diocesan Council of the Girls' Friendly Society.

Till the middle of the 19th century Sandown consisted of a few fishermen's huts and cottages, the only buildings of note being the old castle and Wilkes's villa. The old coach road to Brading ran across the heath by the church to the shore and so through what is now termed Lower Sandown to the road across the marshes.

⁸ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 196.

⁹ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell, I.W. But in so doing he did not remove the ancient stone causeway across the mud which is still apparent in a very dry summer.

¹⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1611-18, p. 381.

¹¹ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, *Hants*, 38.

¹² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹³ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, *Hants*, 37, 38.

¹⁴ Built on the site of the old Battery House tenanted in 1874 by the Emperor and Empress Frederick, then Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

¹⁵ Built on the site of the 'King's Head.'

¹⁶ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁷ At the beginning of the 19th century there were extensive barracks at Sandown occupying most of the ground between

Broadway and High Street. In 1799 the South Devon Militia stationed here were relieved by the Flint Militia, who marched in from the Medina Mill barracks, July 23. In 1807 the S regiment of Hants Militia were quartered at Sandown, and from here the 88th proceeded to the Crimea in 1854.

¹⁸ Oglander MSS.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Albin, *op. cit.* 115.

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Fifty hides at *BRADING* are said to *BOROUGH* have been given by King Ine (c. 689) to the church of Winchester, but the authenticity of this grant is seriously doubted,²¹ and no further connexion of the church with this land has been found.

Before the Conquest the manor (Berardinz) was held by Aelnod of King Edward as an alod, but in 1086 it belonged to William son of Azor, under whom it was held by his nephew.²² The town of Brading which arose later was built on the manor of Whitefield, and the manor of Brading seems to have lost its identity, for in 1285 it is called 'Berding, a member of the king and queen's manor of Whytefeld.'²³ Doubtless there was a hamlet of some sort at the head of the estuary in quite early times, but the first indication of the existence of the nucleus of a town occurs in 1285, when Edward I granted a market to be held at Brading every week on Wednesdays and a fair for four days at the feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, with freedom from toll for five years for all persons buying and selling there.²⁴ It would therefore seem that the prosperity of Brading dates from the acquisition of the manor of Whitefield by the king.

At first the vill appears to have been farmed by the custodian of the Island for the time being,²⁵ and all pleas were made at the Court of Knights at Newport,²⁶ but before 1350 a court leet had been established at Brading,²⁷ the issues of which appear to have been let to farmers for the sum of £2 13s. 4d. a year.²⁸ By the end of the 14th century, however, it had become the custom for the king to lease the farm of the assize of bread and ale and pleas and perquisites of the courts and view of frankpledge to the bailiff and men of the town at a rent of £2 13s. 4d.,²⁹ and from that time the affairs of the town were administered by the bailiffs and inhabitants, independently of the castle officers, subject only to the yearly fee-farm rent. This rent appears to have become appurtenant to the lordship of the Island.³⁰ It is said to have been sold by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650 to Daubeney Williams,³¹ but was restored to the Crown at the Restoration.³² It still belonged to the Crown in 1780,³³ but had been sold before the end of the century.³⁴ It belonged in 1878 to Georgiana daughter of George Young of Appley Lodge, Ryde.³⁵ A fee-farm rent of £2 13s. 4d. chargeable on 186 different properties in the borough is now paid by the trustees of the Brading Town Trust (successors to the bailiffs) to Mrs. Georgina Price.

The fee-farm rent was collected from every field in the borough and from some of the buildings.³⁶ Among the muniments in the custody of the present Town

Trust is a custumal containing the mode of raising the fee-farm rent.³⁷

The town has no charter of incorporation, but by the evidence of the court books its affairs were at first administered by two bailiffs and thirteen jurats.³⁸ At the beginning of the 15th century there appears to have been only one bailiff, but before the end of the century there were two.³⁹ In 1835 these officers were assisted by two justices, two constables, a steward, deputy steward and hayward.⁴⁰ The two bailiffs, senior and junior, were elected yearly in October. At a meeting composed of the two bailiffs then in office, the two justices (the bailiffs of the preceding year) and the deputy steward, one inhabitant of the town who had served the office of constable was chosen as senior bailiff, while two others with the same qualification were nominated as junior bailiff. One of these was elected at the next meeting of the court leet, at which the senior bailiff was presented. The constables were chosen at the same time and in the same way.⁴¹

The duty of the bailiffs, who composed the working body of the corporation, was to keep the records, give orders to the constables, receive the revenues and make all payments due from the corporation. They were nominal presidents of the court of pie-powder and summoned meetings of the court leet, but they appear to have possessed no magisterial power. The only function of the two justices appears to have been attendance at the meeting at which bailiffs and constables were elected. The constables managed the lock-up and stocks and warned the leet jury.⁴²

The steward, who held office for life and was chosen at a private meeting of the corporation, had no duty beyond that of presiding once a year at the court at which the new officers were sworn in; the deputy steward, who was elected in the same way as the steward, and also held office for life, was judge of the court leet and made out the list of jurymen for the constables. The hayward had the management of the pound and received a small sum from the party concerned whenever he turned the key.⁴³

The burgesses or free men of the borough enjoyed no privileges in 1835. They had formerly possessed certain rights of common, which they had lost, perhaps through non-user. The jury of the court leet, under the name jurats, seem to have formed an integral part of the corporation. They were selected from the householders of the town, and seem originally to have been thirteen in number, though in the 19th century seventeen were warned.⁴⁴

It is doubtful whether a court was ever held for the borough apart from the court leet. The corporation books, which begin in 1550-1, contain, besides

²¹ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 6.

²² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 521.

²³ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 344. In 1299 the tenants at Brading are returned under a survey of the manor of Whitefield (Rentals and Surv. R. 579), but in 1309 the manor of Brading is again mentioned (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 127).

²⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 344.

²⁵ *Mins. Accts.* bdle. 985, no. 8, 9, 12, 18.

²⁶ Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 496.

²⁸ *Mins. Accts.* bdle. 986, no. 20.

²⁹ *Ibid.* no. 19. In the same account two farmers of the vill of Brading rendered

£2 13s. 4d. for the farm of the courts, which had been demised to them by Ingelran de Coucy, so the change probably took place when the lordship of the Island came into the king's hands on Ingelran's resignation in 1377.

³⁰ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 45; *Mins. Accts.* Hen. VII, no. 669; Hen. VIII, no. 3197.

³¹ *White, Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878.

³² *Palmer's Indices* (P.R.O.), vol. 73.

³³ *Worsley, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. 26.

³⁴ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835), App. pt. ii, 682.

³⁵ *White*, loc. cit.

³⁶ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835), App. pt. ii, 682.

³⁷ 'Mem. Twopence upon the noble and one penny of every standing or show of ware sold at the two fairs . . . and of the victualers occupations and lands.'

³⁸ *Vide Ct. Bks. at Brading. Town Trust MSS.*

³⁹ *Mins. Accts.* bdle. 986, no. 19; Hen. VII, no. 669.

⁴⁰ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835), App. pt. ii, 679.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 680, 681.

⁴² *Ibid.* 680.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 680, 681.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 681.

entries of courts leet and courts of pie-powder, entries of what are called 'assemblies.'⁴⁵ As, from the fact that the corporation had a common seal, received and paid fee-farm rents, had power to tax the inhabitants of the town and to exclude traders except on payment of a fine and rent, it would seem that there must have been some court besides an ordinary leet, these 'assemblies' were perhaps originally borough courts. As the attendants at the two courts would, after the attendance of the inhabitants of the town at the court leet ceased to be required, have been the same individuals, the two probably became confused at an early date and there is nothing in the court books to distinguish one from the other. At the court leet the constables and hayward were elected, weights and measures were inspected, nuisances presented and fines imposed, and the ordinances and customs of the borough presented.⁴⁶

The court of pie-powder was granted to the town by a charter of Edward VI in 1547.⁴⁷ In 1835 it was a mere form and the stallage collected amounted only to a few pence.

The Wednesday market was changed in 1309 to Tuesday by a grant of Edward II to his niece Margaret wife of Piers Gaveston, the grant of the fair being confirmed to her, and proclamation of the change being issued in the following year.⁴⁸

In 1547 by a charter of Edward VI the market day was again changed to Wednesday and two fairs were granted, one for three days at the feast of the Apostles Philip and James (1 May), and the other for two days at the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist (21 September).⁴⁹ The market and fairs were still regularly held in 1835,⁵⁰ but the market was obsolete before 1859, and the two fairs held in May and October were of small importance.⁵¹ The fairs were held on Brading Down and became such a cause of trouble that they were discontinued towards the end of the 19th century.

The corporation had power to impose a fine of 3s. 4d. on all tradesmen setting up business in the town and demanded a small annual sum afterwards.⁵²



SEAL OF BRADING

In 1878 the corporation derived about £72 15s. 9d. from rent and tolls.⁵³ A sum of £1 per annum was paid by the schoolmaster for the use of the town hall as a school.⁵⁴

The official seal of the 16th-17th century is still in existence—a Tudor rose with the legend 'THE KYNGS. TOWNE. OF. BRADING.' Among the muniments preserved in the court-room of the old town hall are the charter of Edward VI and a custumal which bears at the head the Tudor rose and the title 'The Kinges Town of Bradinge,' the records of the courts comprised in six volumes⁵⁵ and a court leet book and custumal of 1723 with two poor-rate books of 1816-27.

By the Municipal Corporations Act of 1883 the corporation of Brading was dissolved in 1886⁵⁶ and a town trust was formed to administer the borough property.

WHITEFIELD (Witesfel, xi cent.; **MANORS** Whytefeld, xiii cent.) is the principal manor in the parish, of which it forms the north-west angle. There are two entries in Domesday referring to Whitefield, then in the possession of William son of Stur. The first, held of him by Rainald, had a saltern and was worth 20s.; the second, held by him in person, was of considerable value, having three mills and being worth £7. Both had been held as alods of King Edward, the first by Chetel, the second by Godric.⁵⁷ The overlordship of the manor remained with the owners of Gatcombe, the descendants of William son of Stur, until the end of the 13th century.⁵⁸

The manor early gave name to a family and was granted in 1158 by Hugh de Witvil or Wyvill to the abbey of Quarr,⁵⁹ with whom it remained till John de Witvil dispossessed the monks at the end of the 12th century.⁶⁰ In 1333-4 the Abbot of Quarr ineffectually sued the king for this manor.⁶¹ In the 13th century Whitefield came into the possession of the Tracy family and was sold in 1279 by Joan wife of William de Tracy to John de Hardington.⁶² John, who died in 1292-3, had demised the manor for the term of his life to the king,⁶³ who seems to have entered on possession of the manor after John's death, presumably in default of heirs.⁶⁴ In 1302 he granted it, among other lands, for the support of his daughter Mary, who had taken the veil at Amesbury.⁶⁵ The manor was granted in 1312 to Prince Edward,⁶⁶ but Mary probably drew its revenues till her death about 1332, when it reverted to the Crown.⁶⁷ It remained a Crown possession, subject to numerous grants and leases⁶⁸ until 1628, when it

⁴⁵ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835), App. pt. ii, 680.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 681.

⁴⁷ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iii, no. 58.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 127; *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 251.

⁴⁹ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iii, no. 58.

⁵⁰ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Com.* App. pt. ii, 681.

⁵¹ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859, 1878.

⁵² *Rep. Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835), App. pt. ii, 682.

⁵³ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878.

⁵⁴ *Rep. Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835), App. pt. ii, 682.

⁵⁵ The volumes are arranged thus: i, 1550-1641; ii, 1641-90; iii, 1691-1727; iv, 1723-1765; v, 1767-1812; vi, 1853, and an odd vol. 1593-1619.

⁵⁶ Stat. 46 & 47 Vict. cap. 18.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 520.

⁵⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁵⁹ Charter confirmed by Thomas Becket quoted in Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lx.

In a charter confirmed by Henry II (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 319) Robert de Witvil and his son Hugh gave tithes of their salterns. Hugh Witvil also gave land in Sway with the consent of his wife Maud, his sons Robert and William, and his brothers Jordan and William (Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lix).

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* App. 61.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* The suit seems to have been continued until 1341 (*Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 367) and was again renewed in 1401 (*De Banco R.* 562, m. 181).

⁶² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Edw. I.

⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 59.

⁶⁴ No heir is returned in Inq. p.m.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, pp. 52, 327. Mary took the veil at Amesbury in 1284, somewhat against the wish of her father (Trivet, *Annales* [Engl. Hist. Soc.], p. 310).

⁶⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 202.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 319.

⁶⁸ Among these leases were one in 1538 to Anne widow of Oliver Oglander (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii [2], g. 734 [32]), and two in 1590 and 1602 to William Oglander (Pat. 44 Eliz. pt. 2, m. 15). See also *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 549; Chart. R. 15 Edw. III, m. 5, no. 11; Fine R. 151, m. 40; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 318; Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 45; Pat. 1 Chas. I, pt. iv.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

was given by Charles I as security for his debts to the City of London,⁶⁹ and sold by the trustees in 1630 to John Oglander of Nunwell.⁷⁰ The manor has since descended with Nunwell⁷¹ and is now the property of Mr. J. H. Oglander.

ADGESTONE (Abedestone, Avicestone, xi cent. ; Auythestone, xiii cent. ; Aucheston, xv cent. ; Aidotone, xvi cent. ; Ageston, xvi cent. ; Adgestone, xviii cent.) was held of the Confessor by three freemen as a free manor, and at the time of Domesday was in the hands of the king.⁷² Two other holdings called Avicestone, held in 1086 by William son of Azor and by Edric the king's thegn, may be identified with Adgestone.⁷³ At the end of the 13th century John de Weston held half a fee of John de Insula (Lisle) in Milton and Adgestone, and the lord of Whitefield held a fortieth of a fee in Adgestone of the honour of Carisbrooke Castle.⁷⁴ The latter holding belonged in 1299 to John de Witvil or Wyvill, and passed afterwards to Edward de Whitefield, and from him to William de Whitefield.⁷⁵ Anna Witvil or Wyvill held land at Adgestone in 1384-5.⁷⁶ The former followed the same descent as Milton (q.v.) until 1431, when it was held by John Haket and John Roucle or Rookley.⁷⁷ After this date it seems to have passed with Brook to the Bowermans, as Joan Bowerman and her grandson Nicholas both died seised of land in Adgestone, which they held of the manor of Alverstone.⁷⁸ In the rental of Alverstone Manor, 8 October 1510, land in Adgestone was held by Thomas Fitchett, who did homage at Alverstone.⁷⁹ This suggests that part of Adgestone, probably the western portion, had been absorbed by Alverstone. In 1576 William Rogers held land in Adgestone,⁸⁰ for which he did suit at John Worsley's court at Bembridge. In the middle of the 19th century Adgestone was owned by Mr. E. Horlock, from whom it was purchased by the father of the present owner, Mr. Edward Granville Ward.

ALVERSTONE (Alvrestone, xi cent. ; Alfricheston, Aluredeston, xiii cent. ; Alvredeston, xiv cent. ; Auverstone, xvi cent.), where there was a mill worth 40d., was held before and after the Conquest by William son of Stur.⁸¹ The overlordship passed with Gatcombe until the end of the 13th century at least.⁸² At the end of the 13th century William de Aumarle was holding a fee at Alverstone. He died in 1288-9, leaving a son Geoffrey,⁸³ but the manor seems to have passed to Iseult de Aumarle, who was probably William's widow.⁸⁴ She married Geoffrey de Insula

(Lisle) of Gatcombe, and he is returned in 1293-4 as holding this fee in her right.⁸⁵ Geoffrey de Aumarle died in 1320-1, but he does not seem to have been holding the manor.⁸⁶ Geoffrey's son William, however, held it at the time of his death in 1335-6, when it passed to his son William.⁸⁷ William the son died without issue, and his sister and co-heir Elizabeth married John Maltravers of Hooke, co. Dorset, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth. As her second husband she married Sir Humphrey Stafford of Southwick,⁸⁸ and they were in possession of the manor in 1402.⁸⁹ Elizabeth daughter of Elizabeth and John Maltravers married Sir Humphrey Stafford, son of her mother's second husband,⁹⁰ and the manor of Alverstone remained in the Stafford family until the execution of Sir Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devon, in 1469.⁹¹ Alverstone passed to one of his co-heirs Eleanor Strangways,⁹² and was sold in 1556 by her grandson Sir Giles Strangways to Henry Stower.⁹³ John Stower sold it in 1587 to Peter Fuller.⁹⁴ Peter sold it in 1597 to Richard Baskett of Apse,⁹⁵ of whose son Richard it was purchased in 1630 by Daniel Broad,⁹⁶ contemptuously termed by Sir John Oglander 'a pedlar's son in Newport.' Grace Broad, whose relationship to Daniel is not known, married Alexander Alchorne and had a daughter Grace, who married John Popham and was in possession of the manor in 1713 and 1728.⁹⁷ Grace died in 1735, but her husband still held the manor in 1746,⁹⁸ and must shortly after have sold it to Thomas Holmes, created Lord Holmes in 1760.⁹⁹ It then passed with Yarmouth until 1859,¹⁰⁰ when it was sold by William Henry Ashe A'Court - Holmes to Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C., whose son, the present Lord Alverstone,¹⁰¹ Lord Chief Justice of England, still holds it.



STAFFORD of Southwick. Or a chevron gules and a border engrailed sable.



WEBSTER, Lord Alverstone. Azure two pales or with five swans argent set crosswise between four rings or.

⁶⁹ Close, 4 Chas. I, pt. xv, no. 18.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 6 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 6.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Anne; Recov. R. Trin. 3 Geo. II, rot. 13; Trin. 13 Geo. III, rot. 213, 214; Mich. 48 Geo. III, rot. 377.

⁷² V.C.H. Hants, i, 458.

⁷³ Ibid. 522, 524.

⁷⁴ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240, 241.

⁷⁵ Rentals and Surv. R. 579; Worsley, Hist. of Isle of Wight, App. no. 7, 30; Worsley MS. R. B 2.

⁷⁶ Close, 8 Ric. II, m. 21 d.

⁷⁷ See Milton.

⁷⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvii, 12; cix, 143.

⁷⁹ Worsley MS. E 3. This may have afterwards been known as Grove.

⁸⁰ Ibid. E 22. Terrier of land, 13 June 1576.

⁸¹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 521. It still has a water corn mill on the Yar.

⁸² Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 31; 9 Edw. III, no. 30.

⁸³ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240; Roberts, Cal. Gen. i, 402. This fee included Chalcroft or Chavecroft, which is perhaps to be identified with the Domesday Celvecrothe held by Oirant (V.C.H. Hants, i, 524).

The manor of Chalcroft was held by Sir John Lisle at his death in 1471 (Chan. Inq. p.m. 24 Hen. VII, no. 13).

⁸⁴ Worsley MS. R. B 2.

⁸⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 31; Roberts, Cal. Gen. ii, 482.

⁸⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. II, no. 33.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 9 Edw. III, no. 30.

⁸⁸ Hutchins, Hist. of Dors. ii, 179.

⁸⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 3 Hen. IV. William D'Umfraville was said to be

holding the manor in 1346 (Feud. Aids, ii, 338), and Dumfraville Stafford in 1428 (ibid. 353).

⁹⁰ Hutchins, loc. cit. ⁹¹ Feud. Aids, ii, 366; Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, bdle. 20, no. 136.

⁹² Cal. Pat. 1467-77, p. 186.

⁹³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary; Hutchins, op. cit. ii, 662; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1017, no. 19.

⁹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 29 Eliz.

⁹⁵ Ibid. Hil. 39 Eliz.

⁹⁶ Ibid. East. 6 Chas. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxiii, 36.

⁹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Anne; Mich. 2 Geo. II; Berry, Hants Gen. 197.

⁹⁸ Recov. R. Hil. 20 Geo. II, rot. 277; Berry, op. cit. 185.

⁹⁹ Worsley, op. cit. 198.

¹⁰⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 54 Geo. III: White, Gazetteer of Hants, 1859.

¹⁰¹ Created Lord Alverstone of Alverstone in 1900.

BARNSELEY (Benverdeslei, Benveslei, xi cent.; Bernardesle, xiii cent.).—There are two entries in Domesday which may be identified with this holding, the one belonging to the king,¹⁰⁹ the other to William son of Azor.¹⁰³ The latter, possibly the southern part now known as Hill Farm, was held under William son of Azor by Roger. In 1203–4 Juliana the wife of John de Preston gave to the Prior of Christchurch Twyneham, in return for a corrody, a third of a carucate in Barnsley which she held as dower.¹⁰⁴ The priory was in possession of a manor called Barnerdesligh at the Dissolution.¹⁰⁵

Besides this estate there seem to have been two others at Barnsley, one held by the Trenchards and the other by the lords of Whitefield. In 1263 Henry Trenchard granted to Elias de la Faleyse a carucate of land in Barnsley to hold by service of one-seventh of a knight's fee.¹⁰⁶ Since the lords of Whitefield held their property under the Trenchards by the service of an eighth of a fee¹⁰⁷ it is possible that Elias' holding passed to them, and with Whitefield came into the hands of the king, who was holding it in 1316.¹⁰⁸ It appears to have become merged in Whitefield, and in 1589 William Oglander, farmer of Whitefield under the Crown, claimed Barnsley as included in his lease, but his claim was disallowed.¹⁰⁹ Barnsley, with Whitefield (q.v.), was granted by Charles I to the citizens of London, and by them conveyed to Sir John Oglander in 1630, and still remains with the family, being at present held by Mr. J. H. Oglander.

Another estate in Barnsley was held by the Trenchards in demesne,¹¹⁰ and seems to have passed with Shalfleet to the Brudenells.¹¹¹ It may perhaps be identified with land in Barnsley sold in 1523 by Walter Dillington to William Lovell.¹¹²

The vill of **BEMBRIDGE** (Bynnebrigg, xiv cent.; Bichebrigge, xvi cent.; Bymbridge, xvii cent.) was held in 1316 by Robert Glamorgan, Peter D'Evercy, John de Weston and the heir of William Russell,¹¹³ and the suggestion by Sir John Oglander¹¹⁴ that the name arose as a general term for all the land lying east of the bridge connecting it with Brading may have some foundation in fact. It was divided at the beginning of the 16th century, like East Standen, between the Wintershill and Covert families,¹¹⁵ and a third of it was conveyed by Richard Covert to John Meux in 1548.¹¹⁶ From that time deeds relative to the manor are wanting, but it seems to have come in the reign of Elizabeth to the Worsley family and descended with Appuldurcombe till the middle of the 19th century,¹¹⁷ when it was sold to Sir Graham Eden Hamond, the grandfather of the present owner, Sir Graham Eden William Graeme Hamond-Graeme, bart.

WOLVERTON (Ulwartone, xi cent.; Wolveton,

xiii cent.) was held before the Conquest by Eddeva of Earl Godwine, and in 1086 belonged to the king.¹¹⁸



HAMOND. *Argent a chevron between two roundels sable in the chief each charged with a martlet argent and a wreath of oak in its proper colours in the foot with three scallops or upon the chevron all within a border engrailed vert.*



GRAEME. *Or three roses in a border gules and a chief sable with three scallops or therein.*

Robert Glamorgan held it in demesne of Carisbrooke Castle at the end of the 13th century.¹¹⁹ The Glamorgans, who were also lords of Brook (q.v.), held Wolverton until the death of Nicholas Glamorgan in 1362–3. Nicholas left sisters and co-heirs, one of whom, Nichola, married Thomas Haket. Eleanor, a second co-heir of Nicholas, married Peter de Veer, and her son John was in 1383 engaged in a suit against John Mortaine and Alice his wife as to the ownership of an eighth of the manor of Wolverton.¹²⁰ Peter de Veer seems to have enfeoffed Nichola Glamorgan of the manor, and as John and Alice called to warranty her son Walter Haket it may be assumed that she had transferred her interest to them. The suit was postponed on account of Walter's minority, and John Mortaine seems to have retained possession at least until 1397.¹²¹ Another part of the manor passed with Brook to John Roucle or Rookley, and in 1431 the estate was held jointly by him and John Haket, to whom Mortaine's holding had reverted before 1428.¹²² John Haket was said to be in sole possession of the manor in 1438,¹²³ and it passed with a moiety of Brook to his daughter Joan wife of John Gilbert.¹²⁴ Her grandson George Gilbert conveyed the manor in 1565 to Anthony Dillington,¹²⁵ who sold it in the same year to John son of Richard Worsley.¹²⁶ The manor then followed the descent of Appuldurcombe¹²⁷ until 1848, when it was sold to Sir Graham Eden Hamond, whose grandson Sir Graham Eden William Graeme Hamond-Graeme, bart., now holds it.

MILTON (Middleton, xiii cent.) was held with land in Adgestone, of the manor of Appleford for the

¹⁰⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* 522.

¹⁰⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 John.

¹⁰⁵ Dugdale, op. cit. vi, 307.

¹⁰⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 47 Hen. III.

¹⁰⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

In Worsley's appendix no. 30 it is given as a seventh of a fee.

¹⁰⁸ See Feet of F. Hants, 7 Edw. I, no. 54; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹⁰⁹ Com. Pleas, East. 31 Eliz. Roll 116.

¹¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹¹¹ Worsley MSS. Roll B 2.

¹¹² *Ibid.* E 87.

¹¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹¹⁴ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell, Isle of Wight, quoted in Worsley's *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 194.

¹¹⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 20

Hen. VIII; Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.* Hants, Hil. 1 & 2 Edw. VI; Hil. 2 Eliz.

¹¹⁷ Sir Richard Worsley was dealing with the manor of Bembridge in 1772 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Geo. III), and Charles Anderson Pelham in 1808 (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III).

¹¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

¹¹⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹²⁰ See Brook; De Banco R. 491, m. 85 d.

¹²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Ric. II, no. 10.

¹²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 353, 367.

¹²³ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxxiii.

¹²⁴ See Brook; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiv, 25; xxii, 8.

¹²⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 991, no. 14; Recov. R. Mich. 7 & 8 Eliz., rot. 153.

¹²⁶ Close, 7 Eliz. pt. xviii, no. 14. Anthony had bargained for the sale of the manor to Richard Worsley, but Richard died before the transaction could be completed. ¹²⁷ See Appuldurcombe.

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service of half a knight's fee.¹²⁸ The manor was given by Queen Eleanor in 1280 to John de Weston and Christina his wife.¹²⁹ John died seised of it in 1323-4, when his son John succeeded.¹³⁰ On his death in 1344 the manor passed to his brother William, a clerk in holy orders.¹³¹ In 1346 Katherine de Weston held the manor,¹³² and in 1354 Thomas de Weston died seised of it, leaving as his heirs his daughter Eleanor wife of Sir John de Rattlesden, his granddaughters Eleanor and Isabel daughters of another daughter Margaret and his grandson Roger, son of another daughter Isabel.¹³³ The eldest co-heir Eleanor is perhaps to be identified with Eleanor wife of Sir William Bouchier, kt., who died seised of a quarter fee in Milton in 1397.¹³⁴ Her heir was her son William, but John Haket was holding the estate at the end of the 14th century,¹³⁵ and was returned for aid in 1428 as holding the de Weston half fee with Henry Howles,¹³⁶ the latter being succeeded in the joint holding three years later by John Roucle or Rookley.¹³⁷ In the 15th century the manor seems to have been split up into East and West Milton. East Middleton, the Hakets' portion of the manor, passed with Wolverton¹³⁸ (q.v.), with which it evidently became merged, as the joint holding was known as Wolverton *alias* Milton from the end of the 16th century onwards. West Milton apparently passed with East Standen to Joan Cooke, who leased it in 1514 to William Howles.¹³⁹ The lease, and apparently later the tenancy, of the manor came like East Standen into the hands of the Meux and Bannister families,¹⁴⁰ and in 1573 William Meux sold two parts of West Milton to John Worsley of Appuldurcombe,¹⁴¹ the remaining third being sold by Sir Edward Bannister in 1616 to Sir Richard Worsley. West Milton thus became united with East Milton, and subsequently followed its descent.

WODE (La Wode, xiii-xiv cent.; Wode, xv-xvi cent.), probably the northern wooded portion of the peninsula, seems to have been a member of the manor of East Standen, and passed with it until the death of Nicholas Glamorgan about 1362-3.¹⁴² It then seems to have been divided, part going with Standen to the Bramshotts and Howles,¹⁴³ and the rest with Wolverton to the Hakets and Gilberts.¹⁴⁴ The

former moiety is not mentioned after 1480; the latter apparently followed the same descent as Wolverton.¹⁴⁵ The name is now lost, and the manor is apparently merged in Bembridge Farm.

HARDLEY (Hardelei, xi cent.; Hardeleghe, xiii cent.) belonged in 1086 to William son of Stur, and had previously been held by Godric as a free manor of the Confessor.¹⁴⁶ At the end of the 13th century it was held of the honour of Carisbrooke by Robert de Glamorgan of Wolverton, and it passed with that manor¹⁴⁷ (q.v.) until about the middle of the 15th century. Later it became part of Bembridge Farm, and lost its identity, the name being retained only in a field belonging to the farm.

BLACKPAN (Bochepon, xi cent.; Blakepenne, xiii cent.) is entered in Domesday as a small holding of 10 acres held by William son of Azor.¹⁴⁸ It passed to the Lisles, with whom the overlordship remained until the 15th century.¹⁴⁹ Of them it was held at the end of the 13th century by John Fleming,¹⁵⁰ whose widow Hawise held it early in the next century.¹⁵¹ In 1346 Thomas le Vavasour and Elizabeth de Lisle held this half fee in succession to Hawise Fleming.¹⁵² Before 1428 the manor had been divided between three holders, John Lisle, John Stower and Thomas Middlemarch.¹⁵³ It reverted before 1460 to the overlords the Lisles of Wootton,¹⁵⁴ and followed the descent of Shanklin (q.v.) until 1894, when it passed to Miss White, sister of Francis White-Popham. It now belongs to Mrs. White-Popham, but Capt. Macpherson, R.N., is tenant for life.

BORTHWOOD (Bourdourde, xi cent.; Bordewode, xiv cent.), a small holding on the borders of Newchurch and Brading, was originally a wooded tract of far greater extent,¹⁵⁵ and termed a forest.¹⁵⁶ It appears among the lands of William son of Azor in Domesday, being held with Branstion and Lessland.¹⁵⁷ Borthwood seems frequently to have been granted with the lordship of the Island, and belonged to Piers Gaveston in 1309,¹⁵⁸ and to the Earl of Chester in 1316.¹⁵⁹ In 1415 it was granted with the lordship to Philippa Duchess of York,¹⁶⁰ and in 1507 paid a fee-farm rent of 66s. 8d. to the Crown.¹⁶¹ Borthwood afterwards seems to have become annexed to the

¹²⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. II, no. 63; 28 Edw. III, no. 44; 21 Ric. II, no. 10. The overlordship of the Lisles was still recognized in 1502 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xvi, 58).

¹²⁹ Chart. R. 8 Edw. I, m. 2, no. 10.

¹³⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 10-20 Edw. II, 298. In 1336 Sir John de Weston was implicated concerning land belonging to this manor by John de Glamorgan (*Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 558).

¹³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 300; Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III, no. 28.

¹³² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337. She was perhaps John de Weston's mother; his wife's name was Margaret.

¹³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III, no. 44.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.* 21 Ric. II, no. 10.

¹³⁵ Worsley MS. E 24.

¹³⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 352.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.* 365. John Rookley's mother was Isabel daughter of John de Glamorgan, the lord of Wolverton.

¹³⁸ See Wolverton and Appuldurcombe.

¹³⁹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 82, no. 72.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁴¹ Worsley MS. E 44; see also Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciii, 81.

¹⁴² See East Standen. The manor of Wode is first mentioned at the end of the 13th century, when it was held by Thomas Devercy (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 241).

¹⁴³ De Banco R. Trin. 3 Hen. VII, m. 424; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 14.

¹⁴⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 353, 368; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 58; xxii, 8. At the end of the 14th century John Haket held two-thirds of the manor and John Stower the remaining third in right of his wife Elizabeth, who may have been John Haket's mother (Worsley MS. B 2).

¹⁴⁵ Land in Bembridge was held in the 16th century by Nicholas Bowerman of George Gilbert as of his manor of Wode (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III).

¹⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 520.

¹⁴⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 493; Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 33. At the end of the 13th century Geoffrey Swain and Margery his

wife were holding the eleventh part of a fee in Hardley (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 241).

¹⁴⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 522.

¹⁴⁹ John Lisle obtained a grant of free warren at Blackpan in 1306 (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 68).

¹⁵⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁵¹ Worsley MS. B ii, 3.

¹⁵² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.* 352. At the same date John Voyvell is said to be holding half a fee in Blackpan which Thomas le Vavasour once held (*ibid.* 353).

¹⁵⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV, no. 59.

¹⁵⁵ Hill Farm and Queen's Bower in Newchurch were within its limits, which stretched eastward to Lee and Blackpan, north to Alverstone and south to Apshe.

¹⁵⁶ 'There is in the island a forest called Brodwode' (Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 45).

¹⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 521.

¹⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, pp. 103, 128.

¹⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 45.

¹⁶¹ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxv.

manor of Thorley, for in 1587-8 'the farm of the manor of Brodewood parcel of the manor of Thorley with Brodewood' was leased for twenty-one years to Thomas Keys.¹⁶³ In 1780 Robert Worsley paid the Crown a rent for tithes in Borthwood.¹⁶³ Borthwood in 1820 was owned by Sir W. G. Stirling,¹⁶⁴ who acquired it probably by his marriage with Susannah daughter of George T. Goodenough of Borthwood, and it is at present held by Mr. W. G. Stirling.

GROVE doubtless originally formed part of the Adgestone holding, from which it became separated in the 16th century, and may be identical with the land in Adgestone (q.v.) held of the manor of Alverstone by Thomas Fitchett in 1510.¹⁶⁵ The first owners seem to have been the Fitchetts, an early Isle of Wight family,¹⁶⁶ whom Sir John Oglander speaks of as having been seated there for many generations, and who certainly held Grove in the 16th and 17th centuries.¹⁶⁷ John Fitchett of Grove died in 1738 and his widow Elizabeth in 1742.¹⁶⁸ In the 19th century Grove was held by the Jacobs family,¹⁶⁹ who in 1846 sold it to Mr. Thomas Hillier, whose daughter had married a Jacobs, and to whom it passed on the death of her father. It is now owned by the trustees of — Muggeridge. The old house, an 18th-century structure, was pulled down in 1890, and the present new one built.

HARDINGSHUTE (Hortyngeschete, xiii cent.; Hortyngshute, Hortyngshott, xv cent.; Hustingshute, xvi cent.; Arthingshoote, Ortingshote, xviii cent.) lies to the north of Brading and Nunwell. In the 13th century land at Hardingshute was held by Richard Malet, whose heirs are returned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding a seventh of a fee under Robert de Glamorgan,¹⁷⁰ and William atte Welle held an eighth of a fee there in 1431.¹⁷¹ The estate, which afterwards became known as the manor of Hardingshute, belonged, however, to the Lisles of Wootton. In 1306 Sir John de Insula, kt., was granted free warren in the demesne lands there,¹⁷² and six years later granted to Walter Paye half an acre in the vill of Hardingshute. The manor then passed with South Shorwell (q.v.) to Michael Dennis, who exchanged it in 1557 for part of the manor of Compton with George Oglander.¹⁷³ It has since followed the same descent as Nunwell,¹⁷⁴ being now owned by Mr. J. H. Oglander.

HILL, a small holding held, with the adjoining Beaper,¹⁷⁵ by the late Miss le Marchant, lies to the east of Hardingshute, and was in the 14th century held by Reginald le Corner.¹⁷⁶ It probably formed

part of the manor of Nunwell at one time.¹⁷⁷ In 1333 Walter le Burgeys de la Brigge granted a rent in Hill to John de Kingston,¹⁷⁸ but this may refer to another holding. In 1604 Robert Dillington died seised of the 'manor of Hill.'¹⁷⁹

KERN (Lacherne, xi cent.; Kurne, xiii cent.) was held before the Conquest by Earl Harold, and in 1086 by the king.¹⁸⁰ It seems afterwards to have passed to the Aula family, and part was given by Roger de Aula to the Knights Templars. His gift was confirmed by Ralph Mackerell and apparently augmented by Robert Russell.¹⁸¹ The Templars' holding was attached to the preceptory of South Baddesley, and on its suppression in 1558 Kern was granted to Winchester College. Another holding at Kern belonged at the end of the 13th century to the chaplains of Barton Oratory,¹⁸² and passed with their other estates in 1439 to Winchester College,¹⁸³ who are now owners of the whole manor.

The house, a simple structure of the 16th-17th century, lies under the down, just to the north of Alverstone, and is now divided up into two cottages.

LANDGUARD (Levegarestun, xi cent.; Langred, xiii cent.) is perhaps to be identified with Levegarestun, which was held of the Confessor as an alod by two freemen, and belonged in 1086 to William son of Azor.¹⁸⁴ It was held of the honour of Carisbrooke in the 13th and 14th centuries, but was said in 1582 to be held of the manor of Wolverton.¹⁸⁵ In the latter half of the 13th century it was held with Wolverton by Robert de Glamorgan,¹⁸⁶ but had perhaps previously been held by Geoffrey Tichborne, who had given land in Landguard to the chaplains of Limerstone¹⁸⁷ (q.v.). It appears to have passed with Wolverton until 1431.¹⁸⁸ At the beginning of the 16th century the manors of Landguard and Watchingwell were held by Thomas Baker and his wife Joan, and came to their daughter Joan wife of John Earlsman, on whose death in 1542 the property was divided between her two daughters, Landguard being assigned to Jane, the wife of Edward Hungerford. After her husband's death Jane married Edward Moore, and the two in June 1572 granted 'the site and capital messuage and farm-place of the manor of Langorde' to Richard Cooke of Chale for the term of 100 years.¹⁸⁹ Edward Moore and Jane remained in possession until 1574,¹⁹⁰ but they probably left no issue, as the manor passed to John Cheke, probably son of Jane's sister Joan Cheke (see Watchingwell). John died seised of it, then called the manor of North Landguard, in 1582, leaving a son Edward.¹⁹¹

¹⁶³ Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. x, m. 20.

¹⁶⁴ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 26.

¹⁶⁵ Land Tax Ret.

¹⁶⁶ Worsley MS. E. 3.

¹⁶⁷ Hugh Fychet witness to deed temp. Edw. I.; Robert Fichet ditto 4 Edw. II. John Fychet and his wife Elizabeth Oglander, 3 Hen. VI. Sir John Oglander specially mentions that the Fitchetts of Grove were of the younger house, 'the elder extinct in heyres females.' *Oglander Memoirs*, 88.

¹⁶⁸ Worsley MS. E. 18.

¹⁶⁹ Slab in central aisle, Brading Church.

¹⁷⁰ Land Tax Ret.

¹⁷¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁷² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367.

¹⁷³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 68.

¹⁷⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clxxii, 129.

By indenture 9 Aug. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, Michael Denys of Notgrove, Gloucs., exchanged 'Hartingsheit' with Geo. Oglander of Nunwell for his share of the manor of Compton in Freshwater.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.* cccxii, 141; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Anne; Recov. R. Trin. 13 Geo. III, rot. 213, 214.

¹⁷⁵ Beaper, an ancient tenement called Beaurepaire in the 13th century (Feet of F. Hants, 7 Edw. I, no. 54).

¹⁷⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

¹⁷⁷ In the 13th century Elias Oglander granted to John son of Henry and Alice his wife a stich of land in Nunwell 'in cultura vocat la Hulle' (Oglander MSS.).

¹⁷⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 Edw. III.

¹⁷⁹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxvii, 104.

¹⁸⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

¹⁸¹ Dugdale, op. cit. vii, 836, 843.

¹⁸² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁸³ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 289.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.* i, 521.

¹⁸⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241;

Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxix, 114.

¹⁸⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹⁸⁷ Stone, op. cit. ii, 112.

¹⁸⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 311; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41; 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367.

¹⁸⁹ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bde. 47, no. 55.

¹⁹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Eliz.; Mich. 14 & 15 Eliz.; Trin. 16 Eliz.

¹⁹¹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxix, 114.

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This estate afterwards seems to have passed to Sir John Richards, who died seised of it in 1626, leaving a son John.¹⁹² The further descent of this estate has not been traced.

A second manor later known as Great Landguard belonged to the Knights, Michael Knight dying seised of it in 1612.¹⁹³ This estate then passed with Luccombe in Bonchurch to Mr. Arthur Harry Howard Atherley,¹⁹⁴ who is the present owner.

The old house, a 17th-century stone structure, with a later Georgian brick front, was pulled down in 1879 and rebuilt by the present owner's father, Lieut.-Col. Atherley.

LEE (Leygh, xiv cent. ; Lee, xvi cent.) lies just to the west of Sandown and is now held with Landguard by Mr. Arthur Atherley. It is first mentioned in 1332 and then belonged to John de Glamorgan.¹⁹⁵ In 1580 it seems to have been divided up between John Worsley, John Knight and John Colman.¹⁹⁶ It may have had its origin in the 'Alalei' of Domesday, held before and after the Conquest by Ulnod the thegn.¹⁹⁷ Richard Knight in 1712 charged Lee Farm within his manor of Landguard with a charity.

MORTON (La Morton, Mourton, xiii cent.) consists of a narrow strip of land stretching south from the foot of the down by Yarbridge to the north end of Sandown Manor (q.v.), once known as Appley, and comprises Morton Villa, the farm under the down and the farm on the Brading road. The identification of Morton with any Domesday holding can only be conjectural.¹⁹⁸ The manor evidently formed part of the estate of the family of Aula, being held of Thomas de Aula's manor of Tothill in 1267-8, and subsequently of his descendants the Russells of Yaverland.¹⁹⁹ Richard Malet of Hardingshute and Sandown appears to have been the tenant under these overlords, and he subinfeudated a messuage and a third of a carucate of land to Richard de Witvil or Wyvill. In 1267-8 difficulties arose between them as to which was liable for the service due to de Aula as chief lord.²⁰⁰ At the close of the century John Morin, Thomas Westbrook and John Wyvill were holding the estate in Morton of William Russell lord of Yaverland,²⁰¹ and part afterwards seems to have passed to Thomas Aliners, who with others was in possession at the beginning of the 14th century.²⁰² The Wyvills still retained their share, Thomas Wyvill and his coparceners holding the estate in 1346.²⁰³ In 1384-5

Richard Couper, one of the heirs of John Wyvill, released to Annora Wyvill, widow of John, all his right in land at Morton and elsewhere.²⁰⁴ Part seems to have lapsed to the overlords before 1428 when Henry Veer and Joan Russell held the half fee.²⁰⁵ This Joan Russell was probably the widow of Sir Maurice Russell (see under Yaverland), and on her death it probably reverted to the owners of Yaverland, and is evidently to be identified with the manor of Brading mentioned in conveyances of Yaverland in 1488.²⁰⁶ The manor, which is sometimes called the manor of Brading and sometimes land in Brading, then descended with the manor of Yaverland²⁰⁷ until 1846, when it was sold to Sir William Oglander. It is now owned by Mr. J. H. Oglander.

NUNWELL (Nonoelle, xi cent. ; Nunewille, xii cent. ; Nunnewelle, xiii cent.) was one of Earl Tostig's manors before the Conquest, held in 1086 by the king.²⁰⁸ In 1199 Stephen son of Odo conveyed 20 acres of land in Nunwell to Ralph son of Nigel,²⁰⁹ and in 1286 John de Tracy and his wife Benedicta exchanged land in Nunwell for land in Holton with William de Houton.²¹⁰ The statement of Sir Richard Worsley that the Oglander family had been seated at Nunwell ever since the Conquest²¹¹ is difficult to substantiate, but Roger Oglander²¹² was possibly holding the manor at the beginning of the 13th century when land at Nunwell was given by his servant Geoffrey Escoutard to Carisbrooke Priory, and his grandson Roger recovered 2 acres in Nunwell from Gilbert Abbot of Lire in 1256.²¹³ It is not, however, till the end of the century that we are on firm ground ; Henry Oglander then held Nunwell of the honour of Carisbrooke Castle.²¹⁴ He died about 1310,²¹⁵ and his son and successor Robert died in 1344, leaving as his heir his son Reginald, who had married Roberta the daughter of Robert Urry.²¹⁶ Reginald held in 1346 with his coparceners three parts of a fee in Nunwell,²¹⁷ representing what in later years came to be termed West Nunwell.²¹⁸



OGLANDER. Azure a stork between three crosslets fitchy or.

¹⁹² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxxv, 5. This estate like that held by John Cheke was held of the manor of Wolverton in Bembridge.

¹⁹³ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xlvi, 107. This manor was held of the king as of the castle of Carisbrooke. ¹⁹⁴ See Luccombe.

¹⁹⁵ Cal. Pat. 1330-4, p. 311.

¹⁹⁶ Worsley MS. E 16.

¹⁹⁷ V.C.H. Hants, i, 524. On the back of the great Roll of Lincoln is an entry that Roger Mark held a carucate in 'La Lye,' thus approximating to the *la lei* of Domesday. John De la Lee was presented to Binstead Church in 1334 (Cal. Pat. 1334-8, pp. 11, 29).

¹⁹⁸ The late Mr. W. T. Stratton suggested 'Ethin' as its Domesday equivalent. *The Island Quarterly*, March 1878, p. 378.

¹⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, 52 Hen. III, no. 582 ; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²⁰⁰ Feet of F. Hants, 52 Hen. III, no. 582.

²⁰¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²⁰² Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

²⁰³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

²⁰⁴ Close, 8 Ric. II, m. 21 d.

²⁰⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 353.

²⁰⁶ A rent in Morton is also mentioned. De Banco R. East. 3 Hen. VII, m. 21 d. ; Feet of F. Hants, East. 3 Hen. VII.

²⁰⁷ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1001, no. 2 ; Ct. of Req. bde. 92, no. 41 ; Add. Chart. 28995 ; P.C.C. 146 Abbot.

²⁰⁸ V.C.H. Hants, i, 458.

²⁰⁹ Feet of F. Hants, 10 Ric. I, no. 22.

²¹⁰ Ibid. East. 14 Edw. I, no. 131.

²¹¹ Worsley, op. cit. App. lxxx, but Peter Oglander gave land in Ningwood to Christchurch Twyneham early in the 12th century. Herbert Oglander was among the Island witnesses to a grant of land in Chillingwood by Adeliza wife of Ric. de Redvers I, which seems evidence that the Oglanders were settled in the Island in the 12th century but not at Nunwell. Mr. Round observes that the

name must be derived from Orglandes, south of Valognes, in the department of La Manche. A pedigree of the family is given in Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, ii, 134.

²¹² Carisbrooke Chartul. fol. 48, 151, 48b, 152 ; Prescott MSS. ²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

²¹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. II, no. 8.

²¹⁶ Ibid. 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41. Robert was jointly enfeoffed with his wife Alice of a messuage and carucate in Nunwell by gift of suit at the Knighten Court every three weeks.

²¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339.

²¹⁸ Other holders in Nunwell, Thomas Ivel, Ivo de Preston and John Roger, held under Ralph de Gorges of Knighton (Worsley MS. R. B. 2, see also *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338, 340, 355). The Prior of Christchurch held half a fee in Nunwell in 1428 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 354). These entries may relate to East Nunwell, which Sir John Oglander mentions as having belonged to the Keene family, and passed



BRADING : NUNWELL MANOR HOUSE



BRADING : SANDOWN CLIFFS

He died in 1349, leaving a son Robert, and livery of the manor was made to his widow Roberta in that year.²¹⁹ Robert died without issue and his brother John succeeded to the manor.²²⁰ Reginald Oglander, who held the manor in 1428, is given as John's brother in a pedigree printed by Berry, but the pedigree is clearly wrong at this date.²²¹ Alice Oglander was in possession in 1431.²²² John Oglander, whose relationship to Reginald is not known, died seised of the manor in 1483, leaving a son Thomas,²²³ whose grandson George died in 1567 holding the manor, which was then known as West Nunwell.²²⁴ His son and successor, Sir William Oglander, kt., died in 1609,²²⁵ and his son Sir John Oglander writes of the manor-house of West Nunwell that it was 'now altogether dilapidated, but before it was consumed by fire in Henry VI's time was a goodly house and a great village of fifty houses belonging to it.'²²⁶ Sir John, a well-known Royalist deputy-governor of Portsmouth and deputy-lieutenant of the Isle of Wight 1595-1648, died in 1655,²²⁷ leaving a series of valuable local notes, now preserved at Nunwell, and was succeeded by his son William, created a baronet by Charles II in 1665.²²⁸ The manor descended with the title in the direct line until the death of the seventh baronet Sir Henry in 1874 without issue.²²⁹ He left the estate to his cousin John Henry Glynn, who, in compliance with Sir Henry's will, took the name of Oglander by royal licence in 1895,²³⁰ and is the present possessor of Nunwell.

The house, lying under the north slope of the down, mostly dates from the beginning of the 17th century, and the work of that period still in existence may be attributed to Sir John Oglander, who came to reside at Nunwell in 1607^{230a} and 'bwyllt moost part of ye house,' to use his own words. There must have previously been a dwelling of some size here, as George Oglander died there in 1567, and Sir William his son spent his early married life there. The 16th-century west wing and hall were probably left standing, and the east wing, consisting of a withdrawing room and study, added by Sir John.²³¹ The 17th-century house thus took the form of the period, a centre and two wings, and so remained till the latter half of the 18th century, when Sir William, the fifth baronet (1767-1806), added what is now the library, inserted the present staircase, partitioned off the west end of the hall and remodelled the drawing-room.²³² Of recent years a dining-room and billiard-

room have been added. On the terrace stands the old Brading gun, presented by the inhabitants to Sir Henry Oglander, the last baronet. It is similar to the Carisbrooke gun, now in the Castle Museum, and is inscribed 'John and Robert Owine Brethren made this Pese Brerdynd 1549.'

PARK is a 300-400 acre holding lying on the north-east boundary of the parish and partly in St. Helens, which came in the 16th century to be termed a manor. It was held with Ruttleston (? Nettlestone) at the close of the 13th century by William de Nevill and his wife Muriel as half a fee of William Russell, lord of Yaverland,²³³ and was perhaps the same holding which Amice de Insula (Lisle) granted to William and Muriel in 1271-2.²³⁴ At the beginning of the 14th century Thomas Gatcombe is given as owner of Park.²³⁵ This name should perhaps be Dacombe, as in 1346 John Dacombe and his coparceners were holding half a knight's fee at Park, which had formerly belonged to Thomas 'Lacombe.'²³⁶ In 1428 Elizabeth Lisle was in possession of this estate,²³⁷ which three years later had passed to Henry Lisle.²³⁸ The manor has since followed the same descent as Nettlestone in St. Helens²³⁹ (q.v.). The courts from the time of Edward VI were held for Park and Nettlestone together.

ROWBOROUGH (Rodeberge, xi cent.; Rowberg, xiii cent.; Rotirburgh, xiv cent.; Rowbarho, xvi cent.) lies between Hardingshute and Hill. From the fact that it was held of the Confessor by the Abbot of St. Swithun's, Winchester, as an alod²⁴⁰ it may be inferred that it was included in the 50 hides at Brading reputed to have been granted to the monastery by Ine king of the West Saxons.²⁴¹ In 1086 it was in the possession of William son of Azor.²⁴² The overlordship followed the same descent as Yaverland to the Russells, John Rivers (de Riperiis) being their tenant at the end of the 13th century.²⁴³ The estate afterwards came to Ralph de Olne,²⁴⁴ but had lapsed before 1346 to the overlords, the Russells,²⁴⁵ and subsequently followed the same descent as Yaverland until 1846.²⁴⁶ It was then sold with the other estates of the Wright family, the purchaser being Sir William Oglander, bart. The manor is now owned by Mr. J. H. Oglander.

SANDOWN (Sande, xi cent.; Sandham, xiii to xviii cent.) was held by Ulmod of the Confessor as an alod and was in the king's hands at the time of Domesday.²⁴⁷ It had passed before the middle of the 13th century to the Glamorgans of Wolverton, Philip de Glamorgan

from them to — Ropley of Chiddingfold in Sussex, from whom it afterwards came to Sir John Oglander (Oglander MSS. at Nunwell, I.W.). It is to be noted, however, that Sir William Oglander, father of Sir John, was holding East Nunwell at his death in 1609 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cccxii, 141).

²¹⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 115; Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 67.

²²⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 130-1; Worsley MS. R. B 2.

²²¹ Berry, loc. cit.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 353.

²²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 368.

²²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 9.

²²⁴ *Ibid.* cxlv, 10; Berry, loc. cit.

²²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxii, 141.

²²⁶ *Oglander Memoirs*, 86.

²²⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iv, 24.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*

²²⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Anne; Recov. R. Trin. 13 Geo. III, rot. 213, 214; G.E.C. op. cit. iv, 25.

²³⁰ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906. His elder brother, Mr. W. A. Glynn of Sea Grove (see below), is now representative in blood of the Oglanders.

^{230a} The date is so given in the *Oglander Memoirs* (pp. 172, 174), but it must have been 1609, as it was just after his father's death.

²³¹ Sir John Oglander refers to his 'studdie' in his MSS., and the east wing is not at right angles to the rest of the house but inclined to the south. See Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, i, pl. lix.

²³² The ceiling is an excellent specimen of the decorated plaster work of the period.

²³³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, 56 Hen. III, no. 631.

²³⁵ Worsley MS. R. B 2.

²³⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337.

²³⁷ *Ibid.* 353.

²³⁸ *Ibid.* 366.

²³⁹ See Nettlestone.

²⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 522.

²⁴¹ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 6.

²⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 522.

²⁴³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240. A carucate of land in Brading, probably the manor, was granted to John de Rivers in 1246-7 by Reginald son of William and Isabel his wife (Feet of F. Hants, East. 31 Hen. III).

²⁴⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337, and Worsley MS. B ii, 4.

²⁴⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337.

²⁴⁶ See Yaverland.

²⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

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making grants of land there in 1236 and 1241.²⁴⁸ It seems at this early time to have been divided into North and South Sandown.²⁴⁹

In 1236 Philip Glamorgan granted William Malet 2 virgates of land in Sandown in addition to land which William already held there,²⁵⁰ and about 1280 the heirs of Richard Malet held a quarter of a fee there of Robert de Glamorgan.²⁵¹ A few years later John le Marche held this estate, which was evidently in North Sandown.²⁵² From this time until the middle of the 14th century it would seem that the Glamorgans held the manor in demesne, as in 1316 Robert de Glamorgan was said to hold the vill of Sandown,²⁵³ while tenements in North and South Sandown, later called a manor, were held by John de Glamorgan at his death in 1337.²⁵⁴ In 1346, however, John Serle held the quarter fee which had formerly belonged to John le Martre²⁵⁵ (evi-

portions of the manor were sold by John Stower to Kingswell, Knott, Knight and others.²⁵⁹

In 1808 Sir William Oglander established his right to the manor of Sandown in an action against Winchester College, who had inclosed part of the waste land known as Ryal Heath.

The manor of *APPLEY* probably formed part of the northern manor of Sandown and was held at the close of the 13th century by William Malet of the manor of Gatcombe as half a fee.²⁶⁰ In 1609 Sir William Oglander died seised of the manor or farm of 'Apple' in North Sandown.²⁶¹ Sir John Oglander, writing in 16th-17th century, calls it 'Appleford alias Apley now Sandam Ferme,' and says it anciently belonged to the Stower family. It was evidently always part of Sandown and has now become merged in it, even its name having disappeared.

SCOTLESFORD (Scaldeford, xi cent. ; Scottes-



LAKE FARM IN SANDOWN, BRADING

dently the John le Marche mentioned above), and John Stower was in possession in 1428 and 1431.²⁶⁶ The manor apparently remained in this family until about the middle of the 16th century.

In 1552 Henry Stower sold the northern portion of the manor to William Jeffreys, who seven years later disposed of it to George Oglander,²⁶⁷ and with the Oglanders of Nunwell it still remains.²⁶⁸ Other

ford, xiii cent. ; Scotteford, xiv-xv cent.) can only be identified now with the Scotchells Brook, which rises by Apse and flows into the Eastern Yar just to the east of Alverstone, and two fields called Scottescombe on the west side of Batts Copse to the west of Shanklin Manor. The holding has evidently been absorbed into the surrounding manors.²⁶² Originally it was held as an alod of the Confessor by two

²⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 20 Hen. III ; Hil. 25 Hen. III.

²⁴⁹ Ibid. ; Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

²⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 20 Hen. III.

²⁵¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241 ; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxx.

²⁵² Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

²⁵³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

²⁵⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41 ; 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2.

²⁵⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

²⁵⁶ Ibid. 353, 367. John Martin, John Haket, Will. Ninham and Will. Stranghill released, 15 Jan. 1431, all right in mess., land, rents and services in North Sandham and within the vill of Sandham to John Stour (Fardell MSS.).

²⁵⁷ 'Henry Stowers gent. sowld ye mannor house and ye part of Sandham now in owre possession to one Wm. Jeffery alias Harrys in Edward ye 6th

reygne and Jeffery sowld it to George Oglander Esqre. in ye first of Quene Elizabeth' (Sir John Oglander, MSS. at Nunwell).

²⁵⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Anne ; Recov. R. Trin. 13 Geo. III, rot. 213, 214.

²⁵⁹ Oglander MSS.

²⁶⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²⁶¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxii, 141.

²⁶² Blackpan and Landguard.



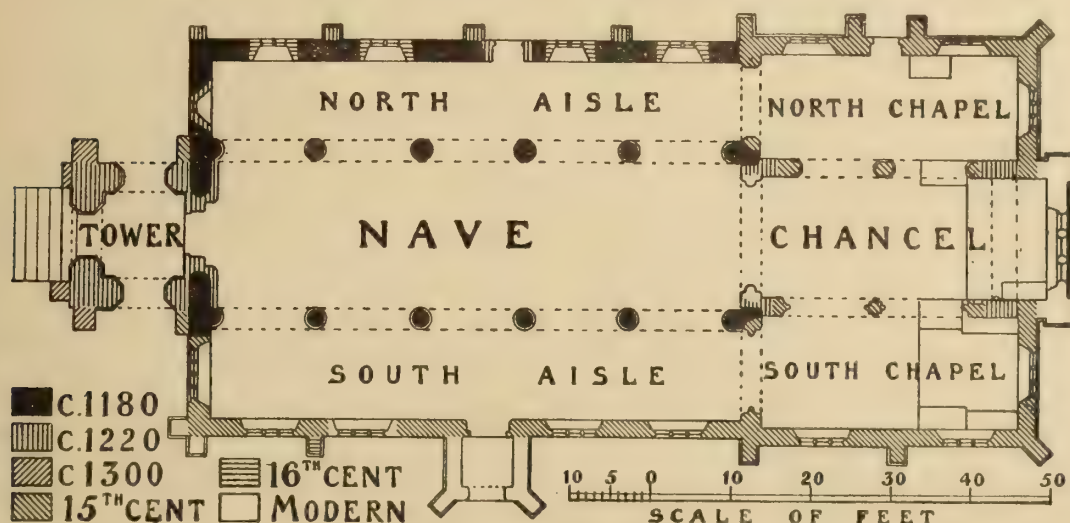
BRADING CHURCH

thegns, Savord and Osgot. At the time of Domesday Savord's portion was held by the king; Osgot's by William and Gozelin, sons of Azor.²⁶³ By the 13th century it had become attached to the manor of Wolverton in Bembridge, with which it was held by Robert de Glamorgan.²⁶⁴ It seems to have passed with it until 1431,²⁶⁵ but by the 16th century had ceased to exist as an independent holding.

The church of *ST. MARY, BRACHURCHES DING*, stands on high ground at the head of the main street, the tower²⁶⁶ abutting right on to the road, from the level of which it is raised some 3 ft. It consists of a nave of five bays with north and south aisles, a chancel of two bays with north and south chapels, a south porch and a western tower with spire. The church agrees in its earliest details with the date of the foundation, the latter part of the 12th century. The pointed arches of the nave arcades springing from 'scallop' capitals are of this period. To the 13th century belong the finishing of the aisles,²⁶⁷ the reconstruction of the chancel and the erection of the tower

century image niche. The north chapel may have been originally built in the 14th century, as the northernmost pier of the chancel appears to be of that date, and rebuilt at the end of the 15th century.²⁶⁹ It has been called the De Aula chapel, from the circumstance of the altar tombs of William Howles and his wife being placed there in the 16th century, but there is no evidence to prove it was founded by that family. About the same period the north and south aisles were remodelled, the south porch added and the Oglander or south chapel built.²⁷⁰ Behind the pulpit is built in what appears to have been part of a stone screen with the date 1513, and over the priest's door in the north wall of the De Aula chapel is an engrailed double consecration cross.²⁷¹

The oldest memorial is an incised slab of Purbeck stone in the sacarium to John Curwen, constable of Portchester Castle, who died in 1441. It is a fine specimen, probably of Flemish origin, measuring 8 ft. in length and 3 ft. 6 in. in breadth; the head, hands²⁷² and sword-hilt were apparently inlaid with stone or metal, the shield of arms with enamel. In



PLAN OF BRADING CHURCH

at the west end. This tower is a plain square structure buttressed²⁶⁸ at the four corners, with an unpierced parapet springing from a simple corbel table, and is surmounted by a broached stone spire with a good cock weather-vane. At the ringing stage a lofty arch opens to the nave, a very effective feature from the interior of the church. In the west wall under the sill of the west window is a 14th-15th-

canopied niches each side are figures of saints²⁷³; in the centre the Virgin and Child²⁷⁴; at the four corners the symbols of the Evangelists; on either side of the figure, which is clothed in the plate armour of the period, is his shield of arms²⁷⁵; round the margin the legend 'Hic jacet nobilis vir Johannes Cherowin armiger dum vivebat connestabularius Castri de Porcestre qui obiit anno Domini millesimo

²⁶³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458, 522, 523.

²⁶⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

²⁶⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367.

²⁶⁶ The tower is unusual in respect of its standing on four piers inclosing an open porch, an effective feature, which, it has been suggested by the late Mr. W. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., was done for processional purposes to avoid coming into the street.

²⁶⁷ The north aisle has a lancet window at the west end.

²⁶⁸ The buttresses do not tail in and appear to be 14th-century additions. The plinth mould stops against them

and the south-west angle of the original tower is plainly visible between the two buttresses.

²⁶⁹ Tradition affirms it was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII by one of the Howles family.

²⁷⁰ Sir John Oglander affirms in his notes that the chancel was built by the Prior of Breamore in the reign of Edward I, the south aisle (chapel) by the Oglanders, the north aisle (chapel) by the parish and the Howles family who shared the expense (Oglander MSS. at Nunwell).

²⁷¹ *Vide Stone*, op. cit. i, 13.

²⁷² Cut in nearly 1 in. probably for marble in relief.

²⁷³ Of these SS. Andrew, Lambert, Peter and James can be made out, but the other two are somewhat obscure' (Mr. Roland Paul, F.S.A., in *Building News*, 20 Sept. 1884).

²⁷⁴ Some slight traces of drapery alone remain and the flanking figures have been entirely obliterated.

²⁷⁵ The arms are: Fretty and a chief, for Curwen, quartering Barry of twelve three martlets, with a scutcheon of pretence charged with four martlets, which has not quite the look of 15th-century armoury.

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quadringes^{mo} quadrag^o primo die ultima mens Octobris anima ejus requiescat in pace Amen.²⁷⁶

John Oglander, who died in 1483, lies under an altar tomb in the south chapel. William Howles, died 1520, and his wife Elizabeth are commemorated by altar tombs in the north chapel.²⁷⁷ Opposite to John Oglander's is his son Oliver's tomb, a somewhat elaborate one crowded with figures and bearing traces of colour; and to the east of John Oglander lies the fine wooden effigy of his descendant Sir William Oglander,²⁷⁸ while to the east of Oliver Oglander's tomb is that of Sir John Oglander, whose wooden representation, as well as the smaller one of his son George, are in decided contrast to the stately figure of his father. The last monument to be noticed in the south chapel is that to Sir Henry Oglander, the last baronet, and his wife. It is mainly of alabaster, with supporting angel figures at the angles, and is a fine specimen of modern art. On the floor are slabs to Ann wife of John second Lord Powlett, 1710; Sir William Oglander, third baronet, 1734, and Elizabeth Strode, his wife, 1722; Sir John Oglander, fourth baronet, 1767. In the nave are grave slabs to Sir Thomas Knight, 1689, and other members of the Knight family from 1695 to 1735, and the Fitchetts of Grove 1738 to 1742. In the chancel is an armorial slab to Rev. Richard Palmer, vicar, 1763, also a brass to Rev. T. Waterworth, 1790.

In the sacarium is an ancient stoup and piscina, the former evidently out of position, and from the chancel roof hangs a good 18th-century candelabrum inscribed 'William Macket and David Bull, Churchwardens, Brading, March 20th 1798.'

The south chapel is inclosed by open oak parclose screens, erected in place of the solid panelled work when Sir Henry Oglander restored the chapel in 1866. In the vestry is a panel of the royal arms of William and Mary, also the Jacobean communion table, and two panelled oak chests dated 1634 and 1637, the latter having a money till, are still preserved in the church.

There is an octagonal font of small dimensions and mixed dates, the shaft and base of the 13th century, the bowl of the 16th century, and a small octagonal stoup stands in the porch.

In 1865 the church was put into a state of repair, the chancel east end was rebuilt and lengthened, and the old pewing removed.

The bells are eight in number, three bearing dates respectively of 1594, 1622, 1709. A fourth bell, 'GOD BE OUR GUYD 1604,' was recast in 1887, when the other four trebles were added. The inscribed bells are:—

1. 'PR(A)IS · THE · LORD. 1594—ER. WO. MK. TL. RR.,' and below 'I.B.W.B. B.T.G.I.I.C.'²⁷⁹
2. 'J.J. J.O. R.B. 1622.'
3. 'BENJAMIN SALTER }
RICHARD DAW } CHURCHWARDENS.
CLEMANT · TOSIEAR CAST MEE IN THE YEAR 1709.'

²⁷⁶ The whole slab is figured in *Building News*, 20 Sept. 1884, and in Stone, op. cit. i, pl. xiii.

²⁷⁷ Inscribed in raised letter 'Jhu haue merci on Wylyam Howly's sowll Amen. MCCCCXX'; on reverse 'and Helizabeth hys Wyf.'

²⁷⁸ All these monuments are figured in Stone, op. cit. i, pl. xii.

²⁷⁹ For elucidation *vide* Stone, op. cit. i, 100, note P.

²⁸⁰ Chas. Browne, vicar 1692–7.

²⁸¹ It was evidently converted to its present use in 1714, the date cut on the shaft and inscribed on the original dial found in London. The present dial is dated 1815.

²⁸² Peter Bryers, butler to Sir John Oglander, Toby Kemp, his clerk, 1637, Robert Stac 1649, John Howles 1675.

²⁸³ Entry on first leaf of the oldest register book.

The ancient plate consists of a chalice and paten inscribed 'Brading 1696 C.B. Vic.²⁸⁰ E.D. R.L. Ch.wardens,' an alms-dish 1725–6 and two pewter tankards. The modern plate is a chalice and paten presented to the church in 1895, and a chalice, paten, alms-dish and cruets used at Alverstone chapel.

The registers date from 1547 and contain many notes of local interest.

In the churchyard is what may have been the base of a churchyard cross, now used as a sundial,²⁸¹ also many altar tombs of the 17th century.²⁸²

CHRIST CHURCH, SANDOWN, consisting of a nave and chancel with north and south aisles and a south tower, was built in 1845. It contains some good glass windows by Clayton & Bell and Frampton.

The church of **ST. JOHN, LOWER SANDOWN**, was built in 1881. It is a plain, simple structure of good proportion, with a nave of five bays, chancel, north and south aisles, and a clearstory. The style is 13th-century Gothic.

The church of **HOLY TRINITY, BEMBRIDGE**, was built in 1845 to replace a former structure of 1826. It has a chancel, nave of five bays, western tower with spire, clock and three bells.

There is a tradition that the **ADVOWSONS** church of Brading was founded in 704²⁸³ by St. Wilfrid when at Selsey, but there is no evidence of any kind to establish this as a fact, and the first evidence of its existence occurs in the middle of the 12th century, when William de Insula (Lisle), with the assent of his wife Muriel, granted the advowson to the priory of St. Helens, a cell of Wenlock in Shropshire.²⁸⁴ Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester (1129–71), and Bishop Richard Toelive (1174–88) confirmed this grant.²⁸⁵ In the early part of the 13th century John de Marisco, rector of Brading, granted land which Walter Lisle, his mother and others had bestowed on the church of St. Mary 'before and at its dedication.'²⁸⁶ In 1241 Walter Lisle, who had married Maud the granddaughter of William Lisle, claimed the advowson in right of his wife. The Prior of Wenlock disputed Walter's claim, but urged that he was unable to answer because the advowson belonged to the Prior of St. Helens.²⁸⁷ The suit was resumed twelve years later, and was decided in favour of the prior.²⁸⁸ Aymer, Bishop-elect of Winchester, purchased the advowson of the Prior of Wenlock in 1255,²⁸⁹ and on Bishop Aymer's death in 1260 the advowson came to his next of kin, Henry III,²⁹⁰ and remained with the Crown until 1301, when Edward I granted it, at the request of the executors of Isabel de Fortibus, to the Prior and convent of Breamore as a set-off against the 500 marks he owed for stock and produce in the late countess's manors devised to him.²⁹¹ The church was appropriated to

²⁸⁴ Cur. Reg. R. 148, m. 47 d.

²⁸⁵ Ibid.

²⁸⁶ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 538. Quoted at length in Stone, op. cit. i, 97, note C.

²⁸⁷ Assize R. 868, m. 5 d.

²⁸⁸ Cur. Reg. R. 148, m. 47 d.

²⁸⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 39 Hen. III; Assize R. 787, m. 88.

²⁹⁰ De Banco R. 353, m. 166; Cal. Pat. 1258–66, pp. 206, 554.

²⁹¹ Cal. Pat. 1292 1301, p. 585.



BRADING CHURCH : INTERIOR LOOKING EAST

the priory in 1301,²⁹² and Edward II confirmed his father's grant in 1315.²⁹³ In 1332 the Prior of St. Helens again claimed the advowson,²⁹⁴ and the matter was not finally settled until 1347, when the Prior of St. Helens gave up his claim.²⁹⁵ The priory of Breamore held the advowson till the Dissolution,²⁹⁶ and it was granted in 1536 to Henry Courtenay Marquess of Exeter,²⁹⁷ on whose attainder in 1539 it reverted to the Crown, and was granted in 1546 to Trinity College, Cambridge,²⁹⁸ in whose gift it still remains. While the advowson was held by the priory of Breamore the rectory was let to farm to the Prior of St. Denys near Southampton, with the condition that 'the alms to be given to the poor should in no wise be diminished.'²⁹⁹ In 1476 Thomas Heyno and his wife Joan obtained a lease of 'the site or mansion of the Rectory of Brading with appurtenances and 20 acres of land,' and in 1495 Joan was summoned by the Prior of Breamore for cutting timber on the estate.³⁰⁰ Four years later the rectory-house seems to have got into a ruinous state owing to neither party having done any repairs.³⁰¹

The ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity, Bembridge, was formed from Brading in December 1884.³⁰² The living had been made a perpetual curacy in 1828,³⁰³ but in 1884 it became a vicarage, in the gift of the vicar of Brading.

Sandown was constituted a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1847.³⁰⁴ The living, a vicarage, is in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The parish of St. John, Lower Sandown, was formed from Sandown in 1881.³⁰⁵ The presentation is in the hands of the Church Patronage Society.

A manorial chapel existed at Alverstone in the 14th century and had a chantry endowed with the tithes of the demesne of Sir Geoffrey Abbas, kt., in Alverstone.³⁰⁶ The advowson belonged to the lords of Alverstone, being first mentioned in 1335-6, and remained with them until 1746.³⁰⁷ At the time of the suppression of the chantries Giles Strangways was incumbent,³⁰⁸ and the chapel was supposed to have been founded by the ancestors of Sir Giles Strangways. Services do not appear to have been held at that time, and the chapel, which was situated about a mile from the parish church,³⁰⁹ has since disappeared.

A chapel at Wolverton is mentioned in the dean's return of 1305.³¹⁰ Its advowson belonged to the lords of the manor,³¹¹ and at the time of the dissolution of the chantries it is said to have been founded by the ancestors of John Gilbert, to be served weekly

by a monk from Quarr, and to be dedicated to St. Eurién.³¹²

Worsley mentions chapels at la Wode and Milton.³¹³ Of the former nothing has been found in original deeds, but about the middle of the 14th century John de Weston obtained licence to have divine service celebrated in his chapel of Milton.³¹⁴

There was a chapel at Whitefield endowed with the great tithes of the manor.³¹⁵ The first recorded presentation was in 1328, when the king presented John de Thomerton to the chantry of his manor of Whitefield.³¹⁶ The chapel was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and presentations were made by the king during the 14th century.³¹⁷

In 1404 Thomas Brading and Margaret his wife obtained licence to have divine service celebrated in their chapel in the manor of Whitefield.³¹⁸

There are denominational chapels in Brading, United Methodist, Congregational, Salvation Army barracks; in Bembridge, Wesleyan (1844); in Sandown, Wesleyan (1865), Congregational (1866, rebuilt 1873), Primitive Methodist (1866), Baptist (1882), United Methodist (1828, rebuilt 1882); Bible Christian at Lake.

In 1609 Sir William Oglander, CHARITIES kt., by his will, proved in the P.C.C., in order to carry out the desire of his late wife, charged his farm of Smallbrook with an annuity of £6 for distribution of bread to the poor.

In 1617 Richard Gard by his will (among other charitable gifts) devised two annual sums of 10s. each for the poor, one of which only is now paid.

In 1710 Richard Knight by his will, proved in the P.C.C., charged his farm, known as Lee Farm, within his manor of Landguard, with clothing for six aged poor men, and bread for six aged poor widow women of the annual value of £11 2s.

Edward How, as appears from the Parliamentary returns of 1786, gave £30 for meat for the poor. This gift, augmented by Sir Henry Oglander, is now represented by £50 consols, producing £1 5s. yearly.

In 1888 Mrs. Cecilia Scott by her will, proved at London 3 March, bequeathed £300, now £305 13s., the annual dividends amounting to £7 12s. 8d. to be applied in the distribution of bread and coals to the poor at Christmas.

In 1888 Lady Louisa Oglander by her will left a sum of money for the poor, now £123 13s. 9d. consols, producing £3 1s. 8d. a year.

²⁹² Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 4b. The vicarage was ordained in 1304 (ibid.).

²⁹⁸ Cal. Pat. 1313-17, p. 291.

²⁹⁴ De Banco R. 291, m. 23 d.

²⁹⁵ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 539, 677; De Banco R. 353, m. 166.

²⁹⁶ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 73, &c.

²⁹⁷ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xi, g. 1217 (6).

²⁹⁸ Aug. Off. Partic. for Grants, 230.

²⁹⁹ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 467.

³⁰⁰ De Banco R. Mich. 11 Hen. VII, m. 334.

³⁰¹ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 206, no. 56. In the lease the said Thomas and Joan Heyno were to repair the buildings, &c., in 'Watelyng bredyng wallyng and covering w^t strawe' at their own costs, all other repairs to be done by the prior and convent. The lessees complained

that the mortuaries—a large source of income—had been withdrawn from them, hence there was no money for repairs.

³⁰² Parl. Papers (1890-1), lxi, no. 386, p. 14.

³⁰³ Ibid. (1870), liv, no. 433, p. 53.

³⁰⁴ Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants, 7.

³⁰⁵ Lond. Gaz. 6 Dec. 1881, p. 6541.

³⁰⁶ Dean's return to Bishop Woodlock,

6 Nov. 1305 (penes F. M. Nichols, F.S.A.).

³⁰⁷ Cal. Inq. p.m. 1-9 Edw. III, 458;

Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxiii, 36;

Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Anne;

Recov. R. Hil. 20 Geo. II, rot. 277.

³⁰⁸ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 52, no.

43.

³⁰⁹ Ibid. 51, no. 2.

³¹⁰ Dean's return to Bishop Woodlock

(penes F. M. Nichols, F.S.A.).

³¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Edw. III;

Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 194, 195.

³¹² Chant. Cert. Hen. VIII, 51, no. 2.

Sir John Oglander says he saw the ruins

of this chapel. 'There (Wolverton) they

(the Glamorgan family) had a chapel

part whereof I have seen standing called

Centurion's chapel.'

³¹³ Worsley, op. cit. 194, 195.

³¹⁴ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 93.

³¹⁵ Dean's return to Bishop Woodlock,

1305 (penes F. M. Nichols, F.S.A.).

Whether this chapel was in existence in

the 16th century is uncertain, as the

chantry certificate merely copies the entry

in the dean's return.

³¹⁶ Cal. Pat. 1327-30, p. 329.

³¹⁷ Ibid. 1340-3, p. 243; 1343-5,

p. 431; 1350-4, pp. 536, 539.

³¹⁸ Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.),

ii, 559.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In 1889 Louisa Dennett by her will, proved at Winchester 5 September, bequeathed £100, now £102 19s. 2d. consols, the annual dividends, amounting to £2 11s. 4d., to be distributed in bread and coal to the poor on or about 12 January.

The charities of Miss Mary Surgey Moore are regulated by scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 18 March 1890, the endowment funds of which consist of £11,058 os. 7d. India 3 per cent. stock, the annual dividends amounting to £31 14s. 8d. being applicable for the benefit of the poor, and £117 5s. 11d. like stock, the dividends of £3 10s. 8d. being for education.

The several sums of stock above mentioned are held by the official trustees, who also hold a sum of £36 15s. bank stock, representing a gift of £100 by Mrs. Mary Matilda Summers for nursing sick poor.

This parish is in possession of certain real property known as the Town Trust, bringing in about £70 a year, which is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners 13 May 1890, under which a sum of £122 17s. 6d. consols has been placed with the official trustees for extraordinary repairs and improvements.

The income of the trust is applicable to the maintenance of the library and of pumps and for lighting.

Bembridge.—In 1854 Colonel the Hon. Augustus John Francis Moreton by his will, proved 5 September, left £300, the interest to be given to deserving poor. The legacy was invested in £327 5s. 8d. consols, producing £8 3s. 8d. yearly.

In 1879 Jeremiah Dennett by will, proved at Winchester 17 December, left £100, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the school, or National school, or partly for one and partly for another. The legacy was invested in £99 15s. consols, producing £2 9s. 8d. yearly.

In 1887 Henry Creswell Priddle by will, proved at London 7 January, left £20 and one-third of his residuary estate, now represented by £44 12s. 9d. consols, the annual dividends amounting to £1 2s. 4d. to be given to the poor at Christmas.

In 1889 Louisa Dennett by will, proved at Winchester 5 September, bequeathed £200, now represented by £205 18s. 4d. consols, the dividends amounting to £5 2s. 8d. to be divided between six poor men and six poor women annually on 27 April.

In 1894 William Pelham Winter by will, proved at London 24 November, left £500, the interest to be applied in bread and coals for the poor in the winter months. The legacy was invested in £442 9s. 7d. consols, producing £11 1s. a year.

The general sums of stock are held by the official trustees, and the dividends are duly applied.

Sandown.—The Rev. Edmund Holland by deed, 9 April 1847, gave a sum of £120 18s. 2d. consols (with the official trustees), the annual dividends amounting to £3 os. 4d. to be applied for repair of church, or to be applied, if trustees think fit, in effecting and maintaining an insurance thereof.

GODSHILL

Godshill contains 6,407 acres, of which in 1905 138½ acres were woodland, the rest of the parish being nearly equally divided between arable and grass land.¹ The soil is mostly greensand and affords good pasturage on the downs which comprise the eastern part of the parish. Building stone is quarried at Gatcliff² and gravel is dug on Bleakdown. Cridmoor and the Wilderness, both hunting grounds of the early lords of the Island,³ lie within the parish. The village is one of the prettiest in the Island, with its winding street of thatch-roofed cottages culminating in the sandrock hill on which the church of All Saints stands.

At the east end of the village is the Griffin Inn, built by Lord Yarborough in the first half of the 19th century, and higher up the street on the north side is a thatched cottage residence worthy of notice. The vicarage-house, owned by the Ratcliffe family, holders of the advowson, lies about half-way up the village to the south and was originally the chantry priest's house.⁴ At the turning of the road to the south of the church is a buttressed stone building apparently of the 15th or 16th century. On the summit of the down, 685 ft. above the sea level, are the remains of a granite obelisk erected by Sir Richard Worsley to the

memory of his grandfather Sir Robert. Originally 70 ft. high, it was shattered by lightning in 1831.

At the west end of the village is a quaint old stone house with 70 acres of land attached to it called Scotland,⁵ where the courts of the manor are said to have been formerly held. At Harts is a stone-built house of the 17th century with an initialled beam, W.R. 1654.

The school, now a council school, was originally a grammar school attached to the chantry of St. Stephen. Dame Anne Worsley⁶ by her will gave 20 marks for erecting a free grammar school at Godshill. Apparently this schoolhouse was never built, the old chantry priest's house being used as before, as in 1615 Sir Richard Worsley increased the endowment⁷ and granted to trustees the Chantry House in which the free school was then kept. The principal inhabitants of Godshill purchased an annuity of £5 for the use of an usher⁸ and in 1617 Richard Gard of Princelet left £1 10s. for the same purpose.⁹ In 1824 the school was rebuilt on its present site by Lord Yarborough¹⁰ and enlarged in 1881.¹¹ The schoolhouse is now leased by the trustees to the Isle of Wight Education Committee.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Stone for repair of the castle of Carisbrooke and the abbey buildings at Quarr was dug here in the 13th century (Mins. Accts. bble. 984, no. 2).

³ Worsley MS. R. B. 2, 1.

⁴ The Rev. Henry Worsley as master of the school and vicar pulled down part of it and rebuilt it in 1820 as a residence.

⁵ Land called Skotland is mentioned in

a court roll of 1354 (Add. R. 28254). The house, called Scotland, was pulled down in 1911.

⁶ She was widow of Sir James Worsley and died in 1557.

⁷ £15 was added by 'William Burbage late schoolmaster there.' Sir Richard gave a yearly rent-charge of £11 6s. 8d. payable out of the manors of Chale and Walpan (Deed i, School Trust Deeds).

⁸ Ibid. Deed iii.

⁹ Will of Richard Gard, 14 Aug. 1617. This money became payable out of Blackpan.

¹⁰ Owing to the illegality of the Rev. Henry Worsley's proceeding in rebuilding the old school for his own purposes.

¹¹ A parochial school was carried on side by side with the grammar school and by the same authorities.

The only residence of any importance besides Appuldurcombe is Godshill Park, now the residence of Capt. S. Davenport, a small estate taken out of the manor and called Park Farm in the 18th century. Built about 1850 the house has been recently enlarged by the owner, Mr. Cockburn. Henry Cole, Dean of St. Paul's 1556-9, was a native of Godshill.¹²

The manor of GODSHILL is not *MANORS* mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey, but is probably included in the unnamed manors held by the abbey of Lire.¹³ It was evidently granted with the church by William Fitz Osbern to the abbey of Lire¹⁴ and held by the priory of Carisbrooke as part of its endowment.¹⁵ It followed the descent of Carisbrooke Priory (q.v.) until 1762,¹⁶ when it belonged to Sir John Miller.¹⁷ Of his son Sir Thomas the manor was purchased about 1781 by Sir Richard Worsley.¹⁸ Before the beginning of the 19th century it was divided into two parts, North Godshill and South Godshill.¹⁹ Both passed with Appuldurcombe²⁰ until about 1860, when North Godshill was purchased by Mr. William Hatcher Barton, and South Godshill by Mr. Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams.²¹ Mr. Reginald Freke Williams now owns South Godshill, and North Godshill belongs to Mr. John Harvey, who succeeded Mr. Frank Barton in 1908.

APPULDURCOMBE (Appildrecombe, xv cent.; Apledrecombe, xvi cent.) is, or was, the most considerable manor in the parish. It is not mentioned in Domesday, but probably formed part of the manor of Wroxall, belonging to Earl Godwin and held in 1086 by the king.²² The manor was given by Richard de Redvers in 1090 to the abbey of Montebourg, and a cell of that abbey was founded there in 1100, the manor forming part of its endowment.²³ The manor passed with the priory to the nuns minoresses without Aldgate.²⁴

In 1505 it was held, under a lease from the nuns, dated Michaelmas 1498, by Sir John Leigh and Agnes his wife and John Fry son of Agnes,²⁵ and their status in the manor was confirmed by a royal grant in that year.²⁶ Anne daughter of Sir John Leigh married Sir James Worsley, to whom in 1527 the abbess leased the manor.²⁷ It is evident from this grant that the former tenants had added to the priory buildings and that Sir James and his wife intended to do still

more. Sir James died in 1538,²⁸ and Henry VIII, attended by Thomas Cromwell, then constable of Carisbrooke Castle, is said to have visited his son Richard Worsley at Appuldurcombe in that year,²⁹ so that by that time the house was substantially as it appears in the illustration in Worsley's History.³⁰

Richard Worsley died in 1565 and his two sons John and George were both killed in an explosion of gunpowder at Appuldurcombe in 1567.³¹ They were succeeded by their uncle John Worsley, who died in 1580, leaving a son Thomas his heir.³² On the death of

Thomas in 1604 the manor passed to his son Sir Richard Worsley,³³ who was created a baronet of Appuldurcombe in 1611.³⁴ He held the manor until his death in 1621,³⁵ when his son Sir Henry succeeded. Sir Robert Worsley, grandson of Sir Henry, died without male issue in 1747³⁶ and Appuldurcombe passed to his cousin and heir male Sir James Worsley of Pilewell, co. Hants.³⁷ On the death of Sir Richard Worsley, grandson of James, without issue in 1805 Appuldurcombe passed to his niece Henrietta Anna Maria Charlotte, wife of Charles Anderson Pelham first Baron Yarborough.³⁸ She died in 1813,³⁹ and in 1855 Appuldurcombe, with a large part of the museum of 'objets d'art' collected by Sir Richard Worsley, was sold by auction by her son Charles Anderson, then Earl of Yarborough, and bought by Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, father of Mr. Reginald Freke Williams, D.L., the present owner.⁴⁰

The house is an imposing classic structure, four-square, built of freestone with Portland stone dressings. Begun by Sir Robert, it was completed by Sir Richard Worsley, who made it the home of the well-known Museum Worsleianum. It was latterly occupied as a school and afterwards by Benedictine monks from St. Peter's Abbey, Solesmes, but has been vacant since 1909.

APPLEFORD (Apleford, Apledeforde, xi cent.; Appeltreford, xiii cent.; Appulderford, xiv cent.) was divided as it is now into East (or Upper) and



WORSLEY of Appuldurcombe. *Argent a chevron between three falcons sable having their beaks, legs and bells or.*

¹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

¹⁴ The deeds and chartulary were destroyed in the French Revolution when the abbey was turned into a prison in 1793.

¹⁵ Add. R. 28253-6.

¹⁶ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 212; Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 23; 4 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 5; 4 Chas. I, pt. xxiv; 6 Chas. I, pt. x; Exch. Dep. Hil. 1652, no. 3, 4. Godshill does not seem to have been included in the lease to Sir John Leigh in 1504, but it passed into the possession of the Worsleys by a lease to Richard Worsley in 1537-8 (Worsley, loc. cit.). Worsley states that the manor was acquired in fee by Sir Francis Walsingham soon after he obtained the leasehold by his marriage with Richard Worsley's widow, but this appears to be a mistake.

¹⁷ *Recov. R. Hil. 2 Geo. III*, rot. 150.

¹⁸ Worsley, op. cit. 212.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III.

²⁰ *Recov. R. East. 11 Geo. IV*, rot. 129.

²¹ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878.

²² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

²³ *Ibid.* ii, 231.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 34; 1413-16, p. 280.

²⁵ The Frys seem to have been farmers of Appuldurcombe for some time (*Oglander Memoirs*, 184).

²⁶ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxxiv.

²⁷ Worsley MS. E.49. Sir James and his wife had been good friends to the minoresses, lending them money. He was a younger son, who rose at Court by the favour of Henry VIII, to whom he was a groom of the wardrobe. The king made him Captain of the Wight, Keeper of Carisbrooke Castle, &c.

²⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxxiii, 179.

²⁹ *Albin, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 189.

³⁰ Worsley, op. cit. 180. It must have possessed a fair amount of accommodation, judging from an inventory taken on the death of Richard Worsley, 1565: the hall; the great and little chambers; six principal bedrooms called Paradise,

The Broad, Sir John's, The Porch, Mr. Richard Worsley's, My Lady's Chamber; two smaller, occupied by the children; secondary chambers called The Chapel, The Maidens, The Green, Mrs. Bremshott's, The Stillitory; two kitchens, wet and dry larders, brewhouse, malt-house and dairy; servants' bedrooms; the bailiff's, the hinds' (three beds), the stable (two beds), Prouts and ox-stall.

³¹ Worsley, op. cit. 216; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxli, 21; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 1006, no. 3.

³² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxciii, 81.

³³ *Ibid.* cclxxiii, 100.

³⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*, i, 66.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 8 Jas. I;

Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxxix, 126.

³⁶ *G.E.C. op. cit.* i, 67.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.* Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III.

³⁹ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, viii, 208-9.

⁴⁰ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859, 1878.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

West Appleford so far back as the time of the Great Survey, when Robert held 1 hide of William son of Stur⁴¹ and Edwi, the king's thegn, held the other estate.⁴² The part held under William son of Stur appears to have been West Appleford, and was held of William's descendants at the end of the 13th century.⁴³

Under the lords of Gatcombe the estate was held by the lords of Whitefield, whose mesne lordship was recognized at least as late as the middle of the 14th century.⁴⁴ Land at West Appleford was conveyed by Oliver de Lisle to Gilbert de Oskrewell (Coskeville) in 1271-2,⁴⁵ but the chief estate at West Appleford was probably the 55 solidates of land granted in the following year by William de Tracy, lord of Whitefield, to Thomas de Godshill and John de Lisle.⁴⁶ John de Lisle was in possession in 1299,⁴⁷ and the estate from that time seems to have followed the same descent as the more important holding of East Appleford.⁴⁸

East Appleford was conveyed in 1275-6 by Simon Everard to Richard Ammys,⁴⁹ but it passed shortly afterwards to John de Lisle.⁵⁰ It was held of the honour of Carisbrooke,⁵¹ and followed the same descent as Wootton (q.v.) until the beginning of the 17th century.⁵² Sir William Lisle, kt., granted the 'site of the manor of Appleford' in 1631 to John Fitchett,⁵³ the manor itself having previously been disposed of to the Worsley family and settled in 1610 on the issue of the marriage of Sir Richard Worsley, bart., with Frances daughter of Sir Henry Neville.⁵⁴ It passed with Appuldurcombe until the middle of the 18th century, when it was purchased by Mr. William Pike,⁵⁵ from whom it descended with Luccombe to the Bonham, Carter, and Atherley families.⁵⁶ Both Upper and Lower Appleford were held by Sir John Carter in the early part of the 19th century, and are now owned by Mr. John G. Harvey.

BAGWICH (Abaging, xi cent.; Bagwich, xiv cent.) was held before and after the Conquest as an alod by Als, the king's thegn.⁵⁷ It probably afterwards passed to the lords of the Isle of Wight, for it was granted by one of the Redvers family to the priory of Christchurch Twynham, and confirmed to it by Richard I, by William Earl of Devon, and by Edward II in 1313.⁵⁸ It is not mentioned among the priory lands at the Dissolution. It may possibly have become annexed to the manor of Apse in Newchurch, which was also held by the priory, for in 1603

a tenement in Bagwich was held of the manor of Apse, and in 1709 the manor of Bagwich belonged to Thomas Rice, whose ancestors had held Apse. He conveyed it in that year to Thomas Macham,⁵⁹ and it afterwards passed to the Millers. In 1723 it was conveyed by Sir Thomas Miller, bart., who seems to have inherited the manor from his grandfather Thomas, to Joachim Peterson.⁶⁰ In 1780 Thomas Dickenson paid a fee-farm rent to the Crown for Bagwich.⁶¹ James Whitewood held it in 1827,⁶² and it is at present held by the rector of Wootton as part of the glebe.

BATHINGBOURNE (Beaddingaburn, x cent.; Bedingeborne, xi cent.; Baddingebourne, xiii cent.; Bathyngbourne, xiv cent.; Bangborne, Bathingburne, xvi cent.) was granted by King Edwig (955-9), as five *mansae*, to his thegn Ethelgeard.⁶³ The boundaries in this grant are interesting as being traceable at the present day.⁶⁴ There is an earlier charter of King Edred (946-55) dealing with this land, but the boundaries differ from those given in the previous document.⁶⁵ In 1086 Bathingbourne was held with Ladone⁶⁶ by the king, Oda having held them as an alod from King Edward.⁶⁷ The manor seems to have been held of the manor of Knighton, as at the end of the 13th century Richard Cordray held it as half a knight's fee of Elena de Gorges,⁶⁸ and shortly after it was held of Ralph de Gorges by Robert de Cordray.⁶⁹ Richard Cordray conveyed certain land in Bathingbourne to Robert Selyman,⁷⁰ but the manor seems to have passed before 1343 to John Lisle 'of Bathyngborn.'⁷¹ Though it is not numbered among the possessions of Bartholomew de Lisle at his death in 1345, it was held by his widow Elizabeth in the following year.⁷² The manor then descended with West Court in Shorwell until the death of Mary Lisle in 1539.⁷³ Bathingbourne was assigned to John Sambourne, one of Mary's co-heirs,⁷⁴ by whom it was sold in 1571 to John Baskett,⁷⁵ who sold it in 1583 to John Rice.⁷⁶ Rice died at Bathingbourne in 1610 and his son Thomas received a confirmatory grant from Richard Baskett in 1613.⁷⁷ In 1641 Thomas Rice sold Bathingbourne to Henry Knolles,⁷⁸ and in 1690 it was in the possession of John Champneys and his wife Margaret.⁷⁹

Anne Palmer *alias* King, Nicholas Outing and John Dale were dealing with the manor in 1733,⁸⁰ and in 1747 Josiah Baker conveyed it to John Dale.⁸¹ William Farr, M.D., and Catherine Hicks, widow,

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519. There is also a North Appleford adjoining the Wilderness to the west of Bleak Down.

⁴² *Ibid.* 525. A virgate at 'Apleford' was held by Bolle of the king (*ibid.* 526).

⁴³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*; Rentals and Surv. R. 579; Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 202, no. 52.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 56 Hen. III, no. 644.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. I, no. 3.

⁴⁷ Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

⁴⁸ Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 202, no. 52.

⁴⁹ Feet of F. Hants, 4 Edw. I, no. 33.

⁵⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 30.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. III, 262.

⁵² See Wootton.

⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 Chas. I.

⁵⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxxix, 126.

It is to be noticed, however, that Sir William Lisle was dealing with the

'manor' of Appleford in 1632-3 (Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 8 Chas. I).

⁵⁵ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 80.

⁵⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 23 Geo. III; Mich. 31 Geo. III.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 229, 214.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 8 Anne.

⁶⁰ Close, 11 Geo. I, pt. xiv, no. 21.

⁶¹ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxvi.

⁶² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 & 8 Geo. IV.

⁶³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 225.

⁶⁴ First from the Beaddingburn eastward along the dyke to the stone, thence south along the green road to the second stone, from which stone to the sandy army path (military road), thence to the rush pool. From the rush pool to the heap of stones, thence to the deep brook; from the deep brook to Beaddingburn, thence north along Beaddingburn, then east along the dyke. (Translation.)

⁶⁵ Birch, op. cit. iii, 224.

⁶⁶ Possibly Lardon in Shorwell, as there is no down nearer than Wroxall, 2 miles off.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

⁶⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁶⁹ Worsley MS. B 2.

⁷⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Edw. II.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 168.

⁷² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

⁷³ See Shorwell.

⁷⁴ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 188, no. 88.

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 13 Eliz.

⁷⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxi, 101.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Jas. I.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 17 Chas. I.

⁷⁹ Recov. R. East. 2 Will. and Mary, rot. 175.

⁸⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 Geo. II.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* East. 20 Geo. II.



GODSHILL : APPULBURCOMEE



GODSHILL CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH

were in possession in 1790,⁸² and from them it passed to William Dale Farr, the owner, in 1837.

It now belongs to Miss Tull, who purchased it in 1898.

BRIDGE COURT (Brigge, xiii–xiv cent.; Brigge-courte, xv–xvi cent.) and **BRIDGE**, to the southwest of the village of Godshill, formed a manor held under the lords of Gatcombe.⁸³ It was held in 1279 under the name of la Brigge by John de la Brigge for the service of a quarter of a knight's fee.⁸⁴ In 1292 John settled it upon himself for life with remainder to his daughter Juliane, wife of Hugh de Chikenhull or Chikvill, with reversion after her death to Jordan son of William de Kingston, who had evidently married another daughter of John de la Brigge.⁸⁵ Juliane outlived Jordan, and on her death in 1311 the estate passed to her nephew John, son of Jordan de Kingston.⁸⁶ The manor then passed with Kingston to Lewis Meux and his wife Alice,⁸⁷ who with Robert Dineley and his wife Alice and John Tailleur sold it in 1424 to John Rys.⁸⁸ It is difficult to account for an entry in 1428 that John Lisle was holding this estate,⁸⁹ for three years later it was held by John Rys,⁹⁰ and in 1438–9 John Jackson of Sutton, his kinsman and heir, sold it to William Anna.⁹¹ In 1465 and 1466 Sir Geoffrey Gate acquired all right in the manor from John de Vanne (perhaps a descendant of William Anna), William Gere, and Richard Lamplew.⁹² Sir Geoffrey demised the manor to Thomas Meux, from whom it descended to his son Sir William, who held it in 1490.⁹³ The manor having thus again returned to the owners of Kingston descended with that manor until the death of Sir William Meux in 1638.⁹⁴ Its further history is not known, but Bridge Court is at present owned by Mr. Frank Barton.

KENNERLY (Kyneleye, xiv cent.), though now but a small holding, appears as a manor in the early part of the 14th century,⁹⁵ when John de Kennerly was allowed to retain land held of the manor of Kennerly then in the king's hands by forfeiture of Edmund Earl of Arundel.⁹⁶ It was owned in the reign of Elizabeth by Peter Gard,⁹⁷ and John Casford of Kennerly was a trustee in 1616 of the Godshill Grammar School.⁹⁸ It was divided probably in the 16th century and the small holding and house in the low ground called Little Kennerly still remain. The buildings of Kennerly proper, long since pulled down, lay in the field adjoining the road from

Merston to Bohemia. Kennerly is now the property of Mr. F. A. Joyce.

LESSLAND (Litesland, Liscelande, xi cent.; Luce-lond, Lescelond, xiii cent.; Lucelond, xv cent.) was held as five manors by five freemen⁹⁹ of the Confessor and in 1086 was in the king's hands. A second estate there was held by William son of Azor.¹⁰⁰ The overlordship passed before the end of the 13th century to the Lisles of Wootton, but in 1305–6 the manor was held in two parts, one of John de Lisle and the other of the manor of Whitefield.¹⁰¹ From John de la Brigge, who held the estate in 1279,¹⁰² it passed to his son-in-law Jordan de Kingston, who died seized of it in 1305–6, leaving a son John.¹⁰³ It evidently followed the same descent as Bridge Court, being held in 1431 by Robert Dineley and John Tailleur,¹⁰⁴ who were parties to the conveyance of Bridge Court in 1424. No further deeds have been found relating to Lessland, which is now owned by Mr. J. C. Tompkins.

REW (Rewe, xiii cent.) may have formed part of Wroxall¹⁰⁵ at the time of Domesday, but it is first mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill* as one of the manors belonging to John de Lisle of Wootton, held of the honour of Carisbrooke.¹⁰⁶ From that time it followed the same descent as South Shorwell until 1765 or later, being divided between the families of Popham and Hill.¹⁰⁷ Of them it must have been purchased by the Worsleys, as Sir Richard paid a fee-farm rent for it in 1780.¹⁰⁸ It then passed with Appuldurcombe until it was sold by Lord Yarborough in 1854 to Mr. A. Hamborough. It is now owned by Mr. J. C. Tompkins.

ROUD (Rode, xi cent.; Rowde, xiii cent.) was held by Alnod as a free manor of King Edward and in 1086 by Gozelin son of Azor, Azor, Sawin and Nigel holding small estates in the manor.¹⁰⁹ Before the end of the 13th century it had passed to the Lisles of Wootton, who held of the honour of Carisbrooke.¹¹⁰ It then passed with Wootton until the death of Sir John Lisle in 1523.¹¹¹ After this time deeds relating to the manor are wanting, but as Sir Richard Worsley states that it belonged to the Pikes and Bonhams¹¹² it seems probable that its descent was identical with that of Appleford (q.v.). When the latter was sold to Mr. Harvey, Roud was evidently retained, as it was sold in 1910 by Mr. Arthur Atherley for small holdings to the Isle of Wight County Council.

⁸² Feet of F. Hants, K.S.B. Trin. 30 Geo. III.

⁸³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1–9 Edw. II, 186. Later the manor was held directly of the honour of Carisbrooke, the overlordship being last mentioned in 1639 (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], dclclxxvi, 58).

⁸⁴ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 30; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁸⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 20 Edw. I, no. 48; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1–9 Edw. II, 186.

⁸⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 5 Edw. II, no. 41; *Cal. Close*, 1307–13, pp. 386, 387.

⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 Edw. III; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

⁸⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Hen. VI.

⁸⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 353.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 366.

⁹¹ *Close*, 17 Hen. VI, m. 31.

⁹² *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 528; Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Edw. IV. Probably William Gere was the William Guyor who

in 1490 brought an action against Sir William Meux, kt., to recover seisin of the manor, of which he claimed to have been unjustly disseised by Sir Geoffrey Gate (*De Banco R. Trin.* 5 Hen. VII, m. 112).

⁹³ *De Banco R. Trin.* 5 Hen. VII, m. 112.

⁹⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxxii, 47; cccclxi, 123; dclclxxvi, 58.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, p. 527.

⁹⁶ This land was a 10-acre plot in Kennerly called le Plasshet, so would probably have been the marshy ground by the present farm-house near the railway.

⁹⁷ *Indenture* 15 Feb. 27 Chas. II *penes* Percy Stone. Sir John Oglander gives some account of the Gard family (*Oglander Memoirs*, 131 et seq.).

⁹⁸ Grammar School Deeds.

⁹⁹ Almar, Ulnod, Odeman and Godman.

¹⁰⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458, 521.

¹⁰¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 34 Edw. I, no. 56.

¹⁰² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 30.

¹⁰³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 34 Edw. I, no. 56; 5 Edw. II, no. 41.

¹⁰⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 365; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 11.

¹⁰⁵ An acre in Rewfield was sold in 1702 as copyhold of the manor of Wroxall.

¹⁰⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁰⁷ See South Shorwell. Richard Cordray was farming the manor in 1431 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 365).

¹⁰⁸ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 26. Land in Rewfield was sold 8 Oct. 1702 by Richard Edgcombe to Sir Robert Worsley, who held the 'farm of Rew' at that date.

¹⁰⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 523.

¹¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹¹¹ See Wootton.

¹¹² Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lxxx. Sir Richard Worsley paid a fee-farm rent for Roud in 1780 (*ibid.* no. 26).

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SANDFORD (Sanford, xi cent.) was held with Week at the time of Domesday by the king.¹¹³ Both were granted to the abbey of Montebourg. Sandford must have been given before the middle of the 12th century, as it is mentioned as belonging to the abbey in a bull of Pope Adrian (1154-9).¹¹⁴ Between the 14th century,¹¹⁵ when it belonged to the abbey of Montebourg, and the beginning of the 19th century deeds relating to Sandford have not been found, but it has probably always followed the same descent as Appuldurcombe, being in 1808-9 in the possession of Charles Anderson Pelham.¹¹⁶ It was sold in 1872 by Lord Yarborough to Mr. Michael Spartali, who still owns it.

SPAN (la Spaund, xiii cent.), originally belonging to the de Aula family,¹¹⁷ was held towards the end of the 13th century by John Rivers of William Russell, lord of Yaverland,¹¹⁸ but it had passed before 1279-80 to Richard Russell.¹¹⁹ He may have granted it to the oratory of Barton, as the 'arch-priest' was in possession in 1316¹²⁰ and still held it in 1428.¹²¹ Three years later it was in the hands of John Roucle or Rookley 'et socii' ¹²²—probably by lease from the community. When the Worsley family acquired Span is uncertain, but it was sold by Lord Yarborough in 1854 to Mr. W. J. Lyle, who disposed of it to its present owner, Mr. Reginald Freke Williams.

STENBURY (Staneberie, xi cent.; Stevenbir, xiii cent.; la Stenybury, xiv cent.) was held by Cheping of King Edward as a free manor and in 1086 belonged to the king.¹²³ It is said by Worsley to have belonged to the de Aula family,¹²⁴ but was held at the end of the century by John de Heyno of the honour of Carisbrooke.¹²⁵ John died in 1295, leaving a son and heir William.¹²⁶ Peter de Heyno was lord of Stenbury in the reign of Edward III ¹²⁷ and John de Heyno died in 1349 seized of the manor.¹²⁸ William de Heyno, son of John, died in 1375,¹²⁹ leaving a son and heir Guy, on whose death in 1405 his lands were granted to Anthony Ricz during the minority of his heir.¹³⁰ This heir was evidently John de Heyno, who was in possession in 1428 and 1431.¹³¹ Thomas Heyno, who was pardoned for treason in 1451, died in 1505, leaving five daughters.¹³² The youngest, Grace, was an idiot,¹³³ and the manor of Stenbury was divided among the other four sisters. The eldest, Mary, married William Pound, and her son Anthony died

in 1547, leaving a son Richard,¹³⁴ on whose death without issue his share seems to have passed to his sister Honora wife of Henry Radclyffe Earl of Sussex, and was sold by her son Robert¹³⁵ to Thomas Worsley.¹³⁶

Elizabeth, another of the daughters of Thomas Heyno, married William Stour and afterwards apparently Richard Dowce, as Richard and Elizabeth in 1533-4 conveyed their quarter to John Welbeck and others,¹³⁷ who may perhaps have been trustees for Sir James Worsley. Agnes, the second daughter of Thomas Heyno, married Thomas Wyker or Wyer, and her share was sold in 1565 to John Worsley by Stephen Garrat, who had married the granddaughter of Thomas Wyer.¹³⁸ The fourth co-heiress Katherine married John Pound and secondly William Leek. Her share also probably passed to the Worsleys.

Richard Worsley at his death in 1565 held messuages and land in Stenbury and a tenement called Saindon, parcel of the manor,¹³⁹ and his brother John Worsley held three quarters of the manor at the time of his death in 1580.¹⁴⁰ The remaining quarter was acquired as stated above by Thomas Worsley son of John and the manor then descended with Appuldurcombe¹⁴¹ until it was sold by Lord Yarborough in the middle of the 19th century. It is now owned by Mr. John C. Tompkins.

WEEK (Wica, xi cent.) was held by the king in 1086.¹⁴² It was given by Richard de Redvers, early in the 12th century, to the Benedictine abbey of Montebourg.¹⁴³ It followed the descent of Appuldurcombe¹⁴⁴ (q.v.) until the latter was sold in 1855. Week was retained by the Earl of Yarborough and passed to his second son Evelyn Cornwallis Anderson-Pelham,¹⁴⁵ whose son Major Cecil Henry Anderson-Pelham is the present owner.

BLEAKDOWN (Blikesdun, Blakedon, xiii cent.), which lies to the west of Godshill, belonged in the 13th century to the de Insula or Lisle family, whose representative Walter granted in 1202 to Philip de Blackpan pasture extending from the hill of 'Blikesdun' next Druce as far as the waste of 'Benewardle.'¹⁴⁶ At the end of the century it was held of John de Lisle by Everard le Thein.¹⁴⁷ In 1313 'La Blakedon' belonged to the priory of Christchurch Twyneham,¹⁴⁸ and remained with that house until the Dissolution.¹⁴⁹ A messuage called Blackdown, a late possession of Christchurch Priory, was granted in 1624-5 to

¹¹³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

¹¹⁴ MSS. *penes* Rev. P. Dom. Guilleaume, Quarr Abbey, I.W. Appuldurcombe, xi.

¹¹⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley MS. B. 2.

¹¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III.

¹¹⁷ Dean's return to Bishop Woodlock, 1305, *penes* F. M. Nichols, F.S.A. It is inaccurately printed in Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 81.

¹¹⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹¹⁹ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 30.

¹²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹²¹ *Ibid.* 337, 353.

¹²² *Ibid.* 366.

¹²³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 459.

¹²⁴ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 80.

¹²⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 30.

¹²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I, no. 35b.

¹²⁷ 'Peter de Heyno lord of Stenbury' held a command of the Island militia in the reign of Edward III and legend attri-

butes to him the shooting of the commander of the French forces in 1377 with a silver bow (Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 12, and Oglander MSS. at Nunwell).

¹²⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 29.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.* 7 Ric. II, no. 46.

¹³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, p. 25.

¹³¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 353, 367.

¹³² *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, p. 470; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xx, 34. From an inquisition of 1508 it appears the Crown was seized of a rent of £4 from time immemorial at the hands of the tenants of the manor (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxii, 19).

¹³³ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 25.

¹³⁴ W. and L. Inq. p.m. iii, 55; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 194.

¹³⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 336.

¹³⁶ Worsley, op. cit. 220.

¹³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 25 Hen. VIII.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.* Mich. 6 & 7 Eliz.

¹³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxli, 21.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.* cxliii, 81.

¹⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Geo. II; East. 12 Geo. III; Recov. R. East. 11 Geo. IV, rot. 129.

¹⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

¹⁴³ *Cal. Doc. France*, 918-1206, p. 314; Cartul. de Montebourg, Bibl. Nat. MS. Latin 10,037. No. 14 Archives de la Manche, H 12766.

¹⁴⁴ Archives de la Manche, H 12767; Cartul. de Montebourg, 659 and 677; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 396; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III; Recov. R. East. 11 Geo. IV, rot. 129.

¹⁴⁵ Burke, *Peerage*.

¹⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, 4 John, no. 45.

¹⁴⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240. In the later Worsley R. he is returned as Othen.

¹⁴⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 229.

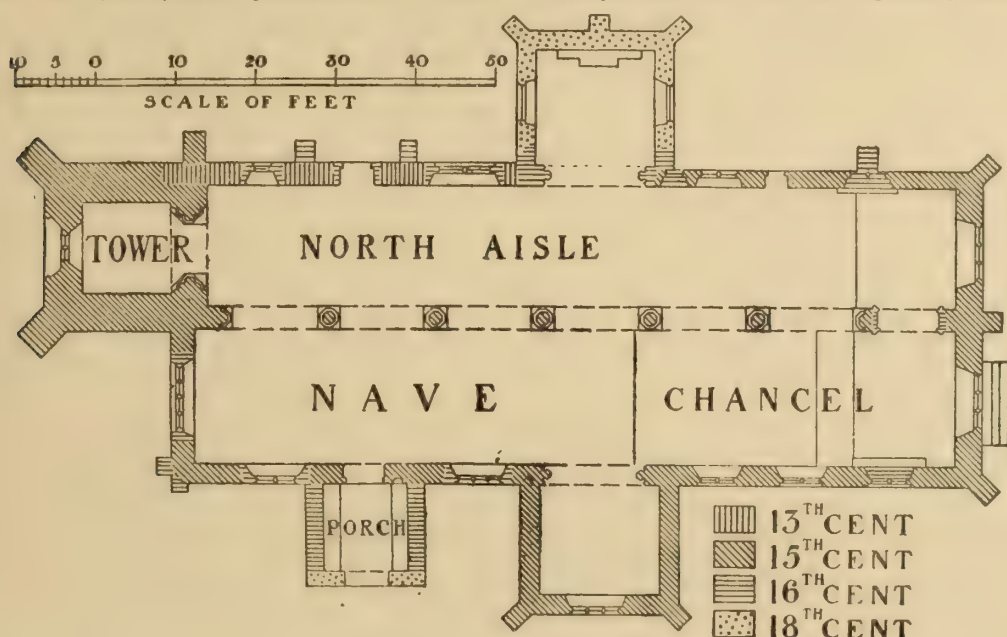
¹⁴⁹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 307.

Edward Ramsay and others.¹⁵⁰ In 1780 William Thatcher paid a fee-farm rent to the Crown for Bleakdown,¹⁵¹ which is now owned by Mr. Arthur Atherley.

MUNSLEY (Mollesleghe, xiii cent.; Moleslee, Mellesley, xiv cent.; Mollesleyhill, Moldesleyhill, xv cent.; Munnesleigh, xvi cent.), sometimes called Munsley Hill, was part of Bridge Court Manor, and John de la Brugge, the holder of Bridge and Lessland, held it at the end of the 13th century as one-eighth of a fee of the honour of Carisbrooke Castle.¹⁵² It then followed the descent of Bridge Court¹⁵³ until 1472, when Alice Meux died seised of 'certain lands called Munnesleigh,'¹⁵⁴ which establishes the identity of the present holding with that in the *Testa de Nevill*. From this time no further trace of the estate has been found, and it may have become merged in Bridge Court.

A mill was appurtenant to the manor of Bridge Court in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.¹⁵⁵ There

early part of the 15th century, being the work of the Sheen monks. The church is divided its entire length by an arcade of six bays, and there is no distinguishing arch between nave and chancel. On the east and west faces of all the columns are traces of the former existence of what must have been a continuous screen. The south transept, having a good barrel ribbed roof with carved bosses and springers¹⁵⁹ and a tempera painting of a budding cross on the east wall,¹⁶⁰ was added about the middle of the century. This transept probably contained the altar of St. Stephen, and may be the chantry founded by Sir John Leigh in the reign of Henry VII. Outside, in the apex of the east wall, is a rough stone bell-cote, in which hangs a small bell.¹⁶¹ The north transept, added about 1550,¹⁶² was practically rebuilt in 1741. It may have formed the chantry of the lords of Stenbury, as the south transept is said to have been the chantry of the Frys of Appuldurcombe. The way to the rood-loft, which probably stretched



PLAN OF GODSHILL CHURCH

was also a water mill at Appleford in the 14th century,¹⁵⁶ and in 1086 there were two mills worth 70d. in the manor of Sandford and Week.¹⁵⁷

There is now a mill called French Mill at the junction of the Godshill and Wroxall roads, probably the Sandford one.

Of the early church of *ALL SAINTS CHURCH*—beyond the western portion of the north wall—not a vestige remains,¹⁵⁸ the whole of the present structure, dating from the

right across the church,¹⁶³ is visible in the north wall of the south transept. The westernmost windows in the north and south walls are evidently later additions, dating from the latter part of the 16th century. In the 18th century there appears to have been a general renovation,¹⁶⁴ and at the time the north transept was rebuilt the porch seems to have been refaced. The south door is worthy of notice,¹⁶⁵ with its solid framing and curious lock. The strap hinges on the wicket gate end in the letters R.G., presumably the initials of

¹⁵⁰ Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 11.

¹⁵¹ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxvi.

¹⁵² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹⁵³ See references under Bridge Court; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339, 368.

¹⁵⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 10.

¹⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 20 Edw. I, no. 48; Hil. 7 Edw. III; East. 6 Edw. IV.

¹⁵⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

¹⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

¹⁵⁸ A Romanesque capital was found bedded in the tower wall when it was

repaired after the storm of 1904. The jamb of a piscina in the chancel is evidently not in its original position and is made up of window tracery.

¹⁵⁹ Figured in Parker's Glossary and dated 1450.

¹⁶⁰ This has been painted over an earlier representation of some sort, of which only mutilated legends remain.

¹⁶¹ Doubtless the sanctus bell.

¹⁶² The east wall blocks the 15th-century rood-loft window. The arch mouldings follow those of the south tran-

sept except that the wave mould has been reworked as an ovolo.

¹⁶³ There is a small window, blocked up in the 16th century, in the north wall in a line with where the loft would have ended.

¹⁶⁴ The roof is of that date and the west window in the nave is a barbarous piece of work, probably of the time of Charles I.

¹⁶⁵ The rough opening on the east side gives evidence of the former existence of a draw bar and it may be of a stoup.

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Richard Gard, who is buried beneath the floor of the porch.¹⁶⁶ The church at one time must have been fully polychromed, as there are traces of colour on all the walls where the ancient plastering has been allowed to stand. Over the north door—from time immemorial known as ‘the corpse door’—was formerly a tempera painting of the Last Judgement, which was unfortunately destroyed in the early part of the last century. On the north wall, just to the east of the north transept, there are many indications of coloured decoration, notably the badge of Arthur Prince of Wales¹⁶⁷ and a subject in a rough panel, subsequently obliterated by texts from the Old Testament. On the east wall are remains of a superior colour decoration of the 15th century. The upper stage of the tower, so often struck by lightning, has been practically rebuilt in the 16th, 18th and beginning of the present century.¹⁶⁸ In the churchyard is the base of a cross, converted to the use of a sundial in the 18th century, also a table monument to Richard Gard, 1593, and his wife Anne, 1592.

The memorials¹⁶⁹ in the church are many and interesting, the oldest¹⁷⁰ being a fine canopied altar tomb of Caen stone, between the chancel and south chapel, to the memory of Sir John Leigh, who, with his wife Agnes, lies in effigy beneath. The figures are in alabaster, with a boar at Sir John's feet, which are supported by two cowed ‘weepers.’ Angels support the lady's head, and her robe is powdered with the Haket badges. The whole is surmounted by an embattled cornice, on the south side of which are three angels, each bearing a shield severally inscribed with the words ‘Jesu.’ ‘Mercie.’ ‘Amen.’ On the north side is a single angel with a shield bearing the words ‘SS. Michael and all Angels.’ Over it hangs a funeral helmet.¹⁷¹ On the north chancel wall is the monument to Sir James Worsley and his wife Anne Leigh,¹⁷² represented kneeling at prie-dieu on which appear the arms of Leigh and Worsley impaling Leigh; on the south chancel wall that to his son Richard, Captain of the Wight,¹⁷³ over which hang the funeral helm and gauntlets. The next notable memorials are those to the 18th-century holders of Appuldurcombe. In the north transept, taking up the entire north wall, is the fine classic monument to Sir Robert Worsley¹⁷⁴ and his brother Henry,¹⁷⁵ whose busts stand on a raised ledge. On either side of it hang the colours of the Isle of Wight East Medine Volunteers, presented in 1806 and consecrated with great ceremony at the altar of the church. In the south transept stood, till 1904, when it was removed to a better position at the west end, the pretentious monument to Sir Richard Worsley, who

died in 1805, and on the walls are six hatchments of good execution.¹⁷⁶ There is a good Jacobean altar table inscribed ‘Lancelot Colman and Edward Brittwell, Churchwardens, Anno Domini 1631,’ and oak altar rails of the same period. A 17th-century oak register chest with its three locks stands in the church. Between the two chancels hangs a painted Decalogue of the Restoration period, 1662, in which Moses and Aaron are represented holding the tables of the Law. An oil-painting of ‘Daniel in the Lions’ Den’—a Rubens replica from the Appuldurcombe collection—is at present used as an altarpiece in the south chancel; while in the north chancel hangs a ‘Madonna and Child’ by Tiorelli, presented by the Duke de Moro in 1897.

A royal arms of 1707 hangs over the south door.

The bells are modern, and were hung in 1887 to replace the ancient peal melted down in 1882.

The church is rich in plate, which consists of two chalices with covers, 8½ in. high, date 1641–2, inscribed on cover *RE + CVP + OF + GODS + HIL. PARISH +* and round the base ‘Provided by Ri Legg and Tho Norrice churchwardens wth the consent of Th Crosfeild Vicar and the rest of ye parishioners of Goddeshull An. Dom. 1642’; silver tankard with cover, 10 in. high, dated 1685 or 1694, inscribed ‘gift of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart., to the Church of Godshill, April 1705’; silver tankard with cover, 12½ in. high, dated 1739–40, and inscribed ‘The gift of Charles Worsley¹⁷⁷ Esq. to the Parish Church of Godshill in the Isle of Wight,’ i.h.s. and Worsley arms; silver paten, 7 in. in diameter, 2 in. high, same date as tankard and same donor. Worsley arms in centre; silver almsdish, 11½ in. in diameter, same date and donor; silver chalice, 10¾ in. high, same date and donor, and a modern cup, dated 1874, presented by Col. Malden.

The registers date from 1678, and are contained in four volumes, one in duplicate: (i) baptisms, marriages, burials from 1678 to 1800; (ii) marriages 1754 to 1791; (iii) marriages 1791 to 1812; (iv) baptisms, burials, 1801 to 1812.

The church was given to the abbey *ADVOWSON* of Lire in Eure, Normandy,¹⁷⁸ presumably by William Fitz Osbern, and was held by the Prior of Carisbrooke under that abbey till the suppression of the alien houses in the reign of Henry V, when it was granted to the Charterhouse at Sheen.¹⁷⁹ The church was appropriated to the abbey in 1312.¹⁸⁰ In 1538 Thomas Wriothesley made a suit to Cromwell for the advowson and rectory of Godshill,¹⁸¹ but it does not appear that he ever obtained them, for in 1549 they were

¹⁶⁶ By his will dated 1617 he desired to be buried 2 ft. under the porch floor and the cover stone to be broken in half that he might rise the easier. A Latin and English inscription describes the virtues of one of whom Sir John Oglander cannot speak too badly.

¹⁶⁷ Son of Henry VII, died 1502.

¹⁶⁸ The church was badly struck in the great storm of 1778, again in 1897; and in January 1904 the lightning did such damage that the whole upper part of the tower had to be taken down to the belfry stage and rebuilt stone for stone.

¹⁶⁹ Matrices of brasses still remain in the south chapel.

¹⁷⁰ Figured in Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of*

Isle of Wight, i, pl. xvi. The recumbent figures are in alabaster.

¹⁷¹ The gauntlets were hanging here till 1860, but have since disappeared; Bartlett and Worsley, *Guide to Church of Godshill*, 1898, p. 9.

¹⁷² Stone, op. cit. i, pl. xvii. The helmet is a workable one of an earlier period, not a funeral helm.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ Died 1747.

¹⁷⁵ Died 1714.

¹⁷⁶ Sir Robert Worsley, impaling Thynne, fourth bart., 1747; Sir Thos. Worsley, impaling Boyle, sixth bart., 1768; Sir Richard Worsley, seventh bart., 1805; Hon. Henrietta Pelham bearing Worsley,

1813; Earl of Yarborough, 1846; Earl of Dysart.

¹⁷⁷ Second son of Sir James Worsley of Pilewell, Hants, presented the plate 1753—*vide* church register.

¹⁷⁸ Though not mentioned by name it was probably one of the churches held by the abbey of Lire in 1086 (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519).

¹⁷⁹ Carisbrooke Chartul. iii, vi, xii; *Cal. Pat.* 1399–1401, p. 16; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 35.

¹⁸⁰ Inq. a.q.d. file 77, no. 2; *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, p. 517; *Pat.* 6 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 6.

¹⁸¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 35, 36, 422, 423.



GODSHILL CHURCH : MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN LEIGH AND ANNE HIS WIFE

granted to George Mill,¹⁸² to be taken from him in the next reign and granted to John White, Bishop of Winchester,¹⁸³ who was deprived by Elizabeth, when his property returned to the Crown. Various grants of the advowson and rectory were made during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I,¹⁸⁴ and finally in 1626, at the suit of the queen, Charles I granted the advowson to Queen's College, Oxford,¹⁸⁵ with which it remained until 1867,¹⁸⁶ when on the separation of the livings of Niton, Whitwell and Godshill¹⁸⁷ the advowsons were sold separately, that of Godshill passing to Rev. Thomas Ratcliffe, whose family still hold it.

A chapel at Appleford is first mentioned in 1305.¹⁸⁸ The advowson belonged to the lords of Appleford.¹⁸⁹ The chapel, which was founded by the Lisles, is called 'the free chapel of Halydon' in 1536.¹⁹⁰ In the chantry certificate of Edward VI it is, however, called 'Mawdlyns.'¹⁹¹ Under this name it was leased in 1550 to Thomas Reve, and in 1570-1 to Henry Radcliff, and granted in 1609 to Francis Morrice and Francis Phelips. As the chapel of Halidon it was granted in 1619-20 to John Buck and others.¹⁹² In 1780 Mr. Fallick paid a fee-farm rent for Maudlin's chapel.¹⁹³

There was a chantry within the parish church 'at St. Stephen's altar,' founded by Sir John Leigh in 1520.¹⁹⁴ The incumbent, who had a life pension of £6 issuing from Hales Monastery, 'teachithe there gramer to many yong children.'¹⁹⁵ There was a house for the chantry priest, which was afterwards used as a school. This was granted by the Crown in 1549 to Edward Pese and William Winlow,¹⁹⁶ and next year to William Winlow and Richard Feld.¹⁹⁷ The chantry, with the exception of the house, was

granted in 1549 to George Mill, who died seised of it in 1567-8.¹⁹⁸

There are denominational chapels—Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Baptist at Godshill, United Methodist at Sandford, and Baptist at Roud.

The school, formerly the Free *CHARITIES* Grammar School, founded by will of Lady Anne Worsley (date not stated), and further endowed by Sir Richard Worsley by deed, 1615, and by Philip Andrews, deed, 1604, is regulated by scheme of the Charity Commissioners 25 April 1899. It is endowed, in addition to the school buildings, with a yearly rent-charge of £27, and the official trustees hold a sum of £215 18s. 6d. consols, producing £5 7s. 8d. a year, arising from the investment of £200 received from Lord Yarborough by way of equality of exchange.¹⁹⁹

There are also schools in the hamlet of Rookley, founded in 1863 by John Woodward. The official trustees also hold a sum of £200 11s. 7d. India 3½ per cent. stock, part of a legacy of £400 bequeathed by the founder by a codicil to his will, dated 7 April 1870, the balance having been expended from time to time on improvements to the school buildings.²⁰⁰

In 1617 Richard Gard by his will (among other charitable gifts) devised an annuity of £1 10s. for the poor of this parish, issuing out of an estate in Brading, formerly called Blackpan, but now called Merry Gardens.

Sir Richard Worsley (as appears from the parliamentary returns of 1786) gave £10 a year for eight poor widows of this parish, in sums of £1 5s. to each.

In 1858 the Rev. Richard Dixon, a former rector, by his will, proved at London 7 January, left £5 a year for distribution in bread.

NEWCHURCH

The village of Newchurch lies on the high ground traversed by the road from Langbridge to Apse Heath, which here crosses the Eastern Yar. Creeper-covered cottages line the village street on either side, and Parsonage Farm lies in the low ground of the Newchurch valley, while on the bluff above stands the church of All Saints, making a picturesque feature in the landscape with its wooden tower and spire visible for many miles round. Just to the east of the church is the vicarage, built in 1888. On Ashey Down opposite is the truncated obelisk erected in 1735 as a sea-mark. Here till the middle of the 19th century stood a semaphore and signalling station placing the south of the Island in communication with Portsmouth. Under the north slope of the down lie the Ryde waterworks erected in 1856.

Newchurch was formerly the largest parish in the East Medine, stretching from sea to sea. On the east it touched the parishes of St. Helens, Brading, Shanklin and Bonchurch; and on the west those of Binstead, Arreton, Godshill and St. Lawrence. Since 1866 the parishes of Ryde, Ventnor, Ashey and Wroxall have been taken out of it, and it now comprises 2,960 acres.¹ There is a station on the Isle of Wight Central railway and a post-office in the village. The school is a Council school, which followed the Board school built soon after the Act of 1870 was passed. Before that the children were educated in the school-house given by Lieut.-General Maurice Bocland.

Ryde may be said to owe its importance to the Player family (see below under Ryde Manor), who in the beginning of the 18th century acquired that

¹⁸² Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v.

¹⁸³ Ibid. 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv, m. 6.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid. 13 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 23; 4 Jas. I, pt. viii; 10 Jas. I, pt. xxii; 14 Jas. I, pt. iii.

¹⁸⁵ Ibid. 2 Chas. I, pt. vii; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, pp. 471, 578.

¹⁸⁶ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹⁸⁷ *Parl. P.* (1872), xlii, no. 227, p. 7.

¹⁸⁸ Dean's return *penes* Mr. F. M. Nichols, F.S.A.

¹⁸⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (1st

nos.), no. 52; 45 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 38; (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46.

¹⁹⁰ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 51, no. 2; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 26. The chapel of Godshill mentioned in the valor of 1536 is probably that of Whitwell (ibid. 25).

¹⁹¹ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 52, no. 45. The value is the same as that of the chapel of Halidon; and Thomas Hall was chaplain of both.

¹⁹² Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. x, m. 25; 7 Jas. I, pt. x, no. 2; 17 Jas. I, pt. iii, no. 2.

¹⁹³ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxvi.

¹⁹⁴ Pat. 12 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 15; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, 967.

¹⁹⁵ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 52, no. 2, 45.

¹⁹⁶ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. ix.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid. 4 Edw. VI, pt. iv.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1006, no. 2.

¹⁹⁹ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 407-8.

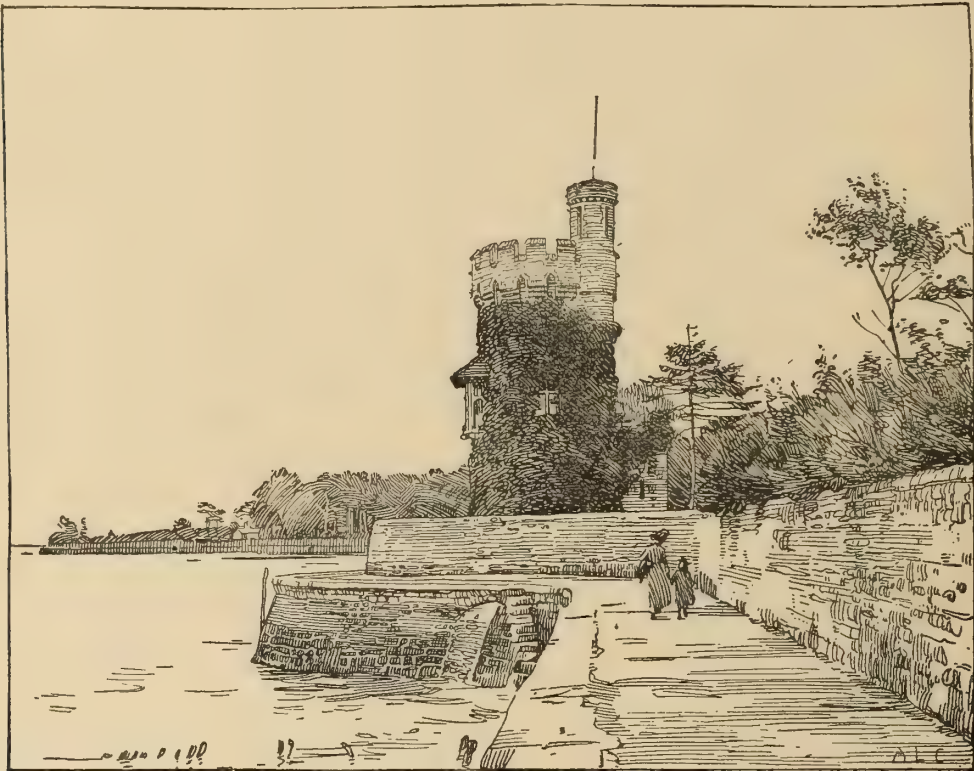
²⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹ In 1905 Newchurch and Wroxall contained 1,576 acres of arable land, 2,248 acres of permanent grass, and 403 acres of woodland (Statistics from Bd. of Agric.).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

portion of the manor of Ashey and started to develop it. Henry Player erected a mansion for himself close to the shore and a house was built on the quay on the site of the old Watch House,² afterwards known as the Black Horse Inn. A chapel was erected by Thomas Player on a piece of free land called Picket Close at his own cost, dedicated to St. Thomas and consecrated by Bishop Trelawney in 1719.³ By 1756 the old quay had become so dilapidated that it was agreed between Lord Mount Edgcumbe, Sir John Barrington, Sir John Oglander and other influential Island gentlemen to rebuild it and make a convenient Hard from the high to the low-water mark—judging by Fielding's experience two years before a very necessary undertaking.⁴ Ryde consisted of an upper and lower village,⁵ separated by fields called Node Close, the upper being the residential part, the lower a mere collection of fishermen's cottages. Under the

Ryde now began to be popular, and lodging-houses were erected for the accommodation of visitors. Other houses speedily sprang up in George Street, West Street and Nelson Street; and people of position, such as the Duke of Buckingham, Earl Spencer and Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, settled in the town. The place now progressed so rapidly that in 1827 the old chapel of St. Thomas gave place to the present structure, and in 1829 St. James' Church was built. By the middle of the century the population had risen to 7,000 and Ryde was established as a seaside resort. Its annual regatta rivalled, and for some years surpassed, that held at Cowes; its house property was a sound investment. It boasted of an excellent theatre, a fine town hall⁸ and two pre-eminently handsome churches—those of All Saints and Holy Trinity. Southward the town had spread to Swanmore, westward to Binstead, while the St. John's estate had



APPLEY TOWER, RYDE

Player family the lower Ryde quickly developed. The sloping, timbered Node Close, with its pack-way⁶ crossing it from north to south, was selected for building sites, and in 1780 Union Street was laid out, probably on the line of the old pack-way, the first house⁷ erected being that now known as Yelf's Hotel.

been laid out as a flourishing suburb to the east. But by the end of the century a reaction set in, from which the town is at present happily recovering.

The pier, a structure originally 174 ft. in length, was begun in 1813 in order to take the place of the old quay or Hard, and has been repeatedly added to

² Watch and ward was kept here from an early date (Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 8).

Notice of a defensive fort or 'bulwark' occurs in Ct. Roll of Ashey, 6 Hen. VII, with an entry of the steward's charges for '24 leaden shotte newly bought for the Gonne lying on the Bulwark towards the sea for defence against enemies coming to the Island.'⁸ Newchurch Reg.

⁴ *Voyage to Lisbon*, under date Saturday July 13. 'Between the sea and the shore there was at low water an impass-

sable gulf . . . of deep mud which could neither be traversed by walking nor swimming; so that for near one-half of the twenty-four hours Ryde was inaccessible by friend or foe.'

⁵ Hassall, *Tour of Isle of Wight* (1789), ii, 37, describes Upper Ryde as 'a plain, neat village, with several well-built houses. Lower Ryde occupied by fishermen and mariners.'

⁶ 'Ordered that Mr. Hobbs do cause a way to be made for the inhabitants,

scilicet for packe and horse, across a close called Node close at Ryde towards the seaside as theretofore they used, and 2 gates to the same' (Ashey Ct. R. 17 Eliz. 1574).

⁷ Described in the sale particulars of 4 Nov. 1784 as 'All that large strong built new and commodious house so pleasantly situated on the top of that much admired and delightful hill called Node Close between Upper and Lower Ride, &c.'

⁸ Built 1830.

till it is at present half a mile long. In 1880 a railway pier was built alongside of it for the convenience of the boat service. It was at Ryde Pier the Empress Eugénie disembarked from Sir John Burgoyne's yacht, the *Gazelle*, after her flight from Paris in 1870. The Victoria Pier, built by an extinct 'Isle of Wight Steam Ferry Co.,' is now used as a bathing establishment.

Ryde was constituted a separate parish under the Newchurch Parish Act of 1866,⁹ and two years later was incorporated as a borough,¹⁰ comprising most of the parish and a portion of St. Helen's, and divided into east and west wards. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen and eighteen councillors.

There is an ample water supply from Knighton under Ashey Down, with pumping station built in 1856. There are two railway stations—St. John's Road and the Pier Gates. The cemetery in West Street, containing 10 acres, was consecrated in 1842. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club House in St. Thomas Street was built in 1846, it is said, on the site of the old manor-house of the Players, and enlarged in 1864. It contains some fine rooms with a pleasant look-out to the Solent and Spithead. The theatre where Mrs. Jordan made her last public appearance in 1816 was rebuilt on its present site in 1872. There is a Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute in Lind Street,¹¹ Temperance and Odd-fellows' ¹² halls in High Street, and a Foresters' hall in Warwick Street.¹³ In Union Street there are branches of the Capital and Counties Bank, the National Provincial Bank and the Wilts and Dorset Bank. A dispensary was established in 1842 and rebuilt in 1895 at the junction of the Swanmore Road and West Street. The Royal Isle of Wight Hospital was erected in the Swanmore Road in 1849, and has been enlarged 1865, 1882, 1888, 1898, 1904, 1907. There are almshouses in Newport Street, founded in 1854 by the widow of Francis B. S. Wilder for twelve poor women; and in Player Street, built in 1891, by Miss Brigstocke. There is a school of art in George Street, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1874 by the Empress Frederick of Germany, then Crown Princess. There are provided schools in Bettsworth Road (1877), St. John's Road (1883), and a Higher Grade school; National in Green Street, and those of Holy Trinity and St. John's, Oakfield; Catholic elementary school, High Street.

Ventnor originally formed the southern portion of Newchurch parish, from which it was separated by the Newchurch Parish Act of 1866.¹⁴ It comprises 744 acres, of which 67 are arable land and 203 acres permanent grass.¹⁵ The town is built on a succession of terraces sloping to the south rising to over 400 ft. above the level of the sea, sheltered by St. Boniface Down, which rises another 400 ft. above. It sprang into notice about 1830, till which time it had been merely known as a picturesque cove with a few fishermen's cottages, an old inn, 'The Crab and Lobster,' and a corn mill turned by a little

stream which afterwards fell in a cascade on to the beach. Sir James Clark in his book on *The Sanative Influence of Climate on Disease* drew attention to the advantages of Ventnor and it soon became a favourite residence for invalids. Till 1864, when the Local Government Act of 1858 was adopted,^{16a} the rising town was governed by a Board of Commissioners elected under the provisions of a local Act. In 1848 a sea wall was built and an esplanade made along the front. In 1866 the town was supplied with excellent water from the springs in the down 300 ft. above the sea level. A pier was built in 1872, which after the damage by storm in 1882 was repaired and lengthened. There is a town hall in Albert Street, a Literary and Scientific Institution in High Street with a free library, a London and City Mission sea-side home built in 1867 at the sole cost of Captain Mark Huish; St. Catherine's Home for Consumptives in Grove Road, and a convalescent home of the Royal Hants County Hospital in Madeira Road. To the westward of the town in St. Lawrence parish (q.v.) lies the National Hospital for Consumption, with its chapel dedicated to St. Luke, founded in 1868. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 the affairs of the town are administered by an urban district council of eighteen members. There is a nine-hole golf course on Rew Down belonging to the Ventnor Golf Club.

At Ventnor there are National schools for boys, girls and infants, and mixed schools at Lowtherville and Longdown, and attached to the Roman Catholic church of St. Wilfrid.

Wroxall was constituted a separate civil parish in 1894.¹⁶ The village is composed of a number of modern houses and cottages grouped round the station and extending along the road to Shanklin, and is of little interest. Wroxall became a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1908.¹⁷

Stone was early dug from the side of the down and in the 13th century was used in the repairs and buildings at Carisbrooke Castle.¹⁸ There is a Council school at the north end of the village by the side of the road leading to Appuldurcombe.

Ashey was constituted a separate parish from the rural part of Ryde in 1894.¹⁹ It contains 3,365 acres, of which, in 1905, 556 acres were arable land, 1,644 acres permanent grass and 105 acres woodland.²⁰

It does not appear that there was *MANORS* ever a manor of *NEWCHURCH*. The manorial rights there which now belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are probably those belonging to the manor of the rectory of Newchurch. This manor passed with the advowson to the see of Bristol,²¹ and was sold with the parsonage-house by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1652 to John and Walter Bouchier. The manor had been leased in 1626 by the bishop to Thomas Cotele,²² and in 1641 to Piers Edgcumbe, grandson of Thomas, and Mary his wife and Richard his son

⁹ Local Act, 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 111. Ryde contains 819 acres, of which 40 acres are arable land and 307 acres permanent grass (Statistics from Bd. of Agric.).

¹⁰ Pat. 32 Vict. pt. i, m. 10.

¹¹ Built 1884.

¹² Built 1880.

¹³ Built 1897.

¹⁴ Local Act, 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 111.

¹⁵ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

^{15a} *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 1864, p. 776.

It had been partly adopted in 1861 (*ibid.*

16 July 1861, p. 2921).

¹⁶ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901,

Hants, 38.

¹⁷ *Clergy List*, 1910.

¹⁸ *Exch. Q. R. Mins. Accts. bdle.* 984,

no. 11.

¹⁹ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, *Hants*, 37.

²⁰ Statistics from Bd. of Agric.

²¹ The rectory of Newchurch, granted in 1542 to the see of Bristol, may have included this manor (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, g. 443 [19]).

²² *Close*, 4 Chas. I pt. xi, no. 17.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

for their lives,²³ and had been sequestered as the property of a delinquent in 1646.²⁴ The descendants of Piers evidently continued to lease the manor, as it was held with Niton (q.v.) by the Lords Mount Edgcumbe during the 18th century.²⁵

APSE (Apsa, Hapsa, xii cent.; Apps, xvii cent.; Apse Canonorum, xix cent.), situated just within the eastern boundary of the parish, was granted by Roger del Estre (? de Estur) at the solicitation of Richard de Redvers (1100-7) to the canons of Christchurch Twyneham,²⁶ with whom it remained till the Dissolution.²⁷

It then passed to the Crown and was leased from time to time. Thomas Rice appears to have been the lessee about the middle of the 16th century,²⁸ holding under a ninety years' lease from the monks dated 1535. The manor after the expiration of Rice's lease was granted in 1595-6 for forty years to Elizeus Wynne.²⁹ It seems afterwards to have passed to the Basketts, John Baskett being in possession in 1583,³⁰ and Thomas Baskett apparently succeeding him.³¹ The Basketts were probably lessees under the Crown, for in 1624 at the request of John Ramsey Earl of Holderness the manor was granted to Edward Ramsey of Hethersett, Norfolk, and Robert Ramsey of London, at a fee-farm rent of £25 5s. 4d.³² The Ramseys sold the manor in the same year to Richard Baskett,³³ and he died in 1626 seised of the manor,³⁴ leaving a son and heir Richard, who sold it in 1640 to John Warner, Bishop of Rochester.³⁵ He devised it to his nephew Dr. John Lee, D.D., whose son and heir Lee Warner, of the Inner Temple, sold it in 1678 to Edward Courthop.³⁶ Apse must have passed from Courthop to a member of the Dillington family, for Worsley states that it was purchased of a Dillington by Edward Leigh of Newport, who left it to John Chichester.³⁷ John Chichester was dealing with it in 1716,³⁸ and, as Sir John Chichester, was still in possession in 1747.³⁹ The manor was sold by him or his son Sir John towards the end of the 18th century to Sir Richard Worsley.⁴⁰ It passed from him with Appuldurcombe⁴¹ to Lord Yarborough, who sold it in 1854 to George Young. From him it was probably purchased by Mr. Gasiott, who in 1896 sold it to Lord

Alverstone, the present owner. The house is pleasantly situated just to the north of the high road from Shanklin and still retains a good room with a stone fireplace and a heavy panelled Tudor ceiling.

ASHEY (Aissheseye, Aschesaye, Asshaye, xvi cent.) was granted to the abbey of Wherwell near Andover before 1228,⁴² and in 1291 was of the considerable annual value of £41 6s. 2d.⁴³ It certainly extended to the seashore, and the passage from Ryde to Portsmouth was one of its sources of income.⁴⁴ Ashey remained with Wherwell until the Dissolution.⁴⁵ It was leased by the last abbess, Morphita Kingsmill, to Giles Worsley and Elizabeth his wife 4 December 1538.⁴⁶ After the Dissolution Giles Worsley continued as tenant and collector of dues⁴⁷ till the grant of the manor to him by the Crown in 1544.⁴⁸ He died in 1558,⁴⁹ leaving a son James, who died intestate soon after his father,⁵⁰ when the estates were claimed by Sir Robert Worsley of Worsley, Lancs., as cousin and heir-at-law to Giles. This claim was contested by Richard Worsley, half-brother of James, in the Court of Wards and Liveries in 1563, when it was awarded that Sir Robert was to take a third, afterwards known as the manor of Ryde, while Richard was to have the part which had been bequeathed by Giles to his widow Margaret, comprising the site of the manor.⁵¹ Richard Worsley died at Ashey 31 August 1599,⁵² when the manor came to his son Bowyer,⁵³ afterwards knighted by James I. According to his contemporary, Sir John Oglander, Sir Bowyer Worsley was a reckless, improvident man. His son John having predeceased him, he sold Ashey in 1624 to Thomas Cotele.⁵⁴ The manor then followed the same descent as Niton (q.v.) until 1789, when George Lord Mount Edgcumbe sold it to Mr. Joseph Bettesworth.⁵⁵ He devised it in 1805 to his wife, with remainder to his younger daughter Augusta wife of Alexander Shearer,⁵⁶ whose son Bettesworth P. Shearer conveyed it to George Player of Gosport. Player's daughter Elizabeth Lydia married Captain Thomas Robert Brigstocke, R.N., whose grandson William Player Brigstocke is the present owner.⁵⁷

RYDE (La Rye, xiv cent.; le Rythe, xv cent.; Ride, xvi cent.) was parcel of the manor of Ashey,⁵⁸ and seems to have formed the portion of John the

²³ Close, 1652, pt. iii, no. 50; Burke, *Peerage*, under Mount Edgcumbe.

²⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ii, App. 23.

²⁵ Survey of Edgcumbe property, 1771 (Recov. R. Hil. 32 Geo. II, rot. 278; Hil. 27 Geo. III, rot. 208).

²⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 152; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 304.

²⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 324; 1300-26, pp. 229, 231, 233; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, no. 18.

²⁸ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 174, no. 86.

²⁹ Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. iv, m. 27.

³⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxvi, 90.

³¹ Close, 16 Chas. I, pt. xvi, no. 5.

³² Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 11.

³³ Close, 22 Jas. I, pt. vi, no. 21.

³⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxiii, 36; Close, 16 Chas. I, pt. xvi, no. 5.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Chas. I.

³⁶ Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil. 30 & 31 Chas. II, m. 3. Edward Courthop had married Lee Warner's sister, Lucy Lee, widow of John Baynes.

³⁷ Worsley, op. cit. 207; John Chichester married Anne daughter of John Leigh of Newport (G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 120).

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Geo. I.

³⁹ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 20 Geo. II, m. 2. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1718 (G.E.C. loc. cit.).

⁴⁰ Worsley, op. cit. 207.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III; Recov. R. East. 11 Geo. IV, rot. 129.

⁴² A bull of Pope Gregory IX, issued in that year, confirmed to Wherwell the manor of 'Essefeta' (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* ii, 638).

⁴³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

⁴⁴ See Manor Rolls from Edward II to George III penes Mr. Player Brigstocke, Ryde House.

The abbess claimed petty custom within the manor, but her right was disputed by the bailiffs of Newport, and in 1533 the charters were sent to London for inspection, 'which matter took none effect nor end' (Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, vol. 10, no. 178, 178a).

⁴⁵ Dugdale, op. cit. ii, 642; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 284.

⁴⁶ The lease was for fifty years at a yearly rental of £12 and ten couple of rabbits, and Giles Worsley was to pay the expenses of the steward and other officers of the abbess when they held courts (Exch. Aug. Misc. Bks. vol. 446, fol. 30).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. xiii.

⁴⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 26, 27.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 515.

⁵² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccx, 81.

⁵³ Sir John Oglander states that Bowyer Worsley was the son of Thomas, but this is evidently incorrect.

⁵⁴ Recov. R. East. 22 Jas. I, rot. 64.

⁵⁵ Albin, op. cit. 515.

⁵⁶ Alexander and Augusta Shearer were in possession in 1823-4 (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 4 Geo. IV).

⁵⁷ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906.

⁵⁸ Exch. Aug. Misc. Bks. cccclvi, fol. 32.

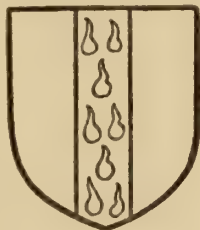


NEWCHURCH VILLAGE AND CHURCH



NEWCHURCH : APSE MANOR, ENTRANCE FRONT

youngest son of Giles Worsley.⁵⁹ Ryde Manor was awarded to Sir Robert Worsley in 1563, and in 1565 he sold to Anthony Dillington⁶⁰ an estate which at the time of the death of Anthony's son Sir Robert in 1604 is called 'the manors of Ashey and Ryde.'⁶¹ Sir Robert was succeeded by his nephew Robert, and with the Dillington family (see Motistone) the manor remained till Sir John Dillington in 1705 sold it to Henry Player of Alverstoke.⁶² The Player family seem to have held courts unchallenged by the Edgumbes.⁶³ Considerable friction arose between the Bettsworths and the Players as to shore rights, which in 1811 were adjudged to belong to Mrs. Bettsworth.⁶⁴ By the middle of the century the Players, who seem from the first to have attempted encroachments⁶⁵ on the manorial rights of Ashey, had acquired that manor, which since 1588 had always been called in Court Rolls the manor of Ashey and Ryde. Thus the ancient manor was again united under one owner. The present lord of the manor of Ashey and Ryde, William Player Brigstocke, lives at Ryde House.⁶⁶



PLAYER. Azure a pale or sprinkled with drops of blood.

LANGBRIDGE (Langebrugge, xiii cent.; Langebrige, xiv cent.) was held of the manor of Ashey, and presumably took its name from an early bridge over the Yar on the site of the present one. It was probably granted to the abbey of Wherwell with Ashey, and the manor and church of Langbridge, with an annual pension of half a mark payable to the parish church of Newchurch, was confirmed to the Abbess of Wherwell in 1228 by Pope Gregory.⁶⁷ It followed the descent of Ashey (q.v.), and at a court of that manor held by Thomas Cotele in 1624 Thomas Lovinge is returned as holding Langbridge.⁶⁸ It is now the property of Mr. Edward Carter, who purchased it in 1906.

BRANSTON^{69a} (Brandstone, xi cent.; Brondeston, xv cent.) was held at Domesday by William son of Azor,⁶⁹ and may have passed to the de Aula family,⁷⁰ as it was held at the end of the 13th century under William Russell of Yaverland by the lord of Whitefield

for knight service.⁷¹ In 1346 John atte Hale held this estate in Branston.⁷² He was still in possession in 1384-5, when the reversion after his death was granted by Richard Couper, one of the heirs of John Wyvill, to Annora widow of John.⁷³ In 1428 the estate was divided between Henry Howles and Richard Russell.⁷⁴ Some land at Branston was glebe of the church of Newchurch, and was claimed in 1414 by John Clerk.⁷⁵ Branston is now divided among various owners.

BIGBURY (Bikeberye, xiii cent.; Bydeborough, xvi cent.; Bidborowe, xvii cent.), a small holding to the north of Apse Heath, was confirmed to the abbey of Quarr by Isabel de Fortibus,⁷⁶ and remained in the possession of the abbey until the Dissolution,⁷⁷ when it passed to the Crown. It was granted in 1610 to Lionel Cranfield,⁷⁸ who surrendered it in the following year.⁷⁹ In 1631 Basil Nicoll and others obtained a grant of the messuage or grange of Bidborowe.⁸⁰

CHILLINGWOOD (Chellingwood, xiii cent.; Chelyngwod, xvi cent.) was held of the honour of Carisbrooke.⁸¹ Geoffrey de Chillingwood held it for the service of a thirteenth part of a knight's fee in 1262-3,⁸² and Roger de Chillingwood was in possession at the end of the century and at the beginning of the 14th.⁸³ Robert de Barton is returned in 1346 as the holder.⁸⁴ Chillingwood passed with Barton's other estates (see Osborne in Whippingham) to the Raleighs of Walpen,⁸⁵ but another estate at Chillingwood belonged in the 14th century to the Gorges of Knighton,⁸⁶ and descended with Knighton (q.v.) to the Gilberts.⁸⁷ The Raleighs' estate followed the same descent as Walpen to George Raleigh, who died seised of it in 1545-6.⁸⁸ The whole was probably acquired by Thomas Cotele, as it was held in the 18th century by the Edgumbe family and sold in 1787 by George Lord Mount Edgumbe.⁸⁹ It is now owned by Mr. Edward Carter of East Upton, Ryde.

HAVEN STREET (Hethenstreet, xiv cent.) may perhaps be identified with Strete, which was held in the 12th century by the de Estur family, who granted to Geoffrey Aitard (son of Etard)⁹⁰ land there which Geoffrey afterwards gave to the abbey of Montebourg.⁹¹ Matthew son of Herbert gave to the abbey of Montebourg the land of 'Streta,' which William de Estur gave and Roger de Mandeville confirmed. This he did by the wish of Joan Patrick, his

⁵⁹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 21, no. 47.

⁶⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 & 8 Eliz.

⁶¹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxvii, 104.

⁶² Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906, under Brigstocke.

⁶³ In 1706 Mr. Player held a court of the manor of Ryde and Buckland.

⁶⁴ Ct. of King's Bench, spec. jury at Winchester Assizes.

⁶⁵ Action brought in 1748 against William Player by Lord Mount Edgumbe for taking stone from Ryde Quay. Action brought in 1810 against George Player by Mrs. Bettsworth re shore encroachments.

⁶⁶ George Oglander was tenant of Ryde House in 1624 (Ct. R. Ashey).

⁶⁷ Dugdale, op. cit. ii, 638.

⁶⁸ Albin, op. cit. 516. According to Albin, however, it would seem that Langbridge passed with Ryde, and having been acquired by the Dillingtons was annexed to their manor of Knighton (ibid. 518).

^{69a} The personal name Brand from

which this place takes its name is of Scandinavian origin. As such it is unique in the Island, and implies that the place is a settlement of late formation.

⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 521.

⁷⁰ William Russell married the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Aula.

⁷¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁷² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

⁷³ Close, 8 Ric. II, m. 21 d.

⁷⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 355.

⁷⁵ Inq. a.q.d. 3 Hen. V, no. 32; *Cal. Close*, 1413-16, p. 264.

⁷⁶ Dugdale, op. cit. v, 319.

⁷⁷ Ibid. 315, 320; Close, 9 Jas. I, pt. xxxviii, m. 29. Henry Oglander of Nunwell held land in Buggebury in 1310-11 (Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 7).

⁷⁸ Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. lvii, no. 8. It had previously been leased to John Cooke.

⁷⁹ Close, 9 Jas. I, pt. xxxviii, m. 29.

⁸⁰ Pat. 7 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 6.

⁸¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175; *Testa*

de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 7.

⁸² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175.

⁸³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 7.

⁸⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339.

⁸⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Ric. II, no. 48; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 11.

⁸⁶ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 11.

⁸⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 58.

⁸⁸ For references see Walpen in Chale.

⁸⁹ Sale particulars 18-19 Sept. 1787.

⁹⁰ William de Estur confirms the gift his mother made, 'Gaufrido filio Etardi et heredibus suis pro servicio suo de terra de Strete scilicet XXXIII solidatas videlicet la Dime et la Forde et la Cumbe sibi et heredibus suis jure hereditario tenendam de me et heredibus meis faciendo inde medietatem servicii Regis quod ego debeo facere de terra mea de Strete' (Cartul. Montebourg, 662).

⁹¹ Ibid. 660.

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wife.⁹² This or another estate called Haven Street (Hethene Street) belonged at the end of the 14th century to the Raleighs of Walpen in Chale. Thomas Raleigh died seised of it in 1398, and it followed the descent of Walpen until the death of William Raleigh in 1419.⁹³

The principal landowner in Haven Street was the late Mrs. Rylands, whose husband Mr. John Rylands built the Longford Institute for the use of the parish in 1886. Her house is now the Longford Home of Rest.

CLEAVELAND (La Clyve, xiii cent.) was held of the honour of Carisbrooke for the service of a thirteenth part of a knight's fee and the petty serjeanty of finding a man to guard the castle in time of war for forty days.⁹⁴ It was held in 1262 by Richard de la Clyve and at the end of the 13th century by William de la Clyve, who died seised of it in 1323-4, leaving a son John.⁹⁵ It had passed before 1333 to Sir John de Weston⁹⁶ and descended with Milton in Brading.⁹⁷ Like Milton it was divided at the end of the 14th century, one-half passing to the Gilberts and the other to the Cookes of East Standen.⁹⁸ The Gilberts' moiety was purchased of George Gilbert by Richard Worsley of Appuldurcombe just before his death in 1565.⁹⁹ The Cookes' moiety appears to have been divided in the same way as East Standen between the Bannister and Meux families and was purchased before 1572 by John Worsley, brother of the above-mentioned Richard.¹⁰⁰ This estate, known as Cleaveland, passed with Appuldurcombe to Lord Yarborough and was sold in 1854, apparently to a Mr. Williams; Mr. Robert Williams was holding in 1860. It has been split up in modern times and a terrace of houses occupies part of its site. A ranger's cottage at Cleaveland Shute is owned by Mr. Quickthorne.

Another estate known as Cliff by Shanklin is possibly to be identified with the manor of Undercliff held by John Lisle of Wootton at his death in 1471.¹⁰¹ It appears in the inquisition on his great-grandniece Mary Lisle as land in Cliff,¹⁰² and passed on her death in 1539 to one of her co-heirs, Thomas Philpot. Sir George Philpot died seised of it in 1624, leaving a son John.¹⁰³ It was probably acquired by the Knight family, who sold it to William Pike in the 18th century. It then followed the history of Landguard and is now owned by Mr. Arthur Atherley.

HOLLOWAY (Holewey, xiii, xiv cent.; Holloway, xvi cent.) lies just to the north of Ventnor. It was held of the honour of Carisbrooke and formed part of the estate of John de Lisle in the Island at the end of the 13th century.¹⁰⁴ It followed the descent of South Shorwell¹⁰⁵ until 1641, when it is mentioned for the last time.¹⁰⁶ It is probably the same as the modern manor of **VENTNOR**, which is mentioned for the first time in 1755 and then belonged to the Pophams of South Shorwell.¹⁰⁷ Nearly all the land in Ventnor was sold in 1820 by the Hill family to John Hamborough and building speculators,¹⁰⁸ and the manor no longer exists. Holloway can now only be identified by the Holy Well spring on the down, from which possibly the holding derived its name. In a dispute as to boundaries in 1617, witnesses deposed that Ventnor, Littletown¹⁰⁹ and Holloway were tithings of themselves and that Sir Edward Dennis' ancestors kept court and law day at Holloway, where his tenants did suit royal.¹¹⁰

STEEPHILL was another holding belonging to the Lisle family towards the end of the 13th century.¹¹¹ It followed the descent of South Shorwell (q.v.) until about 1820,¹¹² when it was sold by the Hills to John Hamborough, who erected Steephill Castle in 1835. The house occupies the site of a cottage where Hans Stanley resided during his governorship of the Island.¹¹³ It now belongs to Mr. John Morgan Richards.

KNIGHTON (Chenistone, xi cent.; Kinytheton, Kynzteton, xiii cent.; Knyghteton, xiv cent.) was held of the manor of Carisbrooke.¹¹⁴ It occupies the ground between the Eastern Yar and Ashey, and is no doubt identical with the 'Chenistone' of Domesday held by the king.¹¹⁵ It must have been a considerable holding, as it is returned as three knights' fees in the *Testa de Nevill*.¹¹⁶ The early 13th-century holders were a family of De Morville, of whom John or Ivo de Morville died in 1256, leaving a daughter and heir Ellen married to Ralph de Gorges,^{116a} who survived her husband and was in possession of the manor at the end of the century.¹¹⁷ She died seised in 1291-2, leaving a son Ralph,¹¹⁸ who in 1305 leased the manor to William de Caleshale and his wife for the term of their lives.¹¹⁹ The manor seems to have reverted to Ralph de Gorges before 1316.¹²⁰ Ralph (afterwards Sir Ralph) and his wife

⁹² *Cal. of Doc. France*, 918-1206, p. 316. In 1339 John de Blackland granted to the abbey of Quarr the reversion of a messuage and 6 acres of land in 'la Hethene Stret,' abutting on the road from Quarr to Newchurch (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], A 10840). This gives the probable derivation—Heath Street.

⁹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Ric. II, no. 48; 6 Hen. IV, no. 28; 8 Hen. V, no. 96.

⁹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 10.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 10.

⁹⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 7 Edw. III.

⁹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III, no. 28;

28 Edw. III, no. 44; 21 Ric. II, no. 10.

⁹⁸ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxxiv. In 1505 Sir John Leigh was holding a pasture called Clyvelond under leases from Thomas Cooke and Joan his wife, and John Gilbert and Joan his wife (see also Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxii, 14; xvi, 58).

⁹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxli, 21

Feet of F. Hants, East, 5 Eliz.; Close, 7 Eliz. pt. xviii, no. 14.

¹⁰⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 14 Eliz.

¹⁰¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV, no. 59.

¹⁰² Ibid. (Ser. 2), lxvi, 72.

¹⁰³ Ibid. cccii, 129.

¹⁰⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁰⁵ Close, 32 Edw. III, m. 9; for other references see South Shorwell.

¹⁰⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcxix, 40.

¹⁰⁷ Recov. R. Hil. 28 Geo. II, rot. 6.

¹⁰⁸ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859.

¹⁰⁹ Littletown or Littleton appears as a manor belonging to Mary Lisle in 1539 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], lxvi, 72). It followed the descent of South Shorwell (q.v.) until 1755, when it probably became merged in Ventnor.

¹¹⁰ Exch. Dep. 15 Jas. I, Mich. no. 5.

¹¹¹ Compotus R. of de Insula Estates 1270. Inform. supplied by Mr. J. L. Whitehead.

¹¹² For refs. see South Shorwell and *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹¹³ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859.

¹¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I, no. 33; 20 Ric. II, no. 26; 2 Hen. V, no. 46.

¹¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457. Tovi held half a virgate in Chenistone as a gift from the king. Bondi had held it before the Conquest (ibid. 525).

¹¹⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

^{116a} Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, iii, 342; Roberts, *Cal. Gen.* 71; Worsley, op. cit. 205.

¹¹⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I, no. 33. The date of her death is not given, but she was granted free warren in Knighton in 1291 (Chart. R. 36 Edw. III, m. 9, no. 14; Pat. 2 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 4).

¹¹⁹ Inq. a.q.d. file 55, no. 20. Ralph de Gorges seems to have been in the Gascon war of 1293-5, and sustained losses in his absence by robbery and arson at Knighton (*Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, pp. 217, 548).

¹²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

Eleanor had one son Ralph, who died without issue, evidently before 1330-1, when Sir Ralph settled the manor in tail-male on two younger sons of his daughter Eleanor, who had married Theobald Russell of Yaverland.¹²¹ William, the elder of the two, died without issue and the manor was delivered to his brother Theobald Russell in 1343.¹²² He appears thereupon to have assumed the name de Gorges, and as Theobald de Gorges was sued in 1346-7 by Elizabeth widow of Ralph de Gorges the younger for the manor. Judgement was given in Elizabeth's favour,¹²³ but as she had no issue by Ralph the manor reverted to Theobald, who was in possession in 1362.¹²⁴ He (then Sir Theobald) died in 1380 and the manor passed successively to his sons Sir Randolph, who died in 1382, Bartholomew, who died in 1395-6, and Thomas,¹²⁵ who died in 1404.¹²⁶ Thomas left a son John, who only lived to be fifteen, and left his brother Theobald, a boy of ten, as heir in 1413.¹²⁷ Sir Theobald Gorges was in possession of the manor in 1462,¹²⁸ and probably died without issue, as the manor passed to the heirs of Thomas Russell, great-grandson of Theobald Russell and Eleanor de Gorges by their eldest son Ralph Russell of Yaverland.¹²⁹ Thomas Russell's heir was his cousin John Haket, son of his aunt Alice.¹³⁰ John Haket's daughter and heir Joan married John Gilbert, and the manor passed with Wolverton in Brading in the Gilbert family¹³¹ until 1563, when George Gilbert sold it to Anthony Dillington.¹³² Anthony's son Sir Robert died seised of it in 1604, leaving it to his nephew Robert.¹³³ Sir Tristram Dillington, great-grandson of the last-named Robert, was the last of the direct line.¹³⁴ Dying without issue in 1721¹³⁵ he left his sisters Mary and Hannah as heirs. Hannah died intestate. Mary died unmarried, leaving the estate in common between her nephew Maurice Bocland¹³⁶ and her niece Jane wife of John Eyre.¹³⁷ General Maurice Bocland was in possession of the manor in 1750¹³⁸ and died in 1765, when it descended to his nephew George Maurice Bissett, who held the manor at the beginning of the 19th century. George Young was in possession in 1878,¹³⁹ and the manor is now held by Mr. Edward Carter, who acquired it under the will of his father, Mr. Edward Carter.

The house, a remarkably good example of Tudor work,¹⁴⁰ was burnt, and demolished in 1820 and not a vestige now remains.

SMALLBROOK, lying at the north-eastern boundary of the parish, doubtless took its name from the stream that here forms the boundary of the parish. It is of ancient origin, as in 1280 William de Smallbrook (Smalebroo) granted land to his son Hugh.¹⁴¹ It was held at the end of the 14th century by the Wyvill family,¹⁴² and remained in their possession until 1491-2, when Stephen Wyvill, the last of the family, sold it to Henry Howles.¹⁴³ Smallbrook passed in the Howles family until the reign of Elizabeth, when it was divided between co-heirs and sold to Sir William Oglander.¹⁴⁴ In the court held at Ashey, 1 November 1624, Sir John Oglander is returned as a freeholder and free suitor of the manor for his farm called 'Smallbroke.'¹⁴⁵ The estate has since descended with Nunwell¹⁴⁶ (q.v.), and is now held by Mr. J. H. Oglander, who has the Court Rolls in his possession.

WINSTON (Wenechetone, xi cent.; Wyneston, xiii cent.), judging from the Domesday entries, was an important manor held in part by the king¹⁴⁷ and in part by William¹⁴⁸ and Gozelin,¹⁴⁹ sons of Azor. The king's portion formed two manors with a virgate of land in Soflet¹⁵⁰ and was valued at £3, while the Azor land was held by six tenants¹⁵¹ and was worth 70s., which makes up a considerable holding if the entries refer to the same place. It seems to have early been among the endowments of Christchurch Twyneham, being confirmed to the convent by William de Redvers Earl of Devon.¹⁵² In 1241 Richard Quor gave up to the prior all his right in the manor,¹⁵³ and the priory still held it at the end of the century as a thirteenth part of a fee.¹⁵⁴ Its further history is not known, but it came in the 19th century into the hands of Mr. Alfred Smith, whose daughter's trustees now own it.

WROXALL (Warochesselle, xi cent.; Wrockeshal, xiii cent.; Wroxhale, xiv cent.) was held before the Conquest by Countess Gytha (Gueda) of her husband Earl Godwin as a free manor, and at Domesday was in the king's hands, being one of the most valuable holdings in the Island.¹⁵⁵ It belonged to the lords of the Island,¹⁵⁶ and passed on the death of Isabel de Fortibus in 1293 to Edward I, who leased it in 1304-5 for life to Matthew son of John.¹⁵⁷ Matthew died about 1308 and in 1309 the manor was granted by Edward II to Piers de Gaveston and his wife Margaret, the king's niece,¹⁵⁸ on whom the lordship

¹²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 39; Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea R.* 346, 347. They were evidently younger sons; Yaverland passed to the eldest, Ralph.

¹²² *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 66.

¹²³ De Banco R. 345, m. 56.

¹²⁴ Chart. R. 36 Edw. III, m. 9, no. 14.

¹²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 4 Ric. II, no. 28; 5 Ric. II, no. 26; 20 Ric. II, no. 26. Agnes widow of Sir Theobald died in 1400, when the third of the manor which she held as dower passed to Thomas (ibid. 2 Hen. IV, no. 17).

¹²⁶ Ibid. 5 Hen. IV, no. 17.

¹²⁷ Ibid. 2 Hen. V, no. 46.

¹²⁸ Pat. 2 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 4.

¹²⁹ Wrottesley, op. cit. 173, 190, 219; Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 39.

¹³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 39.

¹³¹ Ibid. (Ser. 2), xiv, 95; xvi, 58;

Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 991, no. 14.

¹³² Feet of F. Hants, East. 5 Eliz.

¹³³ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxvii, 104.

¹³⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 56.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ The son of her half-sister Mabel, who had married Maurice Bocland (Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. Hund. of Downton*, 50). A fine was levied in 1706 between Sir Tristram Dillington and Maurice Bocland and his wife Mabel dealing with this manor (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Anne).

¹³⁷ Daughter of Mabel mentioned in foregoing note (Hoare, loc. cit.).

¹³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 24 Geo. II.

¹³⁹ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878.

¹⁴⁰ See drawing in Sir Hen. Englefield's *Isle of Wight*, 1815, pl. vii.

¹⁴¹ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell.

¹⁴² Close, 8 Ric. II, m. 21 d.

¹⁴³ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ Ct. R. Ashey penes Will. Player Brigstocke.

¹⁴⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Anne;

Recov. R. Trin. 13 Geo. III, rot. 213, 214.

¹⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 459.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid. 522.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid. 523.

¹⁵⁰ The virgate in Soflet was probably in Whippingham parish near King's Quay, which in the 1611 map is called Shoflet.

¹⁵¹ Held of William by Richard and William. Held of Gozelin by William, William, Geoffrey and Douenold.

¹⁵² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 229.

¹⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, 25 Hen. III, no. 268.

¹⁵⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 458.

¹⁵⁶ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lv; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 174; Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I, no. 139.

¹⁵⁷ *Rot. Orig. Abbrev.* (Rec. Com.), i, 145; *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 87.

¹⁵⁸ Inq. a.q.d. file 67, no. 9; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 129.

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of the Island had been conferred, but in the same year they restored it to the king.¹⁵⁹ The manor was evidently granted with the lordship of the Island to Edward Earl of Chester,¹⁶⁰ and was given in 1355 to the Princess Isabel for life.¹⁶¹ It remained a Crown possession¹⁶² until 1624, when James I granted it with Apse and Bleakdown to Edward Ramsey.¹⁶³ He sold it in the same year to Richard Baskett, who held the manor courts from 1627 to 1634.¹⁶⁴ At the end of the century it was in the hands of the Hopson family.¹⁶⁵ It afterwards came to Thomas Cotele,¹⁶⁶ and passed from him with Niton to Lord Mount Edgumbe, who owned it in 1771, when it was divided into North and South Wroxall; the former, comprising Winford, Queen Bower, Borthwood and Hill Farms, was sold in different lots in 1787. The latter, including Wroxall Farm and Hide Place, also put up for sale in 1787, was bought in for Lord Mount Edgumbe.¹⁶⁷ The whole has since been split up and is now in the hands of numerous owners.

In the reign of Henry II, Richard Earl of Devon bequeathed to the monks of Quarr twenty solidates of land in his manor of Wroxall.¹⁶⁸ The land was confirmed to the abbey by Isabel de Fortibus and her grant was confirmed by the king in 1333.¹⁶⁹ Nothing further is known about the holding.

PRINCELET (Prenslode, xiii cent.; Prymesflode, xiv cent.; Prynslode, xv cent.; Princelade, xvi cent.), a small holding to the south-west of Apse Heath, was held of the Lisles of Wootton.¹⁷⁰ Of them it was held by the Kingstons of Kingston until the middle of the 14th century.¹⁷¹ It was held in 1428 by Richard Hearn and John Mayhew.¹⁷² Princelet was purchased at the end of the 16th century by Richard Gard, who in 1617 left an annuity issuing out of it to the poor of Newchurch.¹⁷³ In 1780 John White paid a fee-farm rent for it,¹⁷⁴ but in 1837 it was owned by William Thatcher; the present owner is Mr. Charles Allen.

WACKLAND (Wakelond, xiii, xiv, xv cent.) was held in the 13th century under the Lisles of Wootton,¹⁷⁵ but in 1311-12 was said to be held of Ralph de Gorges of Knighton.¹⁷⁶ At the end of the 13th century it was held by John de la Brigge, from whom it passed with Bridge Court (q.v.) to the Kingstons.¹⁷⁷ It followed the descent of Kingston until 1424,¹⁷⁸ when Robert Dingley and Lewis Meux conveyed it to John Tailleur, who was returned in 1431 as holding Wackland.¹⁷⁹ Its descent has not been traced from that time until the end of the 18th century. Some time before 1786 it must have

been in the possession of Thomas Davis, as he left a charge of 20s. upon it for charities.¹⁸⁰

In the early part of the 19th century Wackland was the residence of a hunting farmer, well known as 'Squire' Thatcher, who kept and hunted a pack of harriers. Mr. E. Carter was lord of Wackland in 1878,¹⁸¹ and it now belongs to the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas F. Perrott.¹⁸²

The church of *ALL SAINTS CHURCHES* may be described as a cruciform structure of the 13th century with a south porch. The earliest building must have been of the 12th century, as there are evidences of 13th-century additions. The transept piers do not bond into the east wall of the nave, which with its wall 4 ft. in thickness probably formed part of the original church; the eastern arches of the aisles spring from plain-splayed imposts, and the starting pier of the south aisle does not bond into the west wall. The 13th-century builders practically remodelled the whole structure, leaving it much as it is to-day—a nave of three bays, a fourth being formed by the transept arches, north and south aisles, a long chancel, north and south transepts and a south porch supporting a wooden tower containing six bells. The massive piers at the entrance to the transepts suggest a central tower.¹⁸³ Both transepts are singularly deep and must have been original features,¹⁸⁴ though the south one has been lengthened 10 ft., probably in the 16th century when the east window was inserted. The original north wall of the chancel still remains with its blunt-lancet ungrooved window openings. The aisles must have been undertaken later in the century, as they are not in alignment with the transept piers.¹⁸⁵ They both end in pointed arches, that to the north being splayed inwards for some ritual purpose, while the south one has been rebuilt when the way to the rood-loft was cut through in the 15th century. The south wall of the nave is lighted by 14th-century windows with cusped heads, and has been raised to admit of their insertion. The north wall is pierced by two windows and a door of the 13th century, the westernmost window having been converted into a single round-headed light in the 17th century. Over the chancel arch is a wide splayed lancet window or opening of early 13th-century detail.

The entrance to the rood-loft still remains, with its steps on the aisle side.¹⁸⁶ It has a semicircular head, from which springs the cross arch of the aisle with its two rings of voussoirs. The transept and chancel arches are very massive in appearance, with

¹⁵⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 225.

¹⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, p. 317.

¹⁶² *Mins. Accts. bdles.* 986, no. 19; 987, no. 18, &c. In the reigns of Henry VIII, Mary and Elizabeth it was held under leases by the Yelman or Ilman family (*Pat.* 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. ii, m. 11; 43 Eliz. pt. xvii).

¹⁶³ *Pat.* 22 Jas. I, pt. viii.

¹⁶⁴ *Close*, 22 Jas. I, pt. vi, no. 21; *Add. Chart.* 28264.

¹⁶⁵ *Albin, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 520.

¹⁶⁶ *Worsley, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 207.

¹⁶⁷ *Albin*, op. cit. 520.

¹⁶⁸ *Worsley*, op. cit. App. no. lv.

¹⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 396.

¹⁷⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 34 Edw. I, no. 56.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337; *Worsley*, op. cit. App. no. xi.

¹⁷² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 352.

¹⁷³ *White, Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878.

¹⁷⁴ *Worsley*, op. cit. App. no. xxvii.

¹⁷⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (*Rec. Com.*), 240.

¹⁷⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. II, 187.

¹⁷⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (*Rec. Com.*), 240;

Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. II, no. 41.

¹⁷⁸ *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 2 Hen. VI.

¹⁷⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 365.

¹⁸⁰ *White, Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878.

See charities.

¹⁸¹ *White*, op. cit.

¹⁸² Information supplied by Rev. F. J. Bamford, vicar.

¹⁸³ Without excavation there is no definite evidence of this beyond the thick-

ness of the walls, the window over the chancel arch, and the roof weathering on the eastern face.

¹⁸⁴ The north window of the north transept has jambs with early 13th-century tooling.

¹⁸⁵ This rather supports the theory of a central tower, the responds of whose western arch would have covered the original 12th-century junction with the aisles. The original nave was 16 ft. 7 in. wide, while between the north and south walls of the transepts it only measures 16 ft., the odd 7 in. being obtained by splaying the wall of the north transept.

¹⁸⁶ Its position is evidence that the quire extended to the west of the transepts.

pointed heads and triple-splayed orders springing from slightly curved abaci, forming a continuous moulding round the piers. The responds to the latter end in clumsy square bases the whole thickness of the wall, as if intended for a stop to some feature since removed.

The chancel, unusually long for its width, is lighted on the north by the three blunt lancets already referred to, on the east and south by three-light 16th-century windows. In the south wall is a priest's door. For some structural reason its east and south walls have been rebuilt in the 16th century, and it is probable that at this time the south transept was lengthened 10 ft. and the porch widened eastward to form the sub-structure of a wooden tower containing the three bells mentioned in the inventory of 1553.¹⁸⁷ The west wall of the nave appears to be all of one date—c. 1200—and is pierced with three original windows, a small narrow lancet in each aisle, a circular window with simple cusped

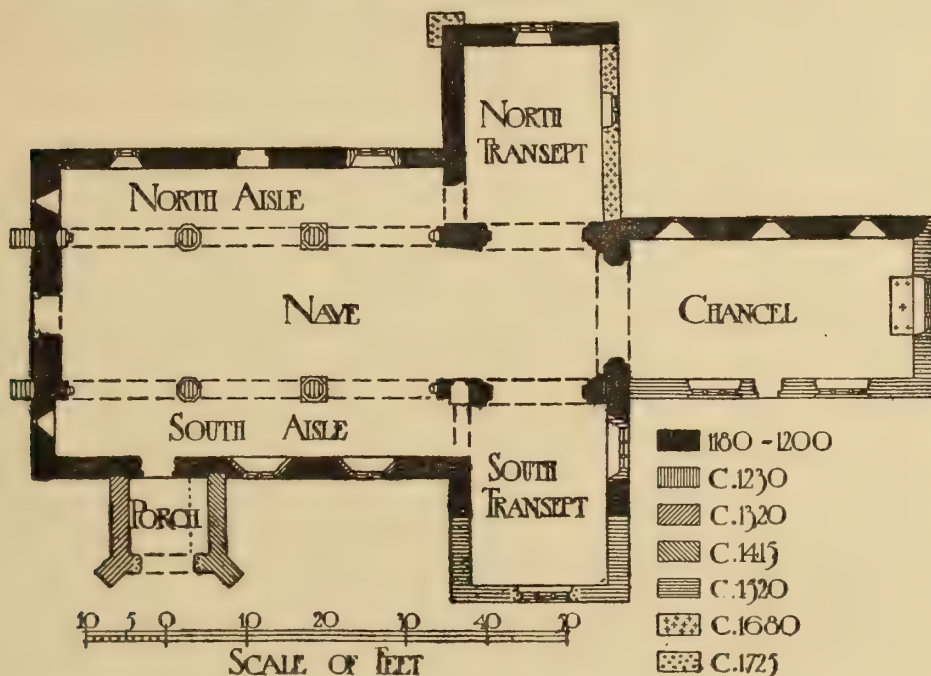
vault in the north transept.¹⁸⁸ In 1725 the south transept received their attention¹⁸⁹ as a further burial-place for the family, and it is doubtless to the Dillingtons we owe the churchwarden creations in the north transept and the west wall and the final remodelling of the tower.

The oak pulpit with its quaint sounding-board and canopy, as also the carved 'Pelican' lectern said to have been brought from Frome, belong to the Dillington period.

There are memorials in the north transept to the Dillington family, 1674 to 1749, wall tablets to Lieut.-General Maurice Bocland, 1765, and William Thatcher, 1776. Over the south door is a panel with the royal arms of William III, dated 1700.

The bells are six in number, four of which were founded in 1810 by Thomas Mears of London¹⁹⁰; the other two are inscribed 'ANNO 5189 [1589]. ANTHONY BOND MADE ME 1626.'

The ancient communion plate consists of a chalice



PLAN OF ALL SAINTS', NEWCHURCH

filling in the centre of the gable. The crown of the west entrance has been lowered to admit of the insertion of a large 'churchwarden' window and the external jambs have been replaced with plain cut stone.

In the 17th and 18th centuries a certain amount of 'tinkering' was done by the Dillingtons, then owners of Knighton. Both transepts appealed to them as excellent places for family vaults, so in 1688 Sir Robert Dillington obtained a faculty to build a

8 in. high and 3½ in. in diameter, with the date 1620 pricked on the cover. The alms-dish is inscribed 'The gift of Mrs. Dillington to the Parish of Newchurch anno 1737.' There is also a Sheffield plate flagon, probably given at the same time, inscribed 'DEO ET ALTARI SACRUM.'

The registers begin—burials 1690; baptisms and marriages 1692.¹⁹¹

The church of *ST. JOHN, WROXALL*, consisting of chancel, nave, south porch, west belfry and one bell,

¹⁸⁷ 'Itm. hanging in the steeple belles iij' (Inventories of church goods Exch. K. R. Misc. Isle of Wight, bdle. 68). As the porch has been cemented over it is difficult to date it accurately. The walls are too thin to have ever supported anything but a timber superstructure, which was probably replaced in the reign of Anne, as in a late reboarding an early 18th-century date was found cut on one of the timbers.

¹⁸⁸ 'In a certain vacant space of the north aisle (i.e. transept), 9 ft. long from the northern wall against the great column, and 7 ft. 8 in. wide from the western wall' (Faculty from Peter Bp. of Winton. 26 Oct. 1688).

To counteract the weakening effect of this vault a buttress pier was built against the north-west angle.

¹⁸⁹ The date 1725 is cut in the head of the south window.

¹⁹⁰ The fourth bell has, in addition to date and founder's name, 'Rev. W. Sneyd Curate.'

¹⁹¹ In the churchyard is a good 'baluster' sundial on three steps, said to have come from Knighton, presented to Newchurch in 1815 by Maurice Bissett. The copper dial plate was made in London 1678 by John Marke.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

was erected as a chapel of ease to Newchurch in 1875, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

The parish church of *ALL SAINTS, RYDE*, consisting of a nave, six bays, north and south aisles, north porch, chancel, north chapel, tower and spire with eight bells, was erected in 1870 from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. It has a fine spire, which formed a later addition. The registers, taken over from St. Thomas, the original parish church, date from 1719.

The church of the *HOLY TRINITY* is also of the same style, though bearing large evidence of the cheapening process, and was built in 1845-6. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1846 from Newchurch and Ryde.¹⁹²

The church of *ST. THOMAS*, a chapel of ease to All Saints, built by Thomas Player, and rebuilt by his grandson George in 1827, contains some monuments to the Player and Brigstocke families.

ST. JAMES' Church, in Lind Street, erected in 1829 as an Episcopal proprietary chapel, can only be described as debased Gothic.

Swanmore, formed into an ecclesiastical parish from Newchurch in 1864,¹⁹³ possesses a somewhat striking church in *ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS*, a cruciform building of 13th-century *motif*, with a square central tower having three bells, an apsidal chancel, a nave of four bays, with north and south aisles and transepts, completed in 1874. The living is a vicarage in the gift of trustees.

There is a chapel at Asheys served from All Saints.

The first church to be built in Ventnor is that of *ST. CATHERINE*, erected in 1837 by Mr. John Hamborough at his sole expense on a site called Ventnor Farm Mead, restored 1872 and enlarged 1897. It consists of nave, chancel and steeple tower. The registers date from 1837, the ecclesiastical parish having been formed in 1836.¹⁹⁴ The living is a vicarage, chiefly endowed by pew rents, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society.

The church of *ST. MARGARET*, Lowtherville, erected in 1882, is a chapel under the vicar of St. Catherine's.

The ecclesiastical parish of *HOLY TRINITY*, Ventnor, was formed in 1862.¹⁹⁵ The church, consisting of aisled nave of three bays, transepts, chancel and tower, owes its existence to the three daughters of Bishop Percy, and was consecrated in 1862, from which year the registers date.

The church of *ST. PETER*, Haven Street, consisting of chancel, nave, south porch and bell turret, with one bell, was built in 1852. The ecclesiastical parish of St. Peter, Haven Street, was formed from Arreton and Newchurch in 1853.¹⁹⁶ The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the trustees of the Society for the Maintenance of the Faith.

Newchurch was one of the six *ADVOWSON* churches mentioned in Domesday¹⁹⁷ as belonging to the abbey of Lire, probably by gift of William Fitz Osbern or his son Roger Earl of Hereford. Lire took the great and

small tithes of the manor of Wroxall and great tithes of Apse, Holloway and Knighton.¹⁹⁸ The advowson remained with the abbey of Lire until 1409,¹⁹⁹ when it was given by the Abbot of Lire to the Abbot of Beaulieu. The Abbot of Beaulieu at the same time obtained licence to appropriate the rectory, provided adequate endowment was made for the vicarage and a sufficient sum of money annually distributed to the poor.²⁰⁰ The advowson remained with the abbey of Beaulieu until the Dissolution, and was granted by Henry VIII in 1542 to his newly-founded bishopric of Bristol.²⁰¹ The advowson remained in the see of Bristol²⁰² until 1852, when by an Order in Council it was transferred to the see of Winchester.²⁰³ Under the Newchurch Parish Act of 1866 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorized to sell the advowson of Newchurch and to apply the proceeds to erecting a church at Ryde.²⁰⁴ The Rev. W. Thomas was apparently the purchaser, as he was patron in 1869.²⁰⁵ The advowson passed in the same year to the Young family, and they held it until 1876, when it was apparently purchased by J. C. Dicker.²⁰⁶ It remained in his possession until 1897,²⁰⁷ when it was sold to Thomas Henry Broughton Bamford, the present patron.

There was a chapel at Knighton, the advowson of which belonged to the lords of Knighton,²⁰⁸ but it was not mentioned after the beginning of the 15th century, and was probably disused before the beginning of the 16th century, as no record of it has been found among the chantry certificates.

There is a Roman Catholic church in Trinity Road, built by subscription in 1871, and dedicated to the honour of our Lady and St. Wilfrid, and another in High Street, Ryde, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, built in 1845 by Georgiana Countess of Clare, with nave, chancel, aisles, baptistery and four bells.

There are denominational chapels at Langbridge (Congregational), Haven Street (Wesleyan), and Apse Heath (Wesleyan). At Ryde: Congregational, George Street (1871), and smaller churches in Weeks Road and Marlborough Road, Elmfield; Christ Church, Baptist (1870), Wesleyan, Garfield Road (1845); Zion Chapel in William Street, Swanmore (1853); Evangelical Protestant, Newport Street (1893), United Methodist, Newport Street (1860); and Primitive Methodist chapels in High Street and Wells Street.

The denominational places of worship at Ventnor are: Congregational Church, High Street, rebuilt 1852, enlarged 1872; Wesleyan Methodist, also in High Street, built 1860, with a small chapel of the same denomination at Upper Ventnor; Baptist in Pier Street, built 1875; Primitive Methodist in Albert Street; United Methodist in Victoria Street, built 1881. There is also a mission hall in St. Catherine Street, and the Salvation Army use the Albert Hall in Victoria Street, built in 1887.

¹⁹² *Lond. Gaz.* 26 May 1846, p. 1937.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 1864, p. 4228.

¹⁹⁴ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, Hants, 8.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 1853, p. 3033.

¹⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

¹⁹⁸ Dean's return to Bishop Woodcock, 1305 (Worsley, op. cit. App. no. 81).

¹⁹⁹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 21 d.; Carisbrooke Chart, no. iii, vi, xii; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 86; 1377-81, p. 297; 1381-5, pp. 130, 183.

²⁰⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, p. 80.

²⁰¹ *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII, pt. x, m. 4; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, g. 443 (19).

²⁰² *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

²⁰³ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 June 1852, p. 1578.

²⁰⁴ *Local Act*, 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 111.

²⁰⁵ *Clergy Lists*.

²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁸ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 17, 92 d.; 2032, fol. 24 d., 60 d.

Thomas Davis, as appears from the *CHARITIES* parliamentary returns of 1786, gave a rent-charge of 20s. for the poor, issuing out of an estate called Wackland.

In 1617 Richard Gard, by his will (among other charitable gifts), devised for the poor 20s. out of an estate called Blackpan (now Merry Gardens), and 10s. out of an estate called Princelet.

In 1748 William Bowles, by his will, proved in the P.C.C., left £100, the interest to be distributed among ten poor labouring families. The legacy is now represented by £99 12s. 6d. consols, with the official trustees, who also hold a sum of £49 16s. consols, representing a legacy of £50, for the poor,

by will of Mary Dillington, dated 1749. The annual dividends, amounting together to £3 14s. 4d., are in accordance with the trusts distributed at Christmas time.

The charity, formerly known as the School, founded by will of William Bowles, above referred to, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles, his widow, and by deed of Maurice Bocland, 1755, is endowed with £274 7s. consols, with the official trustees, who also hold a sum of £105 16s. 10d. consols, arising under the will of the Rev. John Swinton, proved in the P.C.C., 1777.

The annual dividends, amounting together to £9 9s. 8d., are applied in prizes and awards to children attending public elementary schools.²⁰⁹

NITON

Niton (Neeton, xi cent.; Neuton, xiii cent.; Newton Regis, xiv cent.; Nyton, xv cent.; Crip Niton, xvii cent.; Crab Niton, xix cent.) is a large, somewhat straggling village of thatched cottages lying at the foot of the down of the same name, about 5 miles west of Ventnor. There are many good class houses in the neighbourhood, as Niton became in the middle of the 19th century a favourite locality for residence owing to its sheltered position and mild air. Here fuchsia and myrtle flourish as nowhere else in the Island. The White Lion Inn is a quaint old hostelry and the neighbourhood of the Undercliff is famed for its beauty. The main street runs north and south, intersected by the road from Whitwell, which continues towards the church at the western end of the village. Puckaster Cove in the south of the parish was the scene of the landing of Charles II in 1675,¹ and the lighthouse on St. Catherine's Point is of world-wide reputation. Begun in 1838 and completed two years later, it was one of the first light-houses to be illuminated by electric light, with which it was fitted in 1888. The height to the top of the lantern is 86 ft. By the side of it is a steam siren to warn ships off the dangerous 'Rocken End' in foggy weather. There is a coastguard station at the point.

The soil is very varied, from the chalk downs to the lower level of greensand, below which is gault and heavy clay. The inclosure award for Head Down and Upper and Lower Common Fields in this parish is dated 14 May 1859.² In 1608 there were commons in the parish of Niton called Brokenberry Gore Common, Chalden Common, Heathdown, Greenleyd and Ereborrough.³

The parish includes 1,334 acres, the extent of arable, grass and woodland being 407½ acres, 784½ acres and 23 acres respectively.⁴

The manor of *NITON* was held by *MANORS* the king at the time of Domesday, having formerly been held of King Edward by two freemen.⁵ The overlordship was evidently granted with the lordship of the Island, for the three manors into which Niton afterwards became divided were all held of the honour of Carisbrooke.⁶

A holding which appears to have been the capital manor of Niton was held under the lords of Carisbrooke in the 13th century by Robert de Pavilly.⁷ It was probably this estate which, as a messuage and a carucate of land in Niton, was granted in 1279–80 by William de Braddene and his wife Joan to Isabel Countess of Albemarle, for John de Pavilly put in a claim to the estate,⁸ and at the time of the *Testa de Nevill* Robert de Pavilly's estate was held by the countess in demesne.⁹ Niton passed with the rest of the possessions of the countess to the king,¹⁰ and from that time was frequently called 'Newton Regis.' It followed the same descent as the honour of Carisbrooke from this time¹¹ until the death of the last lord, Sir Reginald Bray. The manor then reverted to the Crown and the capital messuage or farm was leased from time to time.¹² It remained a Crown possession until the time of Charles I,¹³ when it with many others formed part of the security for a loan by the City of London to the king.¹⁴ In May 1632 it was conveyed by the City trustees for the sum of £720 to Sir Thomas Cotele, a rent of £18 4s. 4d. being reserved.¹⁵ Sir Thomas was succeeded by a daughter Mary, wife of Sir Richard Edgcumbe,¹⁶ and the manor passed from her to her great-grandson Richard, who was created Lord Edgcumbe of Mount Edgcumbe in 1742.¹⁷ George son of this Richard was in possession of the manor in 1771¹⁸ and sold it in 1787 to James, John and Joseph Kirkpatrick,¹⁹

²⁰⁹ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 407.

¹ Parish registers.

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 152.

³ Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. cccxxi, fol. 45.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 459. It was held with Abia.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. III, no. 39; 7 Hen. V, no. 61; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 43.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Edw. I.

⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹⁰ Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

¹¹ Mins. Accts. bdles. 985, no. 8, 9, 4, 12; 984, no. 23; 986, no. 19; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321; *Cal. Pat.* 1338–40, p. 106; *Cal. Close*, 1343–6, p. 303; Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 45.

¹² The capital messuage and farm of Niton were leased for twenty-one years in 1587–8 to Thomas Keys (Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. x, m. 20); for twenty-one years in 1605 by the Earl of Southampton, then Captain of the Island, to William Pearce (Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. cccxxi, fol. 42), and a lease for sixty years was granted in

1610–11 to John Eldred and others (Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xlvii, no. 3).

¹³ Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. cccxxi, fol. 32; Exch. Dep. East. 39 Eliz. no. 17.

¹⁴ Close, 4 Chas. I, pt. xv, no. 18.

¹⁵ Ibid. 8 Chas. I, pt. iii, no. 40; Fardell MSS. H 27 c. Acquittance of Alderman Bromfield.

¹⁶ Burke, *Peerage* under Mount Edgcumbe.

¹⁷ Ibid. G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 393; Recov. R. Hil. 32 Geo. II, rot. 278.

¹⁸ Surv. of Edgcumbe property 1771.

¹⁹ Recov. R. Hil. 27 Geo. III, rot. 208; Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 575.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

whose representative, Mr. Richard T. G. Kirkpatrick, still holds land in the parish. The manor came by marriage to Sir Henry Daly, whose executors sold to the late Charles Allen. His son Mr. Charles Allen now holds it.

BEAUCHAMP (Bewchamp, xvi cent.), which in 1669 contained 233 acres, is a farm-holding forming part of the manor of Niton, and represents the quarter fee held at the end of the 13th century by William son of Walter de Lisle.²⁰ This estate had passed into the king's hands before 1299–1300,²¹ whether through William's forfeiture or on account of failure of heirs does not appear. From a lawsuit of 1414–15 it appears that the estate was given by John de Kingsbury to Hugh de Beauchamp and his wife Aundrina, and Hugh was in possession in 1316.²² In 1346 this quarter fee was held by Idonea Beauchamp, who was probably the widow of John son of Hugh de Beauchamp.²³ William Beauchamp, son and successor of John, sued Robert Smith and six others for this estate in 1414–15, and died seised of it in 1419, leaving a granddaughter Joan, daughter of his son John.²⁴ She was probably the Joan Malday who was holding in Chale in 1431,²⁵ but John Beauchamp of Devon was holding Beauchamps Court at that date.²⁶ The manor then passed with Chale to the Buller family.²⁷ John Buller sold Chale in 1556, and he may have parted with Beauchamps Court at about the same time, for John Meux of Kingston died seised of the 'manor of Bewchamp' in 1568.²⁸ It then passed with Kingston²⁹ to Sir Edward Worsley of Gatcombe, on whose death in 1762³⁰ the manors of Beauchamp and Caines Court, then held together, were divided and sold to different purchasers.³¹ The former belonged in 1859 to George Kirkpatrick,³² and is now the property of Rev. G. A. Willis.

CAINES COURT (Keyneys Court, Caynes Court, xvi, xvii cent.) took its name from a family of Caines who held a messuage and 40 acres of land in the manor of Niton in the beginning of the 14th century.³³ Baldric de Noneton or de Nonyngton (co. Somers.) held a quarter of a fee in Niton at the end of the 13th century.³⁴ He died about 1309–10, but before his death he had given all his lands in the Isle of Wight to Robert de Pidele, who had married his daughter Margery.³⁵ Robert was in possession in 1316,³⁶ but the manor had passed before 1328 to John Caines. He died seised of it in that year, and was said to hold it only for life with reversion to Richard de Stapeldon,³⁷ but it passed to John's descendants the Caines,³⁸ and followed the same descent as Tangley in Pastrow Hundred (q.v.) to the Spekes.³⁹

The last member of the family who owned Caines Court seems to have been John Speke, who died in 1508.⁴⁰ It was afterwards apparently sold to John Meux, who died seised of it in 1568.⁴¹ It then followed the descent of Beauchamps Court, with which it appears to have become partly merged, as in 1630 it is called 'the manor of Kaynescourt *alias* Bewchamp.'⁴² Buddle and Kingates formed in 1669 part of Caines Court, which then included some 280 acres. Caines Court after its sale in 1762 (see Beauchamps Court) became attached to the manor of Niton and was sold with that manor by the executors of Sir Henry Daly to Mr. Charles Allen, of whom it was purchased by the Rev. G. A. Willis, who sold it to the present owner, Mr. Attrill.

In an *inspeximus* of 1313 a charter is mentioned whereby William de Redvers confirmed gifts made by Baldwin his father and Richard his brother to the canons of Christchurch Twyneham of land at Preston and Niton,^{42a} but this land is not mentioned in any other grants and the canons do not appear to have held any land at Niton at the Dissolution.

Two mills in the capital manor of Niton are mentioned in 1299–1300, and at the same date a water mill called Memelne belonged to the manor of Beauchamps Court.⁴³

The church of **ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH** stands at the west end of the village under the down and comprises a nave, chancel and north and south aisles, with a western tower surmounted by a stone spire. The oldest part, the nave, may have been part of the original 11th-century structure, but this is difficult to determine, as at the end of the 12th century a north aisle was added and early in the 13th a south aisle, thus obliterating any earlier features. A chancel was erected at the time, or soon after, the south aisle was built and was remodelled in the 14th century⁴⁴ and a porch added to the south door of the church.⁴⁵

In the 15th century the south aisle was evidently widened and extended eastward to the line of the chancel east wall, and a four-centred arch was inserted in the chancel south wall. To resist the thrust of the chancel arch, when the east wall of the south aisle was removed, a buttress was built against the south side of the pier.⁴⁶

The north aisle about this time seems to have fallen to decay and been taken down, the material being used to fill in the arcade, and two-light windows⁴⁷ inserted in each bay. Towards the close of the century the tower was built, and in the 16th century new square-headed windows were inserted in the

²⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

²¹ Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321; Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea R.* 286.

²³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339; Wrottesley, loc. cit.

²⁴ Wrottesley, loc. cit.; Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. V, no. 61.

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 43; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 984, no. 3.

²⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clii, 143.

²⁹ Ibid. ccxxii, 47; Exch. Dep. 39 Eliz. East. no. 17; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxi, 123; dclclxxxvi, 58; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Geo. III.

³⁰ Burke, *Extinct Baronetage*.

³¹ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 212.

³² White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859.

³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. III, no. 39.

³⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

³⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. 1–9 Edw. II*, 110.

³⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

³⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. 1–9 Edw. III*, 114.

³⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339; Chan. Inq. p.m.

35 Edw. III (pt. i), no. 107; 7 Hen. V,

no. 69; 8 Hen. V, no. 95.

³⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367; Chan. Inq. p.m.

2 Edw. IV, no. 13; (Ser. 2), xxii, 17.

⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 17.

⁴¹ Ibid. clii, 143.

⁴² Ibid. cccclxi, 123.

^{42a} *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 229.

⁴³ Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

⁴⁴ The two-light north window is of this period. See Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, i, pl. xxv.

In 1864 an impost of the original chancel arch was found about 18 in. lower, and further south than the present one, but was plastered over again.

⁴⁵ The mouldings to the arch seem of this date, though the barrel ribbed vault is found in the later porches at Arreton and Whitwell.

⁴⁶ This was injudiciously removed at the 1864 'restoration,' but it brought to light an impost of a low arch that had formed a recess in the original east wall of the south aisle.

⁴⁷ In the north-east window jamb is a niche for a statue (see Stone, loc. cit.).



NITON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

south aisle wall. The spire was added to the tower probably at the beginning of the 17th century. In the south wall of the chancel there is the usual 15th-century opening to the rood-loft and in the eastern-most pier of the north aisle a piscina is inserted, pointing to the former existence of an altar here. In the churchyard stands the base of a churchyard cross,⁴⁸ on which has been placed a modern one of Celtic motif. In 1864 a general restoration took place. The old north aisle was rebuilt, the 15th-16th-century gun-house removed, another bay added to the north arcade by piercing the solid wall west of the second bay, and the 15th-century buttress south of the chancel arch done away with.

The church plate, consisting of two chalices, a paten, two dishes and a baptismal shell, is of the 19th century.

The registers are in nine volumes; baptisms and burials begin 1559, marriages 1561.

In the vestry there is a panel of the royal arms of George III, dated 1803.

The church was one *ADVOWSON* of those granted to the convent of Lire by William Fitz Osbern,⁴⁹ and remained with that body until Carisbrooke Priory, the cell of the abbey of Lire in the Isle of Wight, was suppressed by Henry V.⁵⁰ The church of Niton was given with the other possessions of Carisbrooke Priory to the Charterhouse at Sheen.⁵¹ It probably remained with this house till its dissolution in 1539, though it is not mentioned in the valuation taken in 1536, and thus passed to the Crown. It remained with the Crown until Charles I gave it in 1626, at the solicitation of Queen Henrietta Maria, to Queen's College, Oxford,⁵² in whose gift it still is.

The parishioners of Niton claimed the church house of Niton in 1608 under an indenture dated 14 March 1605.⁵³

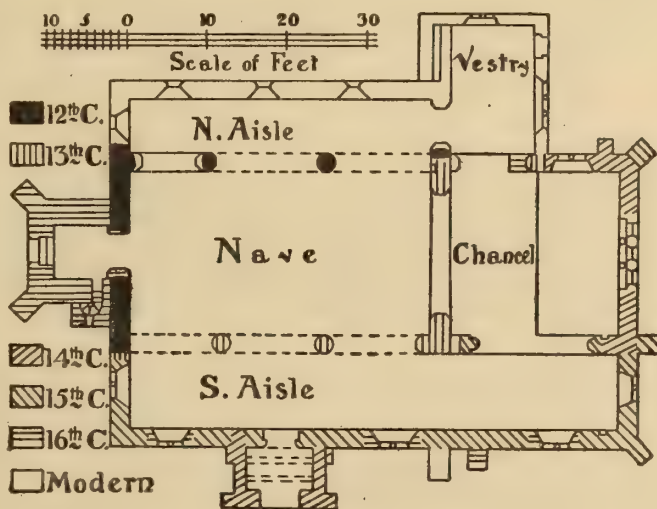
There are denominational chapels for Baptists (1847) and Wesleyans (1864).

The educational charities of Robert CHARITIES Weekees, will 1784, Mr. — Pittis, and Robert Slayner Holford, deed

1855, are regulated by scheme, 24 July 1900. The official trustees hold the sums of £179 16s. 7d. consols, £119 17s. 9d. consols, and a moiety of £61 13s. 9d. consols, in respect of each of the donors respectively. The annual dividends, amounting together to £8 14s. 8d., are applied for educational purposes.⁵⁴

In 1858 the Rev. Richard Dixon by his will, proved at London 28 July, left £100, the interest to be distributed in bread at Christmas to poor members of the church. The legacy was invested in £108 16s. 11d. consols with the official trustees, who also hold a sum of £44 12s. 9d. consols, representing a legacy of £20 and one-third of residuary estate, left for the poor at Christmas by will of Henry Creswell Priddle, proved at London 7 January 1887.

The official trustees further hold a sum of £59 3s. 11d. consols in respect of a gift of Mrs. Jane Barwis for bread for cottagers, and the sum of £61 13s. 9d. consols, above referred to as the



PLAN OF NITON CHURCH

charity of Robert Slayner Holford, a moiety of which is applicable in food or clothing for the poor.

ST. HELENS

St. Helens parish includes the north-eastern seaboard of the Island from Brading Haven to Ryde. The parish contains 1,941 acres, of which 35 acres are inland water, 236 acres arable land, 990½ acres permanent grass and 67½ acres woodland.¹ The village, now consisting of a few houses and cottages round the 'Green,' must, as early as the 14th

century, have been of some importance as a port to Brading at the entrance of the haven.² The English fleets were accustomed to lie off here in the 16th,³ 17th⁴ and 18th centuries, and it possessed a spring of water famous for its keeping qualities and greatly in request for outgoing ships.⁵ Sir John Oglander, comparing St. Helens with Cowes, says that many

⁴⁸ This cross existed in Sir John Oglander's time, and the steps, he says, were used as a fish market.

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

⁵⁰ Carisbrooke Chart. no. iii, viii, xii; *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, pp. 116, 123; 1340-3, p. 142; 1345-8, p. 420; 1348-50, p. 324; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 230, 231.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 231; *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 89.

⁵² *Pat. 2 Chas. I*, pt. vii; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, pp. 471, 578.

⁵³ *Aug. Off. Misc. Bks.* cccxxi, fol. 42.

⁵⁴ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 407.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² In 1302 Hamble (Hamele) and St. Helens were ordered to find a ship for the expedition against the Scots by

Edward I (*Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 75). In 1347 St. Helens was ordered to send—with Yarmouth—ships to Portsmouth (Rymer, *Foedera* [Rec. Com.], iii [1], 124; iv, 718).

³ See *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, xii to xx, *passim*.

⁴ *Cal. S. P.* 1623-5 to 1694-5, *passim*.

⁵ Albin, *Hist. of the Isle of Wight*, 500.

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ships resorted to St. Helens to victual, that a harbour had been formed by throwing up the beach, that St. Helens and Barnsley had a fleet of fifty sail and was the home of '20 good shipmasters that would undertake to carry you to any part you desired.'⁶ With the rise of Cowes in the 18th century, St. Helens began to lose its importance as a shipping centre.

St. Helens includes the ecclesiastical parish of St. John's, Oakfield, a suburb of Ryde, which was formed in 1844 from St. Helens,⁷ and the pretty village of Seaview, now rapidly becoming a town, Springvale, a hamlet on the coast adjoining Ryde, and Nettlestone, a small village about half a mile north-west from St. Helens Church. The parish was extended in 1899 to include part of Brading, and in 1894 the part of the parish in the borough of Ryde was transferred to Ryde.⁸

There is a suspension pier 1,050 ft. long, erected in 1880, at Seaview, where steamers from Portsmouth call. The principal residences in the parish are Appley Towers (Capt. G. W. Hutt), The Priory

1799 to Sir Nash Grose. The site had been previously leased to him and he had purchased some adjoining land from the Oglander family and others, thus forming a considerable estate. This descended in 1814 to his son Edward, who fell at the battle of Quatre Bras, leaving his sister as his heir. On her death in 1832 without issue it passed to her cousin Edward Grose-Smith, whose son Henley Grose-Smith inherited the property and still holds it.

Whether the priory buildings were on Mr. Grose-Smith's property, or whether they existed adjacent to the church, is a moot question which cannot be satisfactorily answered without an examination of the ground lying round the ruined church tower. It seems unlikely they would have been erected so near the shore as the site of the old church and in so exposed a position, and there are certainly portions of an older building incorporated in the present Priory House, though these apparently are no earlier than the 16th or 17th century.

EDINGTON (Edyneton, xiii cent.), which was



THE GREEN, ST. HELENS

(H. Grose-Smith), Sea Grove (W. A. Glynn), St. Clare (A. Vernon Harcourt), Woodlands Vale (Lieutenant-General Lord Calthorpe) and Fairy Hill.⁹

In 1905 a community of Benedictine nuns, originally seated at Northwood House, bought the Isle of Wight College property and established a convent there under the title of St. Cecilia's Abbey.

The site of the *PRIORY OF ST. MANORS HELENS* remained in the possession of Eton College¹⁰ until it was sold in

held of the honour of Carisbrooke, belonged in 1263 to William de Edington,¹¹ who had been succeeded before the end of the 13th century by Robert Morin.¹² It apparently included the site of the priory.¹³ Robert Morin died seized of land at 'Hydithetone,' by which Edington is perhaps meant, in 1305, and was succeeded by a son William.¹⁴ In 1346 Edington was held by John Morin.¹⁵ Hugh de Godshill, the owner of the estate in the 15th century,¹⁶ was succeeded by Henry de Godshill, who held in common with William Howles in 1480.¹⁷ William

⁶ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell.

⁷ *London Gaz.* 26 Apr. 1844, p. 1407. The district owes its name to an estate belonging to Lieut.-Gen. Amherst, who built a house here in the 18th century, and named it after St. John's, Newfoundland.

⁸ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, Hants, 38.

⁹ The residence of Rev. Hen. Oglander at the end of the 18th century. It

passed with Nettlestone (see below) to the present owner, Mr. J. H. Oglander.

¹⁰ See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 215-16, for early history of priory; *V.C.H. Bucks*, ii, 168. Sir John Oglander says that Emmanuel Badd, High Sheriff of Hants 1627, purchased the priory in the reign of James I, but he probably refers to a lease (*Oglander Memoirs*, 87).

¹¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 47 Hen. III, no. 32.

¹² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹³ The site of the priory was described in the sale to Sir Nash Grose as 'all that the manor of the late Priory or Parsonage of St. Helens in the Town (vill) and fields of Edington in the Isle of Wight.' In the Court Rolls the parish is often called, not St. Helens, but Edington.

¹⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 33 Edw. I, no. 40.

¹⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339.

¹⁶ Worsley MSS. R. B 2.

¹⁷ *Ct. of Req. bde.* 105, no. 29.

Howles survived Henry de Godshill, and conveyed his interest in the manor to Giles Hollys or Howles, who was in possession in 1560. The manor then seems to have remained in the Howles family until the death of William, nephew of Giles; when Henry Howles entered into possession and seems to have conveyed the manor to Edward Richards of Yaverland, who reconveyed a moiety to him, and so the manor was held between them¹⁸ and sold in 1583 to Sir William Oglander.¹⁹ It has remained with the family ever since,²⁰ being now owned by Mr. J. H. Oglander of Nunwell, who has the Court Rolls from the time of Edward III to 1620.

NETTLESTONE (Hotelestone, xi cent.; Hutleston, Nutteleston, Nottleston, xiii cent.) was held at the time of Domesday in two portions under the king. A third of a hide was held by Alric and his nephew, who had also held the manor in the time of the Confessor. Humphrey held a third of a hide which had belonged before the Conquest to Godesa.²¹ The estate afterwards passed to the family of Cheyny (*Kaisneto*) and in 1200-1 Richard son of Richard gave up to Richard son of Roger all his right in a rent of 20s. at Nettlestone in exchange for a quitclaim by the latter to all land at 'Keisnetum' in Normandy which his uncle Richard de Cheyny had held.²² Forty years later Thomas de Cheyny granted a rent of 17s. at Nettlestone to Ralph de Mora.²³ In 1269-70 an agreement was made between Maud de Estur and Walter de Lisle, who was probably her son, by which Maud was to hold for life a messuage and a carucate of land in Nettlestone and Westbrook with reversion to Walter, who was to hold the estate of the heirs of Maud.²⁴ Walter was in possession in 1293, when he held an eighth of a fee at Nettlestone of William de Estur.²⁵

In 1329 Cecily widow of Henry de Carvyle released to William de Lisle and Isabel his wife all claim to dower in Nettlestone.²⁶ The manor was apparently still held in two parts at the end of the 13th century, when Walter Nevill and his wife Muriel held a half fee in Park and 'Rutteleston' of William Russell of Yaverland.²⁷

The estate held by the Lisles appears to have been the more important and passed from William de Lisle

to John Lisle of Wootton, who in 1398-9 granted it as the manor of Nettlestone to Thomas Brading and Joan his wife for their lives.²⁸ In 1431 Henry Lisle of Southampton held half a knight's fee in Park and Nettlestone.²⁹ By the middle of the 16th century the manor had passed like Kimpton in Andover Hundred (q.v.) to Sir Edward Rogers of Cannington, co. Somerset,³⁰ whose grandson Edward Rogers sold it in 1592 to William Oglander of East Nunwell.³¹ John Oglander his son and successor conveyed the manor of Nettlestone in 1609-10 to his brother George,³² whose daughter Charity carried it to the Holgate family by marriage. In the 18th century a moiety of the manor was left by will to Rev. Henry Oglander, who was dealing with it in 1787³³ and died in 1814, having devised it to his sister Susannah the wife of John Glynn for life, with remainder to her second son, the Rev. Anthony W. Glynn.³⁴ Mr. William Anthony Glynn, who succeeded his father in 1819,³⁵ barred the entail on his moiety³⁶ and devised it to the present owner, his son John Henry, who assumed the name Oglander by royal licence in 1895.³⁷ Copies of Court Rolls of Nettlestone and Park from the time of Edward VI are in the possession of Mr. John H. Oglander of Nunwell.

PRESTON (Prestetone, xi cent.; Prosteton, xiii cent.; Prestyngton, xiv cent.) was held before the Conquest by Tovi and had an 'aula' at the time of Domesday, when it was held by William son of Stur.³⁸ The estate does not seem to have belonged to William's descendants, for it was subsequently held of the manor of East Standen,³⁹ being held at the end of the 13th century of Thomas de Evercy by Roger Vavasour for the service of a quarter of a knight's fee.⁴⁰ Roger was succeeded in his tenancy by John, who in his turn was succeeded by Thomas, the holder in 1346.⁴¹ It is evident the manor was divided early in the 14th century, as by then Thomas Ivel and others were holding half a knight's fee in Preston and Nunwell of Ralph Gorges.⁴² This estate had passed by 1346 to Robert Ivel and his coparceners.⁴³ By the 15th century both tenures had been split up, that of the Jewels or Ivels among John Bailey, Theobald Gorges, Alice Olyves and others,⁴⁴ while the quarter fee originally held by

¹⁸ Ct. of Req. bdl. 105, no. 29. The estate held by William Howles may perhaps be identified with a twenty-fifth of a fee at La Hyde held in 1279 by Nicholas de la Hyde for the service of being beadle (*Testa de Nevill*, [Rec. Com.], 241; Return of Knights' Fees of Carisbrooke Honour 1279 [Worsley MS.]). At the beginning of the 14th century this estate, then said to be in Edington, was held by Robert de la Hyde (Worsley MS.) and in 1346 it was held by Matthew Tailleur (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 339). In a return of fees in the Island taken about 1399 William Daniels held this estate at la Hyde (Worsley MSS. B 2).

¹⁹ Oglander MSS. Nunwell.

²⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Anne; Recov. R. Trin. 13 Geo. III, rot. 213, 214.

²¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525.

²² Feet of F. Hants, 2 John, no. 11.

²³ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 54 Hen. III; Hil. 56 Hen. III. The manor was still held of the manor of Gatcombe in 1609 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cccxii, 141).

²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 31.

²⁶ Add. Chart. 22614.

²⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240. It is possible, however, that the Rutteleston of the *Testa de Nevill* is not Nettlestone, though Nettlestone was afterwards held with Park, for in the 15th century roll (B 2 among the Worsley MSS.), which is evidently a copy of the *Testa de Nevill*, the Nevill holding is called Trucketon, which is the name of the half fee held by Ralph de Gardino (formerly by Thomas de Pyle) of John de Insula in the *Testa de Nevill* (p. 240). In 1346 John de Wyvill held half a fee at Troketon which John de Forester formerly held (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 337). In 1428 this estate had been divided up between many owners (ibid. 352). There is a small holding called Truckles between Whitefield and Hardingshute.

²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Ric. II.

²⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 366.

³⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 5 Edw. VI.

³¹ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 34 Eliz. m. 8 d.

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxii, 141; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 Jas. I. The manorial rights seem always to have been

in dispute between the descendants of John and George Oglander, and in 1682 Sir John Oglander of Nunwell mortgaged his manor of Nettlestone as though it still belonged to the Nunwell estate, and Sir William Oglander the sixth baronet also claimed it. Note from Mr. J. H. Oglander.

³³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 27 Geo. III.

³⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ The other moiety, consisting of 140 acres and the farm-house, was devised to Henry Richard third son of Susannah, and was disposed of to various purchasers about 1875.

³⁷ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 520.

³⁹ The overlordship of the lords of East Standen was recognized as late as 1602 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cclxxvii, 7).

⁴⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁴¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339; Return of Knights' Fees in the Isle of Wight; Worsley MS. B 2.

⁴² Worsley MS. B 2.

⁴³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338. ⁴⁴ Ibid. 355.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Roger Vavasour, and afterwards known as *PRESTON VAVASOUR*, was divided between John Mowne, Stephen Smith and Thomas Middlemarch.⁴⁵

In 1396-7 Joan Boorden, sister and heir of Richard Turberville and daughter of John Turberville, dealt with lands in Preston,⁴⁶ evidently Preston Vavasour, which is afterwards alternatively called Troublefield. In 1529 Richard Perman of Cosham, Hants, and his wife Juliana, daughter and co-heiress of John Stephens, sold 'a tenement called Preston in St. Helens' to Sir James Worsley, kt.⁴⁷ Two years later Oliver Leder and Frances his wife, who held it in right of Frances, sold 'the manor of Preston and Vavasour *alias* Trovylfeldys' to the same purchaser.⁴⁸ In 1580 John Worsley died seised of the manor of 'Troublefield,'⁴⁹ leaving a son Thomas, who held it at his death in 1604.⁵⁰ In 1543 Sir Thomas Trenchard was in possession of a manor called Preston Vavasour, which he then granted to his son Richard,⁵¹ who was holding in 1551.⁵² In 1557 Thomas Trenchard of Wolveton, Dorset, conveyed to George Oglander in fee 'all his tenement or mansion at Preston Vavesor or Preston Trubville.'⁵³

According to Sir John Oglander, however, the Trenchards, who had bought the manor of the Turbervilles, sold it to Mr. Baskett. Edward Baskett died in 1602 seised of a quarter of the manor which had been settled on him by his father John on his marriage in 1593 with Jane Meux. He left a son Thomas, then eight years of age.⁵⁴

According to Sir John Oglander, Baskett sold the manor to Thomas Oglander, whose daughter and heir married a Fitchett and succeeded her father in 1642.⁵⁵ In 1603 an Alice Elcock died, leaving two daughters, Mary and Bridget, the latter of whom, who married Richard Deacon, had as her share 'the capital messuage or tenement called Preston Vavisor.' In 1771 George Lord Mount Edgcumbe held the farms of 'Troublefield'⁵⁶ (64 acres) and Old House (53 acres), the former of which had belonged in 1755 to George Ross of Conduit Street in right of his wife Elizabeth. This apparently confusing descent is the outcome of the 15th-century division of the two parts of the original holding, which eventually came in name, if not in substance, to the Oglander family, and is still owned by Mr. J. H. Oglander, who has the Court Rolls in his possession.

Old House now belongs to Captain G. W. Hutt and Troublefield Farm to Mrs. Carr Tate.

APPLEY, originally a farm of some 200 acres at the north-east extremity of the parish, bordering the sea, probably represents the land in Appley which, with Westbrook and Westhey, was granted in 1272 by Ralph de Coleville to Walter son of Maud de Estur.⁵⁷ It was owned in the latter half of the 18th century by Dr. Roberts, who built a house where the present Benedictine nunnery stands, and left his property to the Hutt family, who sold it about 1830 to Mr. George Young. In the 'sixties Appley was bought back by Rt. Hon. Sir William Hutt, and is now owned by Capt. G. W. Hutt.

PUCKPOOL (Cokepole, xiii, xiv, xv cent.) was held at the end of the 13th century of William de Aumarle by John de Cokepole.⁵⁸ In 1431 John Waite (or Way) of Ryde was seised of a tenth of a fee in Puckpool,⁵⁹ and in 1480 William Howles died seised of 'certain lands called Cockpole'⁶⁰ held of the Crown. The modern residence was built in the first half of the 19th century nearly on the site of the old farmhouse. The holding comprised the properties of St. Clare and Woodlands Vale. There is a battery at Puckpool in connexion with the Spithead defence.

WESTBROOK appears by name in the 13th century, and was held at the time of the *Testa de Nevill* by the lord of Whitefield under Maud de Estur of Gatcombe, and was granted to the latter by Walter de Lisle in 1270.⁶¹ Two years later Ralph de Coleville granted to Walter a messuage and land in Westbrook, Appley and Westhay.⁶² In 1293 Hugh Thomas held an eighth of a fee at Westbrook of William de Estur.⁶³ It probably came later to the Howles family, as it was sold in 1583 by Henry Howles to Sir William Oglander, and early in the 19th century Sir William Oglander⁶⁴ sold it off to various owners, retaining some of the land, which he added to his Park farm.

The original church of *ST. HELENS CHURCH* was in a bad state as far back as the 16th century, according to the presentment of George Oglander, the centoner of St. Helens.⁶⁵ By the 18th century it had become so ruinous that a new church was built in 1717⁶⁶ about a mile inland, and the old church allowed to go to ruin, the tower, a 13th-century structure, only being left standing. The tower about the same time

⁴⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 355. The Vavasours also held Blackpan in 1346 and 1428.

⁴⁶ As this grant included the land in Blackpan it seems to point to a Vavasour holding.

⁴⁷ Worsley MS. E 65; 8 Mar. 20 Hen. VIII.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 Hen. VIII.

⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciii, 81.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* cclxxxiii, 100.

⁵¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁵² *Ibid.* Mich. 5 Edw. VI.

⁵³ Fine, Hants, 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary. This must have been a moiety.

⁵⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxvii, 7; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxii, 76.

⁵⁵ Oglander MSS. no. 5, fol. 3. 'My old servant Thomas Oglander died 14th February, 1642, and we were at his burial the 17th, and his only son John

... was buried that day week after his father. So Troublefield came to the Fitchetts by the death of father and son. Fitchett married Thomas Oglander's daughter and heir. Oglander bought this Troublefield of Mr. Baskett, he of Trenchard, he of Troublefield.'

⁵⁶ As William Amherst of Argyll Street, Westminster, was also seised of a farm called Troublefield in April 1771, it appears to have been divided.

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III.

⁵⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

John, Simon and Thomas of Puckpool are mentioned in 13th-century deeds.

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367.

⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 14.

⁶¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 54 Hen. III.

See above under Nettlestone.

⁶² *Ibid.* Hil. 56 Hen. III.

⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I,

no. 31.

⁶⁴ The old farm was not on the site of the modern Westbrook House, but on the south side of the road. Those sites and the Westbrook fields to the north were sold by the late Sir William Oglander, while the present cottages and most of the fields were added to Park Farm. Ex inform. Mr. J. H. Oglander.

⁶⁵ 'The church of St. Elyns hath been evil served and worse repaired ever since Dr. Cole was provost of Eton and that there had been no curate and but little service for many years' (S. P. Dom. 1547-80, vii, 60). In the reign of Edward VI the north wall had been taken down as a dangerous structure and the commissioners appointed in the reign of Elizabeth reported that the church was a discredit to the country and that 'you might see in at one end and out at the other' (S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 60).

⁶⁶ Consecrated by Bishop Trelawney, 1719.



ST. HELENS OLD CHURCH : THE TOWER

was supported by brickwork and formed into a sea-mark.⁶⁷

In 1831 the church was rebuilt, and in 1862 a new chancel was erected. The present church is a stone structure with brick dressings, and consists of an aisleless nave, with transepts, a chancel, and west tower with one bell. There is a mural tablet to Sir Nash Grose, who died in 1814, and his son Edward.

There is one bell inscribed W.BIH.T.R.W 191.^{67a}

The plate consists of chalice, paten and flagon, all inscribed 'The gift of Jonathan Winchester^{67b} to St. Helens in the Isle of Wight.'

The registers up to 1812 are contained in three volumes and begin in 1653.

The church of *ST. PETER* at Seaview was built in 1859 as a chapel of ease, and has a nave of four bays, north aisle, and south porch. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1907,⁶⁸ and the living is now a vicarage in the gift of Mr. W. A. Glynn of Seagrove.

The advowson followed the history *ADVOWSON* of the priory,⁶⁹ and came in the reign of Henry VI into the hands of Eton College, who still hold it.

The denominational places of worship are: Wesleyan and Free Wesleyan chapels at Seaview; United Methodist at St. Helens; and Congregational at Elmfield.

There are schools at St. Helens (National and Council), Seaview (Council), Oakfield St. John's (National), and Nettlestone (Council).

This parish was in possession of *CHARITIES* 1 a. 2 r. adjoining the churchyard, known as Bell Croft, which was let at £4 a year, carried to the churchwardens' account.

In 1617 Richard Gard by his will (among other charitable gifts) devised two annual sums of 10s. each for the poor, one of which only is now paid out of an estate at Westbrook.

Lady Katherine Julia Vernon Harcourt by her will, proved at London in January 1878, left £100 for the National schools. The legacy was invested in £102 os. 9d. consols with the official trustees, who also hold a further sum of £255 2s. consols in

trust for the same schools, arising from a legacy under the will of Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, who died in 1880. The annual dividends, amounting together to £8 18s. 4d., are duly applied.⁷⁰

The same testator bequeathed £200 for the poor, which was invested in £204 1s. 7d. consols, producing £5 2s. a year.

In 1908 Miss Mary Conder by her will, proved at London 9 April, left £500, the interest to be applied in the distribution of bread, coals, flannel, blankets, or clothing during the winter months. The legacy was invested in £499 6s. 6d. India 3½ per cent. stock, producing £17 9s. 8d.

The two sums of stock last mentioned are also held by the official trustees.

St. John's, Oakfield.—Lady Katherine Julia Vernon Harcourt by her will 1878 left £100 for the National schools and £100 for the infants' school. The legacies were invested in two sums of £102 os. 9d. consols, producing £2 11s. for each object.

Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, who died in 1880, likewise bequeathed £500 for the National schools, £200 for the infants' schools at Oakland, and £200 for the poor.

The several legacies were invested in £510 4s. 1d. consols, £204 1s. 7d. consols, and £204 1s. 7d. consols, producing £12 15s., £5 2s. and £5 2s. for the respective objects.⁷¹

In 1897 James Tyrell Carter Ross by his will, proved at London, left £50 towards the general church expenses of St. John's (such as lighting, warming, and cleaning). The legacy, less duty, was invested in £39 16s. consols, producing 19s. 8d. a year.

In 1904 Mrs. Grace Catherine Pakenham Mahon by deed gave a sum of £300, two-thirds of the annual income to be applied for the benefit of the poor of the congregation of St. John's and one-third in the maintenance of the windows, &c., in the church. The gift was invested in £339 18s. 1d. consols, the annual dividends of which, amounting to £8 10s., are duly applied.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

ST. LAWRENCE

St. Lawrence (Suthwade, Sancti Laurentii, xiii cent.; Wathe, xiv to xvii cent.) is now practically a suburb of Ventnor. There is no village proper, the houses being scattered along the high road from Ventnor to Niton. The parish comprises what is known as the Undercliff, and has at its eastern end the Royal National Hospital for Consumption built in 1869 and comprising ten blocks for the accommodation of 150 patients. The soil is a chalky marl, rich in fossils. The parish contains 328 acres, of which the greater part is arable land.¹ There is a parochial school built in 1898. The principal

residence in the parish is St. Lawrence Hall (Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching).

The first mention of the manor occurs *MANOR* towards the end of the 13th century, when as the manor of *SOUTHWADE ST. LAWRENCE* it belonged to William Russell, who had acquired it through his marriage with the daughter of Thomas de Aula.² The manor followed the same descent as Yaverland (q.v.) until the death of Thomas Umpton in 1542.³ The reversion after his widow's death was devised with Yaverland to Thomas Hyde,⁴ but part appears to have passed to Edward Unton or

⁶⁷ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, i, 103, note G.

^{67a} Evidently an inverted stamp for 1610.

^{67b} Bishop of Winchester (1707–21), who gave the plate about the date of consecration, 1719.

⁶⁸ *Clergy List*, 1911.

⁶⁹ Lansdowne MS. 40, no. 7. The

Prior of St. Helens received licence in the middle of the 14th century to serve the parish church of St. Helen (Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 18), which was appropriated to him (Dean's return, 1305, *penes* F. M. Nichols, F.S.A.), and among the priory staff in 1295 are three lads belonging to Richard the Vicar who served the parish church (Mins. Accts. bble. 1126, no. 20).

⁷⁰ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 408.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

³ For references see Yaverland.

⁴ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 1001, no. 2.

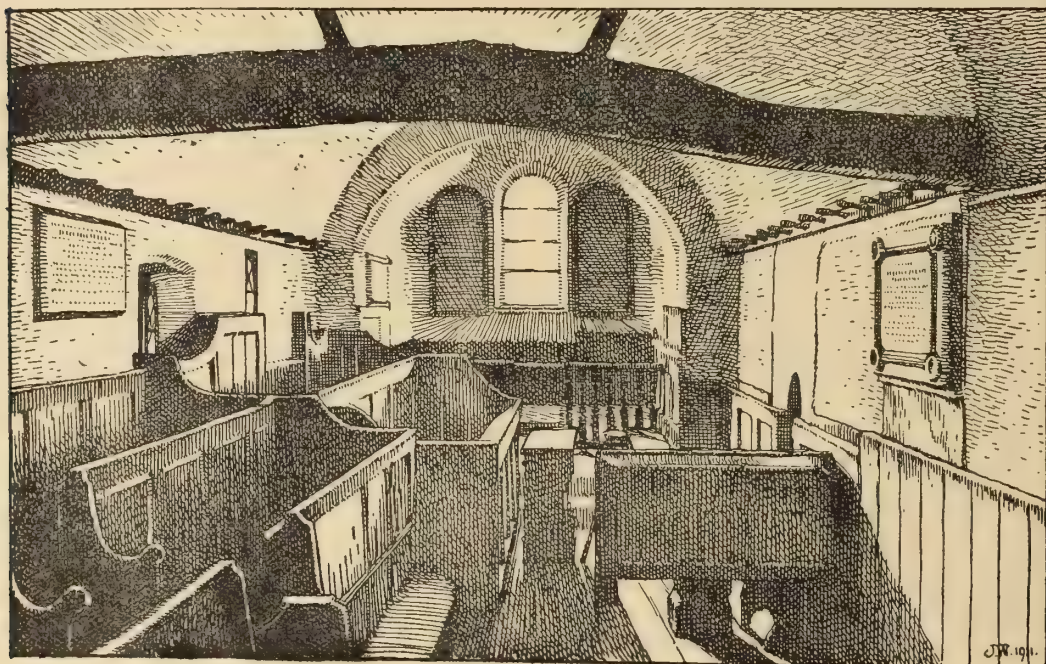
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Umpton son of Alexander, brother and heir of Thomas, as Edward in 1560 divided the manor with Thomas Hyde, the latter taking two-thirds and the former one-third. Richard Coningsby, who was evidently related to Thomas Hyde through his wife Elizabeth, conveyed a third of two parts of the manor to Anne widow of Sir James Worsley in 1562.⁵ In the same year Edward Umpton disposed of his share to German Richards, who sold it to Anne Worsley. Henry Cottesmore, who conveyed the whole manor in 1571 to John Worsley,⁶ was perhaps heir at law of the Cottesmores. From John Worsley the manor followed the same descent as Appuldurcombe in Godshill⁷ (q.v.) until 1855. St. Lawrence was retained by the Earl of Yarborough, and passed to his second son the Hon. Evelyn Cornwallis Anderson-Pelham, D.L., J.P. It now belongs to his son Major Cecil Henry Anderson-Pelham.

John Dingley where there were ruins of a building supposed by Sir John to have been a chapel.¹² This estate probably became merged in Little Woolverton in Whitwell, with which it may have been identical.

The old church of *ST. LAWRENCE, CHURCH* at one time said to be the smallest in England, is now disused except for burials. It was probably built early in the 13th century as a manorial chapel for the tenants here, but has been so altered from time to time as to be hardly recognizable as an ancient structure. Originally only 30 ft. long, it was lengthened 10 ft. in 1842¹³ by the addition of a small chancel.

The new church of St. Lawrence was built in 1878 from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, porch and western turret with two bells.



ST. LAWRENCE OLD CHURCH LOOKING EAST

A holding called Southwathe or Stoureswathe was held towards the end of the 13th century by John de Woolverton of Woolverton in Shorwell of the Esturs of Gatcombe.⁸ It had passed before 1346 to Robert de Aston,⁹ and evidently followed the same descent as Woolverton to the Dingleys, as it was held in 1431 by Ralph de Dingley.¹⁰ This holding is probably to be identified with the land called Little Woolverton Under Wathe mentioned by Warner as belonging to Ralph de Woolverton.¹¹ Sir John Oglander also mentions a piece of land in the parish of St. Lawrence 'Undor Wathe' belonging to Sir

The plate consists of a 17th-century chalice, two chalices and a paten given by Lady Dysart in 1804, a paten given by Henry Worsley, rector, 1825, a modern silver flagon given by the Hon. Mrs. D. Pelham Sinclair, and a pewter flagon.

The registers date from 1678.

The advowson of St. Lawrence is *ADVOWSON* mentioned for the first time early in the 14th century,¹⁴ and was then in the possession of the lord of the manor. Since that time it has followed the same descent as the manor,¹⁵ Major Cecil Pelham being the present patron.

⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Eliz.

⁶ Ibid. Mich. 13 & 14 Eliz. Henry Cottesmore was probably nephew of Anne Unton (*Visit. of Oxon.* [Harl. Soc. v], 195-6).

⁷ For references see Appuldurcombe.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240b; Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 31.

⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

¹⁰ Ibid. 366.

¹¹ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 308.

¹² *Oglander Memoirs*, 189, 190.

¹³ An illustration of the church at the beginning of the 19th century is given in Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, i, 23. The bell dated 1777 is said to have been

brought from Appuldurcombe by Lord Yarborough in 1842.

¹⁴ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 112 d. Richard parson of St. Lawrence is mentioned in 1297 (*Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 275).

¹⁵ For references see advowson of Yaverland and Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

There do not appear to be any *parochial* endowed charities in St. Lawrence. The Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the

Chest, situate in this parish, is general in its nature, as also 'The Frederick Fund' and 'The Hamilton Fund' for Evangelical Clergymen, &c.¹⁶

SHANKLIN

Sencliz (xi cent.); Schlenting, Sentyngges (xiii cent.); Sheynclung (xv cent.); Shanklyn (xvi cent.).

Shanklin, 9 miles south from Ryde, lies under the north slope of the down, for the most part on high ground, on which the residential part of the town is built. On the low ground near the shore runs the parade, with buildings, mostly consisting of lodging-houses, facing the sea, to which access is gained by a lift from the northern cliff. The old village of Shanklin lies at the head of the chine, and with its thatch-roofed cottages forms a picturesque grouping. The pier, completed in 1891, is 1,200 ft. long, with landing-stage for steamers and a pavilion for entertainments. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1894 the affairs of the town are now controlled by an urban district council. A clock tower on the esplanade commemorates the 1897 Jubilee of Queen Victoria. There is an excellent social club on the south cliff facing the sea, and a literary institute in Steephill Road. The Arthur Webster Memorial Hospital in the Landguard Road was built in 1905 by Lord Alverstone.

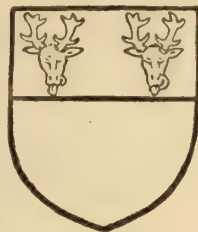
The parish contains 799 acres, of which in 1905 12 acres were arable land, 230½ acres permanent grass and 30 acres woodland.¹ The soil is gravel and clay. In 1894 the parish was divided into two parts for civil purposes: Shanklin, including that part of the parish within the urban district, and East Shanklin, including that part of the parish of Brading in Shanklin urban district.² In the following year East Shanklin was further extended to include part of Brading,³ and in 1898 it again became part of Shanklin.⁴ Another extension was made in 1901, when more of Brading parish was added to Shanklin.

John Keats the poet stayed at Shanklin early in 1819, writing *Otho the Great* and *Lamia*. The poet Longfellow was a visitor in 1868.

SHANKLIN was held at Domesday *MANOR* by Gozelin son of Azor, and was of considerable extent and value. It had been held before the Conquest by six freemen of King Edward, and Livol held a hide of the manor in 1086.⁵ By the 13th century Shanklin, with

Gozelin's other estates, had passed to the de Lisle family, probably descendants of Azor, being held at the end of the century by John de Lisle.⁶ The manor, which was held of the honour of Carisbrooke,⁷ then followed the same descent as West Court in Shorwell (q.v.) to the Popham and Hill families.⁸ It seems eventually (after 1765) to have passed to the Pophams, while West Court passed to the Hills. John Popham was dealing with half the manor in 1780 and 1803,⁹ and died in 1816, his only son John having predeceased him. The manor therefore passed to his daughter Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Walton White.¹⁰ Her son Francis assumed the name Popham in 1852 under the terms of his grandfather's will.¹¹ He died without issue in 1894, and the manor at present belongs to his widow.¹² The old manor-house was restored and enlarged by Mr. White-Popham in 1883. It practically occupies the same site and is picturesquely situated.

The church of *ST. JOHN CHURCHES BAPTIST*,¹³ or the 'old church,' as it is called, stands at the southern end of the parish at the angle made by the roads to Wroxall and Ventnor. It has been so altered and added to that it is now of little interest. Originally it must have been of the usual aisleless type of manorial chapel—an oblong structure with nave and chancel in one line; and so it remained¹⁴ till 1852, when transepts were added, the church lengthened westward and a bell turret formed at the intersection of the roofs. A lych-gate with clock and bell was put up as a memorial to Mr. White-Popham. There is a good Renaissance oak chest, apparently brought from elsewhere.¹⁵ There are memorial tablets to members of the Hill and Popham families. The registers date from 1717.



POPHAM. *Argent a chief gules with two harts' heads caboshed or therein.*

¹⁶ For parochial schools see article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 408.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric.

² *Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants*, 37.

³ *Ibid.* 38.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 523.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁷ *Ibid.*; Chan. Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 60.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 60; 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52; 9 Hen. IV, no. 49; 11 Edw. IV, no. 59; (Ser. 2), v, 57; xxii, 13; clxxii, 129; ccc, 176; dclxix, 40; Recov. R. East. 4 Geo. I, rot. 41; Hil. 28 Geo. II, rot. 6; Trin. 5 Geo. III, rot. 221; Trin. 20 Geo. III,

rot. 139. Geoffrey Borard of Shanklin, who was holding Shanklin in 1431, was probably a lessee under the Lisles (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 365).

⁹ Recov. R. Trin. 20 Geo. III, rot. 139; East. 43 Geo. III, rot. 132.

¹⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 185.

¹¹ Phillimore and Fry, *Changes of Name*, 342.

¹² Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906.

¹³ This is the earliest invocation of the church 1297 (*Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 267). Protection for Wm. Coterel, parson of the chapel of St. John Baptist, Sentyngges. See also Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 74 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 373.

St. Blaise—to which it appears to have been lately changed—was evidently

the saint of the Lisle chantry within the church in 1382 (*Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 93). Presentation of 'Alan de Sleddale to the chapel of St. Blaise Shencelyng . . . in the king's gift by reason of his custody of the land and heir of John del Isle of Wodeton kt. tenant in chief.'

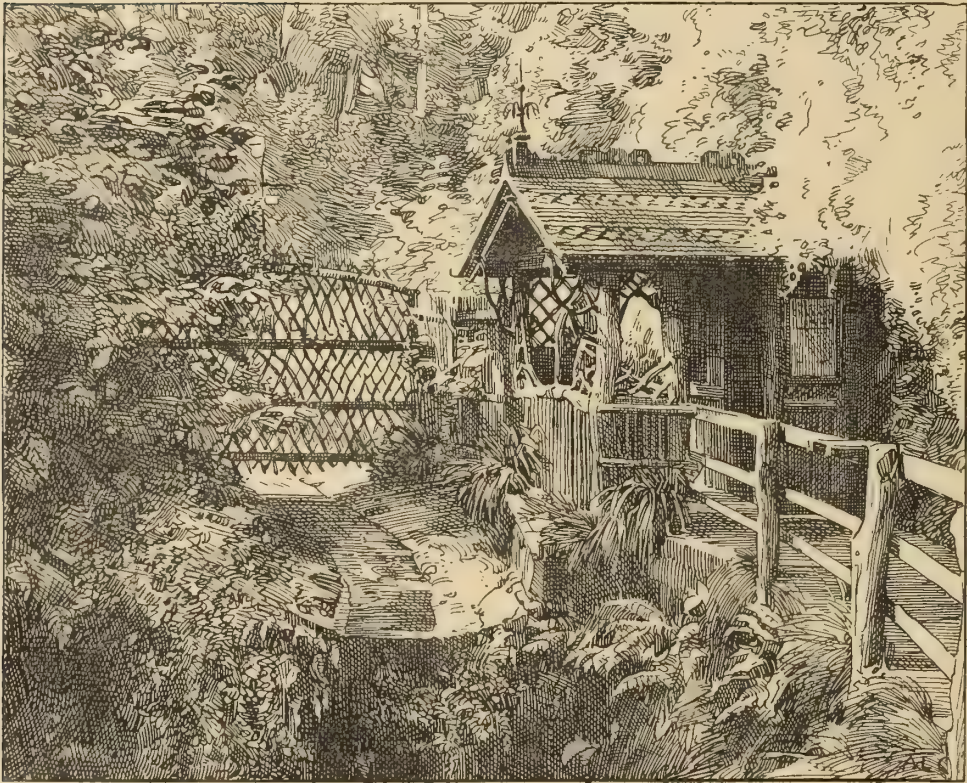
In the dean's return to Bishop Woodlock 6 Nov. 1305 occurs the entry 'Shentling. Willelmus Coterelle Rector. Capelle de Sancto Licio ibidem, &c,' evidently identical with the 'Church of S. Lucius' mentioned in the Winton Reg. John of Pontoise, fol. 157b, circa 1284. This must refer to another chantry.

¹⁴ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of the Isle of Wight*, i, pl. xxxii.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* and p. 43.



SHANKLIN OLD VILLAGE



ENTRANCE TO SHANKLIN CHINE

There are two bells. The plate consists of a chalice and paten of 1681-2, two patens of 1719 and 1807 respectively, a chalice of 1854 and a flagon of 1855.

ST. SAVIOUR'S ON THE CLIFF, the church of an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1869,¹⁶ has a chancel, nave with aisles of four bays, and a western tower with spire, containing a peal of eight bells, added in 1887.

ST. PAUL'S, GATTEN, now in Shanklin, is an ecclesiastical parish taken out of Sandown in 1876.¹⁷ The church was built 1880-90, and has an apsidal chancel, a nave with aisles of five bays and a stone tower at the north angle.

Shanklin was a chapelry annexed *ADVOWSONS* to Bonchurch rectory¹⁸ until 1853, when it was constituted a separate rectory.¹⁹ The advowson has always followed the descent of the manor²⁰ and now belongs to Mrs. White-

Popham. In the middle of the 13th century the chapel of St. John the Baptist, Shanklin, was not assessed on account of poverty.²¹

The living of St. Saviour's on the Cliff is in the gift of the rector of Shanklin, and the advowson of St. Paul's, Gatten, is in the gift of the Church Patronage Society.

Other places of worship are: Congregational Church in High Street (1883), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Regent Street (1883), United Methodist, Victoria Avenue (1885). A new Roman Catholic church was built in Atherley Road in 1907.

There do not appear to be any endowed charities or permanent institutions in this parish other than the Home of Rest, Sandown Road, erected in 1893 by Mrs. Harvey, and the Literary and Scientific Institute in Prospect Road.²²

WHIPPINGHAM

Wipingeham (xi cent.); Wyppingham (xiv cent.).

Whippingham is one of the larger parishes of the East Medine, occupying 4,611 acres of land, of which 7 acres are inland water, 940½ acres arable land, 1,822½ acres permanent grass, and 287½ acres woodland.¹ It embraced all the north-western portion of East Medine, including East Cowes, and reached south as far as Newport. In 1894 the parish of East Cowes was created from Whippingham,² and at the same date Whippingham was extended to include all that part of Wootton which had not already been included in Gatcombe.³ Barton,⁴ which is now a suburb of Newport, was constituted a separate ecclesiastical parish from the south part of Whippingham in 1844.⁵ Village proper there is none, as the houses are scattered along the Newport to Cowes road. The almshouses, erected and endowed by Queen Victoria, lie on the east of the road, and the schools (unprovided) on the west; while the church and vicarage stand off the main road nearer the Medina. There is a corn mill on the banks of the river just above North Fairlee, now known as East Medina Mill. It, as well as a corresponding mill on the western bank, was built about 1790 by a Mr. Porter of Newport and was termed Botany Bay Mill.⁶

The Royal Naval College was built in 1903 on part of the Osborne Estate granted by King Edward VII in 1902.

East Cowes may have taken its present name from the two defensive works on either side of the mouth of the Medina River, built in the reign of Henry VIII.⁷ By the end of the 16th century a hamlet had sprung up just to the south of the castle and goods began to be landed there instead of being brought up the river to Newport. In the reign of James I a Mr. Newland was engaged in litigation with the corporation of Newport on account of his having erected a quay for landing his goods to the prejudice of the quay at Newport.⁸ Cowes now rapidly became important.⁹ Merchants' houses sprang up along the shore to supply the increasing victualling trade, and by the middle of the 18th century East Cowes was a place of importance with a custom house, a service of ferry boats and many private residences.¹⁰ The rise of yachting in the beginning of the 19th century carried the interest from East to West Cowes, though the first meetings of the Royal Yacht Squadron were held at the Medina Hotel in East Cowes, and the importance of East Cowes declined till it was revived in 1857 by the establishment of Messrs. John Samuel

¹⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 1869, p. 5441.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 1876, p. 6743.

¹⁸ Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 940; Lansd. MS. 40, no. 7. The inhabitants appear, however, to have buried their dead at Brading (Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 490-1), and Sir John Oglander states that Brading was the mother church of Shanklin and quotes an agreement between the parson of Brading and Geoffrey de Lisle concerning the establishment and endowment of a chapel at Shanklin, acknowledging fealty to Brading as the mother church, in the time of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester (1405-47) (Oglander *Memoirs*, 183).

¹⁹ *Parl. Papers* 1872, vol. xlvii, no. 227, p. 10.

²⁰ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 74 d.; 2034, fol. 24, 59, 88, 142.

²¹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 373.

²² The school is mentioned in *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 407.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, Hants, 37.

³ *Ibid.* 38.

⁴ It has no connexion with Barton near Osborne, but derives its name from a speculating builder who developed the land. It used formerly to be known as Barton's village.

⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 10 July 1844, p. 2404.

⁶ The convict ships lay off Cowes waiting for supplies from Newport, and Mr. Porter's workmen leaving the quay for the mill were mockingly asked if they were going to 'Botany Bay' (Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 1795, p. 534). This is probably the mill mentioned in the 13th-century grant by Juliana daughter of Richard I to the monks of Quarr (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], B 2542).

⁷ The work was well in hand by 1539, the date of the Earl of Southampton's letter to Cromwell about the defences of the Isle of Wight and Calshot (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv [1], 573). By Sir John

Oglander's time the East Castle was a complete ruin. Cowes took the place of the earlier Shambler adjoining it to the north. In the reign of Edward III it was decreed there should be but three ports in the Island: Ryde, Shamblers (Shamlord) and Yarmouth.

⁸ Newport Corp. MSS.

⁹ 'It is the best policy for the gentlemen of the Island strongly to maintain the now growing birth of the Cowes' (Oglander MSS.). Cowes had an extensive trade with our American colonies. In 1677 4,000 hogsheads of tobacco were imported from Virginia, besides other goods from Holland and America (Custom House Books, Cowes), and until the outbreak of the American War of Independence Cowes was the favourite resort of the Carolina rice ships, 3,000 to 4,000 barrels being screened there and shipped to Holland and Germany.

¹⁰ Albin, *op. cit.* 529. The usual passage to the Island from at least the early years of the 18th century was from Southampton to Cowes.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

White & Co., engineers. Messrs. S. E. Saunders, Ltd., also have extensive workshops for the building of motor boats, and adjoining the works is an interesting 17th-18th-century house worthy of notice.¹¹ Princess Henry of Battenberg resides at Osborne Cottage. Dr. Arnold of Rugby was born at Slatwoods in 1795. Norris Castle¹² was built in 1799 for Lord Henry Seymour from designs by Wyatt, and East Cowes Castle¹³ about the same time by John Nash. The Medina Hotel, though refronted with plaster, is an old building, and some of the houses in High Street have many quaint features about them.

The Frank James Memorial Home, originally built as an almshouse for aged and disabled seamen, is now used as a cottage hospital. It is a well-designed picturesque building, fronting Adelaide Grove, and was established on its present basis in 1902 by Messrs. Arthur and William James, who in January 1906 conveyed the building and land with £10,000 of stock to trustees.

There is a coastguard station towards the point and a Trinity House landing pier at the top of the High Street.

Thirty-two hides at *WHIPPINGMANORS* HAM are said to have been given by

Cutred, kinsman of Ethelard king of the West Saxons, to the church of Winchester.¹⁴ At the time of the Domesday Survey a manor at Whippingham which had been held before the Conquest by Cheping of King Edward was held by King William.¹⁵ William son of Stur also held an estate there, which had formerly belonged to Bolla.¹⁶ Certain land at Whippingham, which afterwards became known as the manor, was granted about the middle of the 13th century by Henry de Clavill to the abbey of Quarr.¹⁷ The abbey obtained further grants of land in and about Whippingham, including a tenement called Cleybrokes, in the 13th and 14th centuries,¹⁸ and at the Dissolution held rents of assize to the value of 15s. 4d. at Whippingham and a messuage called Cleybrokes valued at £2 2s. 8d.¹⁹ The manor having passed to the Crown at the Dissolution seems to have remained a Crown possession²⁰ until 1628, when it was granted to trustees in satisfaction of debts due by the king to the City of London.²¹ It followed the same descent as the manor of Newport (q.v.) until 1816, when it belonged to Philip Martin.²² It was perhaps sold by some member of the Martin family to Queen Victoria and added to the estate at Osborne

House, but the Wykeham Martins still hold an estate in Whippingham.

Another estate in Whippingham was held towards the end of the 13th century under William Russell of Yaverland by Jordan de Kingston jointly with the Prior of Portsmouth.²³ In 1271-2 Jordan granted a messuage and 43 acres of land in Whippingham to Denis Abbot of Beaulieu.²⁴ In 1291 the Abbot of Beaulieu held the grange of Whippingham taxed at £1,²⁵ and seems to have acquired more land in Whippingham at about this time from Richard le Noreys.²⁶ The abbot obtained a grant of free warren in the manor in 1359-60.²⁷

This estate seems to have been identical with that afterwards known as the grange of *EAST SHAM-LORD*. At the Dissolution the abbey of Beaulieu held the grange of East Shamlord, valued at £5 6s. 8d.²⁸ The grange must have been granted by the Crown to John Vaughan and Richard Putte, as in 1565 they sold it to Dominic Vaughan.²⁹ It had passed before 1593 to Richard Goddard, by whom it was leased in that year to Richard James of Newport.³⁰ Richard James was still holding the lease in 1611, when Thomas Worsley claimed it under a grant from Richard James and others.³¹ The descent of this estate has not been further traced, but the name is still preserved in a field known as 'Shamblers,' between the Naval College Works and the cemetery.

Another estate known as the manor of *SHAM-LORD* or *WEST SHAM-LORD* was conveyed in 1543-4 by Sir Thomas Trenchard to his son Richard.³² It remained in the Trenchard family until 1586, when it was conveyed by William Trenchard to Richard Hardy and others.³³ In 1608-9 Edward Lovinge and John Baskett claimed the manor by gift of Sir William Trenchard. After this time no further trace of the estate has been found. West Shamlord was on the west bank of the Medina, where White's yard now is.

The manor of *BARTON* (Berton, Burton, xiii cent.) evidently belonged originally to the Mackarels of Brook, for by a charter without date Sir Ralph Mackarel granted land in Barton to Nicholas de Godshill.³⁴ It must have passed with Brook to the Glamorgans, as it was purchased of Sir William de Glamorgan³⁵ by John de Lisle, one of the founders of Barton Oratory, upon which he bestowed 'all the land of Burton' in 1275.³⁶ Ten years later John de

¹¹ Known as the White House. It has some good modelled plaster ceilings.

¹² Norris is a holding probably taking its name from the 13th-15th-century family of Norreys who held land in Whippingham as early as 1260 (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 44 Hen. III; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 354). It is called the 'farm of Norris' at the end of the 18th century and a family of Doleman held it in the 16th century. The estate, some 150 acres, was bought from Mr. Bell in 1880 by the ninth Duke of Bedford and after his death passed to Lord Amphil. It has lately been sold to a syndicate.

¹³ The residence of Viscountess Gort.

¹⁴ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* i, 190, 205. Nothing further is known of this holding, nor can anything more be said of the mysterious estate of 30 hides in Eldrethecumb which Edgar is made to confirm to the church in a spurious charter (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 398). The site of the

latter may probably be identified with Idlecombe in Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 459.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 520.

¹⁷ Worsley, *op. cit.* App. no. 56.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 272; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 240, no. 24.

¹⁹ Dugdale, *op. cit.* v, 320.

²⁰ The messuage called Cleybrokes was leased in 1587-8 for twenty-one years to Thomas Keys (Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. x, m. 20).

²¹ Close, 4 Chas. I, pt. xv, no. 18; 5 Chas. I, pt. ix, no. 10.

²² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Chas. I; Close, 21 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 15; *Recov. R. Mich.* 57 Geo. III, rot. 54.

²³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 56 Hen. III. See also *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 271. This does not seem to have included the whole of Jordan's estate at Whippingham, as in 1346 John de Kingston is returned as holding jointly with the Prior of Portsmouth (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 338), and Robert

Dingley held an eighth of a fee in 1431 (*ibid.* 368).

²⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

²⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 629.

²⁷ *Chart. R.* 33 Edw. III, no. 6.

²⁸ Dugdale, *op. cit.* v, 683.

²⁹ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich.* 7 & 8 Eliz.

³⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1591-4, p. 377.

³¹ *Exch. Dep. East.* 9 Jas. I, no. 25.

³² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 35 Hen. VIII.

³³ *Ibid.* Mich. 5 Edw. VI; Hil. 24 Eliz.; Hants, Mich. 28 & 29 Eliz.

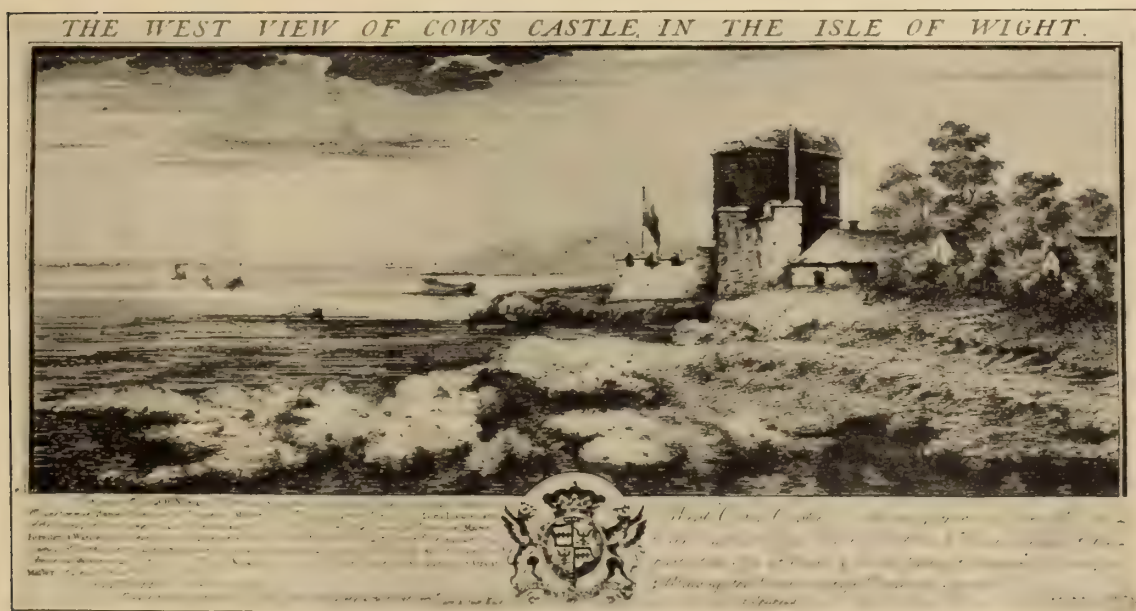
³⁴ *Harl. Chart.* 112 B 15.

³⁵ The Glamorgans still retained the overlordship of the manor (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 240).

³⁶ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 303. John de Insula was dealing with land at Barton in 1255-6 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Hen. III). An account of Barton Oratory, with a transcript of its foundation charter, by Thomas F. Kirby, M.A., is printed in *Archaeologia*, lii, 297-314.



SHANKLIN CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



WHIPPINGHAM: COWES CASTLE, WEST VIEW IN 1733
(By S. & N. Buck)

Lisle obtained licence to alienate a carucate of land at Whippingham to the 'archpriest' of Barton,³⁷ and this with other property in Whippingham acquired by the archpriest was probably added to the Barton estate, the whole being known as the manor of Barton.³⁸ The manor remained with the chaplains of Barton until 1439, when the archpriest granted it to the warden and scholars of Winchester College.³⁹ The manor was purchased of Winchester College in 1853 by the Prince Consort, and now forms part of the Osborne estate.⁴⁰

Sir John Oglander described the house—probably converted to the use of the tenant in the middle of the 15th century—as 'very ancient moated round, with a drawbridge and a church now converted into a barn.'⁴¹ After its purchase by Queen Victoria the house was greatly altered and modernized, but

Wynyatt and his wife Elizabeth sold the manor to John Cresweller.⁴⁷ It subsequently passed to the Worsleys, John Worsley dying seised of it in 1580.⁴⁸ It then followed the descent of Appuldurcombe, being mentioned for the last time, as a manor, in 1772.⁴⁹

FAIRLEE (Fairele, xiii cent. ; Fourle, xiv cent. ; Fayrle, xv cent. ; Farleigh, xvii cent.) was held of the honour of Carisbrooke.⁵⁰ It belonged in 1227–8 to Simon de Daventry and Joan his wife,⁵¹ and followed the same descent as Alvington in Carisbrooke (q.v.) until the middle of the 15th century, when it belonged to Sir John Popham.⁵² In 1666 Levinus Bennet sold the farm called Fairlee to the Hon. John Colepeper of Carisbrooke.⁵³ Mr. William White purchased Fairlee about the middle of the 18th century and died there in 1774 and his son John



OSBORNE HOUSE

care was taken to keep its old character.⁴² Lancet windows occur in the south wing of the entrance front.⁴³

CLAVELLS, though now but a small holding, was in the 16th century termed a manor. It was held of the manor of Gatcombe.⁴⁴ Henry de Clavill was holding land in Whippingham in the middle of the 13th century,⁴⁵ and in 1349 John de Clavill died seised of land in Whippingham, leaving as his heir a daughter Felicia.⁴⁶ In 1536–7 Nicholas

died seised in 1800. Grace Eleanor daughter of John White of Fairlee, who succeeded her father in 1865, married John Batten, whose son Major John Mount Batten⁵⁴ still holds an estate at Fairlee, though much of the manor has been sold.

OSBORNE (Austeburne, xiv cent. ; Oustbourn, xiv cent.) was held of the honour of Carisbrooke for the service of an eighth of a knight's fee.⁵⁵ Hugh de Chekenhull held it about 1280, when it is called land in Whippingham, and died in 1316 seised

³⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1281–92, p. 159.

³⁸ *Arch.* lii, 303, 306.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1436–41, p. 287.

⁴⁰ *Arch.* lii, 314.

⁴¹ Oglander MSS.

⁴² Stone, *op. cit.* i, pl. xlix.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. III, no. 27.

⁴⁵ Worsley, *op. cit.* App. no. lvi.

⁴⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. III, no. 27.

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 28 Hen. VIII.

⁴⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xciii, 81.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* cclxxxiii, 100 ; *Recov. R. Mich.*

2 Will. and Mary, rot. 107 ; Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Geo. III.

⁵⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Hen. III.

⁵² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321, 367 ; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241 ; Worsley MSS. R. B ii.

⁵³ Close, 18 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 4.

⁵⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906.

⁵⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241 ; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 10–20 Edw. II, 7.

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of the manor of Osborne.⁵⁵ His son John granted the manor about 1328 to William Payn of Newport,⁵⁷ who was succeeded in 1332-3 by his kinsman and heir John Payn,⁵⁸ who granted the manor to John le Engleys and Robert de Barton called Chamberleyn.⁵⁹ Robert was in possession in 1346,⁶⁰ but in 1361 John Malwayn died seised of the manor and was succeeded by a son John.⁶¹ In 1395 Philip Payn sued Thomas Raleigh for the manor, but seems to have lost his case by default,⁶² for it passed to Joan daughter and heir of Thomas Raleigh, wife of Edward Bromflete, and she and her husband sold the manor in 1424 to John Garston and John Rookley.⁶³ John Rookley's daughter Joan married Thomas Bowerman,⁶⁴ whose younger son Richard succeeded to the manor. Richard Bowerman's daughter Alice married John Arney,⁶⁵ who successfully upheld his claim against her cousin Nicholas Bowerman of Brook,⁶⁶ and whose heir Nicholas Arney in 1549 conveyed the manor to Thomas Standish.⁶⁷ Standish was probably a trustee for John Lovibond,⁶⁸ who was dealing with the manor in 1575-6 and in 1588,⁶⁹ and Thomas Lovibond died in 1618,⁷⁰ leaving a son and heir Edward, who in 1633-4 sold the manor to Eustace Mann.⁷¹ John Mann son of Eustace died in 1705,⁷² and his daughter and sole heiress Elizabeth married Robert Blachford of Sandhill, Hants, with whose family⁷³ Osborne remained till Queen Victoria bought it of Lady Isabella widow of Barrington Pope Blachford in 1845.

The 18th-century house built by Robert Pope Blachford was pulled down and the present Osborne House begun in 1845 and finished in 1851. It was much frequented by Queen Victoria, who died there in 1901. It was given to the nation by King Edward VII in the following year, and is now used as a convalescent home for officers of both services.

PAN (Lepene, xi cent. ; Penna, xiii cent.) was at one time an important manor. It had belonged to Godric before the Conquest and was held of the king by Herbrand the thegn in 1086.⁷⁴ It was held by the lords of the Island in demesne,⁷⁵ and seems to have been somewhat neglected, judging by the finding of the jury at an inquiry held at Newport in 1339.⁷⁶ The manor formed part of the lordship of the Island from the 13th till the 16th

century.⁷⁷ It was granted in 1553 to Leonard Browne and Anthony Trappes, who sold it in the same year to Thomas Carew.⁷⁸ He must have sold it to William Colnett,⁷⁹ whose son Barnabas died seised of it in 1607.⁸⁰ His son Edward sold it to Thomas Kemp in 1613-14.^{80a} From the Kemps it came by marriage to Henry Bromfield of Haywood, from whom it was purchased by John Gilbert,⁸¹ who sold it in 1737 to Matthew Rolleston of Southampton.⁸² Matthew Rolleston died in 1758, and was succeeded by a son and grandson both named Samuel. The younger Samuel was succeeded in 1860 by a son George, and Great Pan Manor is now held by his grandson William Vilett Rolleston.⁸³

There is no entry of a mill in the Domesday Survey, but by the 14th century a mill had not only been established but needed repair.⁸⁴

SHIDE (Side, Sida, xi cent. ; Schyde, xiii cent. ; Shide, xiv cent.) was held in 1086 as three manors. One formerly held by Chetel was held by the king, but William son of Stur paid for it and the three manors of Bowcombe, Haldley and 'Levintun' £60, though they were not worth so much.⁸⁵ Besides the manor William and Gozelin the sons of Azor held estates at Shide.⁸⁶ Land at Shide belonged in 1227-8 to Simon de Daventry and Joan his wife,⁸⁷ and followed the same descent as Alvington until the beginning of the 16th century.⁸⁸ The manor, owing probably to its lying within the three parishes of Whippingham, Arreton and Carisbrooke, must have been divided up during the next two centuries, and what remained of it was held in the middle of the 18th century by a family of Smith,⁸⁹ from whom it came in the 19th century to the Foquets and then to Col. Eveleigh, the representatives of whose son sold it in 1901 to Mrs. F. A. Joyce, who sold it in 1910 to E. J. Gunner.

WOODHOUSE, a holding near King's Quay, to the west of what was formerly called Shoflet Creek,⁹⁰ was held of the king in chief by the serjeanty of



ROLLESTON. Or two bars nebuly sable between three cinquefoils azure.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 10-20 Edw. II, 7.

⁵⁷ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 197, no. 4 ; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 402.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. III, 309.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 546.

⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

⁶¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 5. John Malterson is given as owner of Osborne, Chillingwood and Wode in the reign of Edward III (*Worsley*, op. cit. App. no. xi).

⁶² *De Banco R.* Trin. 19 Ric. II, m. 268 d.

⁶³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 2 Hen. VI.

⁶⁴ See Brook.

⁶⁵ *Worsley*, op. cit. 229.

⁶⁶ Award 24 Sept. 24 Hen. VIII ; *Worsley*, op. cit. 229.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Edw. VI.

⁶⁸ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878 ;

Worsley, op. cit. 229.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 18 Eliz. ;

Mich. 30 & 31 Eliz.

⁷⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccccxiii, 135.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Chas. I. See also *ibid.* Mich. 6 Chas. I.

⁷² *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 326 ; *Worsley*, op. cit. 230.

⁷³ There were numerous memorials of the Blachford family in the old church of Whippingham (*Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 326).

⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 524.

⁷⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241 ; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 338 ; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* Hen. III, 174 ; Assize R. 787, m. 88.

⁷⁶ *Inq. a.q.d.* 13 Edw. III, no. 266. The jurors found that the manor was first partly wasted in the time of the constableness of John de la Huse (1325-9), the roofs were defective whereby the walls received damage. When the manor came into the hands of Gilbert de Wygeton (1331) for two years no repairs were done and during the tenancies of John Russell (three years) and John Scott (three years) no repairs had been done. The hedges wanted making up, fences seeing to, and the mill wheel and beams needed repair.

⁷⁷ Add. MS. 6166, fol. 220 ; *Cal. Pat.*

1354-8, pp. 317, 349 ; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 45.

⁷⁸ *Pat.* 7 Edw. VI, pt. ix ; pt. xii, m. 39.

⁷⁹ *Close*, 11 Jas. I, pt. xviii, no. 24.

⁸⁰ W. and L. *Inq. p.m.* xli, 209.

^{80a} Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Jas. I ; *Close*, 11 Jas. I, pt. xviii, no. 24.

⁸¹ *Worsley*, loc. cit.

⁸² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 10 & 11 Geo. II.

⁸³ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906.

⁸⁴ *Inq. a.q.d.* 13 Edw. III, no. 266.

⁸⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 523.

⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Hen. III.

⁸⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340, 367 ; *Worsley*, op. cit. App. no. 80.

⁸⁹ *Worsley*, op. cit. App. no. lxxx. Date stone to house I.S. 1752. The initials may refer to John or James Smith, who possibly built the house. There is record of a family of that name holding Shide in 1795 (*Albin, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 544).

⁹⁰ Speed's map, 1611.



WHIPPINGHAM : BARTON MANOR



WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH FROM THE EAST

keeping the forest of Chete.⁹¹ It was probably at one time held by Henry de Bosco,⁹² and is no doubt to be identified with the eighth part of a knight's fee held about 1280 by John de Lisle 'called de Bosco.'⁹³ John son of William de Lisle of Wootton died about 1301-2 seised of a ruined house at Woodhouse where the forester of Chute Forest lived, for which he paid 13s. 4d. to Clarissa Sackville,⁹⁴ and the estate passed with Wootton until the death of Bartholomew de Lisle in 1345.⁹⁵ Soon after this time the estate must have passed to Robert de Barton of Osborne, for he in 1346 held the eighth of a fee in Whippingham which Henry de Bosco had formerly held,⁹⁶ and an estate at Wode passed with Osborne to John Malwayn⁹⁷ and to the Raleighs, in whose family it passed like Walpen⁹⁸ (q.v.) until sold in 1565 by Simon Raleigh to John Dryden.⁹⁹ Dryden sold his interest in 1566 to Richard Foster.¹⁰⁰ Edward Sampson, *alias* Eden, died seised of it in 1620,¹⁰¹ and his son Edward sold it in the same year to Sir Richard Worsley.¹⁰² The further descent of this estate cannot be traced, but it is now the property of the Crown.

The church of *ST. MILDRED* lies *CHURCHES* back from the main road and forms a conspicuous object from the River Medina. Its architectural history is a varied one. A church must have been in existence at the time of Domesday, as it was one of those granted to the abbey of Lire; the chancel, which was the earliest part of the church as it existed at the end of the 18th century, was of the 13th century,¹⁰³ and it may be that it and the tower at the west end were added to an original 11th-century nave.¹⁰⁴ The only remains of this original church is the roughly-sculptured stone¹⁰⁵ now inserted in the wall of the south porch. In 1804 the church was reconstructed by Nash and in 1854-60 pulled down and rebuilt.

The present church consists of an aisled chancel and nave, with transepts and a central lantern tower with spire of Rhenish-Gothic *motif*. It is of little interest architecturally, but possesses some good stained glass and fittings. The north chancel aisle has been formed into a memorial chapel to the late Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg. It contains a fine sarcophagus tomb and is inclosed by a gilded iron grille designed by Alfred Gilbert, R.A. There are memorial tablets to the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice and the Duke of Albany and a reredos of good design has been erected in memory of Queen Victoria. In 1906 a tablet was erected by the Landgrave of Hesse to the memory of the Hessian soldiers who

were invalided to the Isle of Wight after the campaign of 1794.¹⁰⁶

There is one bell of about 1856.

The plate, which is modern, is said to have been exchanged for the old plate by a former rector.

The registers date from 1728.

The church of *ST. JAMES, EAST COWES*, is an uninteresting structure designed by Nash in 1831 and enlarged in 1870, and now in course of practical reconstruction.

Whippingham was one of the six *ADVOWSON* Island churches bestowed by William Fitz Osbern on the abbey of Lire¹⁰⁷

and remained with that body till the suppression of the alien houses,¹⁰⁸ when it was granted by Henry V to the Charterhouse of Sheen,¹⁰⁹ with which it remained until the Dissolution. It then reverted to the Crown,¹¹⁰ and is now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are denominational places of worship: Wesleyan in Adelaide Grove; Congregational, Bridge Square; United Methodist, Osborne Road.

In 1688 John Mann by his will *CHARITIES* devised a fee-farm rent of £23 (part of a fee-farm rent of £43 15s. 4d.) issuing out of the Grange of Lazenby in the county of York to be applied in the first place in maintaining, educating and setting up in the world of poor orphans of East Cowes and after that of other children in Whippingham and after that to maintenance of poor ancient lame and impotent people of the parish. See also under parish of Northwood, West Medine Hundred. The official trustees hold £67 2s. 11d. India 3 per cent. stock, producing £2 a year, arising from accumulations of income. The income is applied in prizes and awards to poor children of the ancient parish of Whippingham (with preference for orphans of East Cowes) and any balance for the poor.

In 1856 Beatrice Sheddin by will bequeathed £1,000 consols, producing £25 yearly, for distribution among the poor of Whippingham, East Cowes and Barton, in this parish.

There are also eight almshouses erected and endowed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

East Cowes.—In 1725 Thomas Cole by his will bequeathed £50, the income to be applied for the benefit of poor children of East Cowes. See under parish of Northwood, West Medine Hundred.

In 1880 the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary Viscountess Gort by her will, proved at London 22 November, bequeathed £1,000, now represented by £1,003 15s. 3d. consols, with the official trustees, who also hold a further sum of £102 6s., representing

⁹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 *Edw. III.*, 262; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 32 *Edw. I.*, no. 60.

⁹² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338. Possibly he was the Henry de Insula lord of Whippingham of Berry's genealogy (*Hants Gen.* 173).

⁹³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁹⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 32 *Edw. I.*, no. 60. He was nephew of Henry de Insula, according to Berry's genealogy.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 19 *Edw. III.*, no. 52; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 *Edw. III.*, 262.

⁹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 338.

At the time of John Malwayn's death in 1361 the manor of Wode was held of the honour of Carisbrooke and was charged with a corrody during the life of John atte Wode by John English, late

lord of the manor (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* 35 *Edw. III.*, pt. ii, no. 5).

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*; 21 *Ric. II.*, no. 48; and see Walpen. During the early part of the 15th century this estate is called 'land in Wode,' but in 1460 it is called Wodehouse, and is therefore evidently the same as the Lisle holding of the 13th and 14th centuries.

⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 *Eliz.*

¹⁰⁰ Close, 8 *Eliz.* pt. viii, no. 56; *Recov. R.* East. 9 *Eliz.* rot 159.

¹⁰¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dclxxxiii, 210.

¹⁰² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 18 *Jas. I.*

¹⁰³ Stone, op. cit. i, pl. xxxiii.

¹⁰⁴ There is indication of a south arcade in Tomkins' print of 1794.

¹⁰⁵ Probably of the early 13th century. See Stone, op. cit. i, 45.

¹⁰⁶ Men of the regiment of Prince Carl Losseberg and the Fusilier battalion Prueshenck were brought up the Medina and placed in the newly-built mill, which was formed into a temporary barrack and hospital for them. The men, wasted by disease and exposure, died like flies and eighty-four of them lie buried in Whippingham churchyard.

¹⁰⁷ Carisbrooke Chart. iii, vi, xii.

¹⁰⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 276; 1354-8, p. 40. See also *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, *passim*; Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 151 d.

¹⁰⁹ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 155 d., 174.

¹¹⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

a legacy of £100 by will of the Right Hon. Caroline Harriet Viscountess Gort, proved at London, 13 June 1888.

The dividends, amounting together to £27 13s., are distributed in accordance with the trusts to the poor at Christmas in coals, food and clothing.

WHITWELL

Whitewell, Wytewell (xiii cent.).

The parish of Whitwell lies to the south of Godshill, and extends to the southern shore of the Island. It contains 1,910 acres of land, 687 acres in 1905 being arable land, 775½ acres permanent grass, and 74½ acres woodland.¹ The village, consisting of one short street with cottages either side—many of 17th and 18th-century date,² with stone-mullioned windows and thatched roofs—lies in the low ground between the downs, with an ascent towards the church which stands at its southern end. Here the road branches west to Niton. Nearly opposite the road from the station is a 17th-century stone-mullioned cottage, at one time used as the church house.

The Hermitage, a house under the east slope of the down, was built by Michael Hoy, a Russian merchant who settled in the Island at the beginning of the 19th century, and who erected a pillar on the top of the down in honour of the visit of the Czar Alexander after the battle of Waterloo. It has lately been sold to the nuns of the Visitation.

There is a coastguard station at Woody Bay. The soil is a strong loam.

The manor of *WHITWELL* does *MANORS* not appear by name in the Domesday Survey, but was probably included in the manor of Gatcombe held by William son of Stur, which three brothers had held before the Conquest, each having his aula.³ It certainly afterwards formed part of Gatcombe Manor,⁴ and was held by the Stur family, Maud widow of Walter de Lisle being in possession toward the end of the 13th century.⁵ In 1292 her son Sir William de Estur, kt., died seised of the manor,⁶ which had been settled as dower on his wife Agnes.⁷ Geoffrey de Lisle, brother and heir to Sir William de Estur, died before his sister-in-law, and the manor passed on her death in 1298–9 to Geoffrey's son Baldwin.⁸ From that date it followed the same descent as Gatcombe (q.v.) until the 16th century,⁹ when both manors were divided between the Poles and the Ernleys. Richard Ernley in 1564 sold his moiety of the manor to Richard Worsley, Governor of the Isle of Wight.¹⁰ It then passed with Appuldurcombe¹¹ (q.v.) to Sir Richard Worsley,

the first baronet of Appuldurcombe. Owing to a complete absence of any deeds after 1604 relating to this part of the manor it is difficult to decide how it descended after this time. It is not mentioned among the possessions of Sir Richard Worsley at his death in 1621, but Appuldurcombe, which he must then have held, is not mentioned either. He may have conveyed it to the Newmans, who held the other moiety, as at the beginning of the 18th century their estate is called 'the manor of Whitwell'; but as William Newman held only half the manor in 1639 it seems probable that the Worsleys retained their share and that it has remained in the family from that time to the present day.

The Poles sold the manor to Richard Newman,¹² who in 1596 divided it with Thomas the son of John Worsley, Newman taking the property east of the village street, Worsley taking that to the west.¹³ William Newman died seised of half the manor in 1639,¹⁴ being succeeded by his son Thomas. The Newmans held their moiety till 1709, when Thomas Newman (presumably the grandson of William) sold it to Sir Robert Worsley, bart.¹⁵ It thus became united with the other moiety of the manor, and the whole then followed the descent of Appuldurcombe¹⁶ (q.v.) until 1855. Whitwell was not sold by the Earl of Yarborough, but passed to his second son the Hon. E. C. Anderson-Pelham, to whose son Major Cecil Henry Anderson-Pelham it now belongs.

The manor of *WYDCOMBE* (Wytecumbe, Wydecumb, xiii cent.; Wydnecumbe, xiv cent.) was held of the manor of Appuldurcombe.¹⁷ It was granted to the abbey of Montebourg by Maud de Estur in the latter part of the 13th century,¹⁸ having been held by her family since the time of Domesday.¹⁹ This grant must have been before the time of the *Testa de Nevill*, as the Abbot of Montebourg is there entered as holding a fee in Wydcombe,²⁰ and twelve tenants of the 'manor' of Wydcombe were impleaded in 1304 for pasturing on the abbot's land.²¹ Wydcombe followed the same descent as the manor of Appuldurcombe (q.v.) until the middle of the 19th century,²² when it was purchased by Captain, afterwards Major, Dawes,²³ and passed from him to the present owner, M. de Chabannes.²⁴

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² One has the date stone I.D. 1721 another R.E. 1722 over the door.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 16; 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55. Whitwell Manor is entered in the inquisitions as a member of Gatcombe Manor.

⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* ii, 179.

⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 16.

⁷ *Ibid.* 27 Edw. I, no. 41.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ For references see Gatcombe. In 1316 the vill of Whitwell was held by Richard de Houghton (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 321).

¹⁰ *Recov. R. Trin.* 6 Eliz. rot. 403; *Close*, 6 Eliz. pt. vi, no. 76; pt. vii, no. 85.

¹¹ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), files 1004,

no. 2; 1006, no. 3; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxliii, 81; cclxxxiii, 100.

¹² *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 80, no. 23.

¹³ Worsley MSS. Whitwell is always entered in the later Court Rolls and Estate Bks. as held under Appuldurcombe.

¹⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dlxxxvii, 15.

¹⁵ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich.* 3 Anne,

m. 7; *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 8 Anne.

¹⁶ *Recov. R. East.* 12 Geo. III,

rot. 226; *Feet of F. Hants*, Trin. 49

Geo. III.

¹⁷ *Ct. R. Worsley MSS.*

¹⁸ *Cartul. de Montebourg*, no. 665;

Cal. Pat. 1330–4, p. 396. Geoffrey de

Mandeville also gave land in Wydcombe

(bull. of Pope Adrian, 1154–9; *Cartul.*

de Montebourg, 666).

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519. Held by

William son of Stur.

²⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²¹ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 251.

²² See Appuldurcombe and Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III.

²³ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859.

²⁴ An aunt of Major Dawes, who was the daughter of a smuggling fisherman living at Bembridge at the beginning of the 19th century, went over to France with her father and there married the Marquis de Chabannes, who left her £80,000. By her will she left this sum to accumulate for twenty-one years for the benefit of the marquis's nephew, M. de Chabannes, and her own nephew, Major Dawes, the owner of Wydcombe. Major Dawes died two or three years before the term was up and M. de Chabannes stepped in and took possession of Wydcombe. This accounts for the presence of a French landlord in the Isle of Wight.

The house has a date stone on the back gable inscribed T. T. 1697 in a square.

NETTLECOMBE may have formed part of the manor of Wathe, now St. Lawrence, held by the de Aula and Russell families. It is first mentioned in 1316, when it belonged to the heir of William Russell,²⁵ from whom it descended with the manor of St. Lawrence (q.v.) to the Worsleys and Pelhams.²⁶

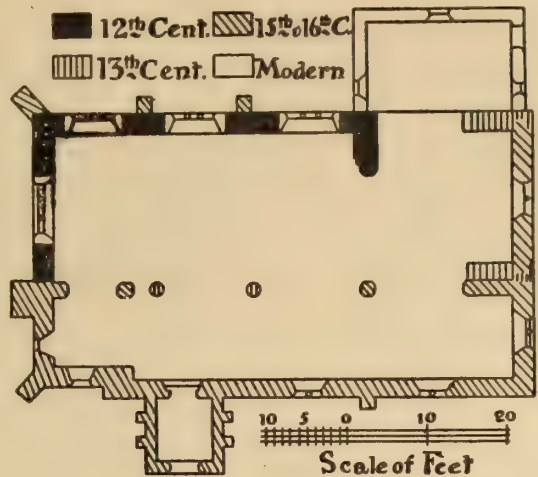
Nettlecombe was sold by Lord Yarborough in 1856, and is now owned by the family of Sprack.

The estate called **LITTLE WOOLVERTON**, in Whitwell, was evidently intimately connected, if not identical, with the estate held by the Woolvertons in the parish of St. Lawrence, as its name Little Woolverton under Wathe implies. It seems to have followed the same descent as Great Woolverton in Shorwell,²⁷ and it first appears under the name Little Woolverton in 1640, when in a sale of Great Woolverton is included 'all that capital messuage or farm called Little Woolverton in the quarter of Whitwell in the parish of Godshill.'²⁸ This estate, whose further descent has not been traced, has long ceased to be of any importance, and a ruined building of the 14th century²⁹ lying south of the road to Ventnor may be associated with the early holders. A cottage with stone mullioned windows—about the middle of the 19th century converted to a house—represents the tenants' dwelling of the 17th century.

Berelay, Ford and Southford are small holdings in the parish.³⁰

The church of **ST. MARY AND CHURCH ST. RADEGUND** stands on rising ground at the south end of the village street and adjoining the rectory. It consists of a nave with south aisle of three bays, a chancel with south aisle in alignment with the east wall, a western tower and a south porch. The original church evidently was an aisleless one with narrow chancel, divided by an arch,³¹ built towards the close of the 12th century by the lords of Gatcombe, who raised there an altar to their patron, St. Radegund.³² In the 13th century a narrow south aisle was added, it may be for the Montebourg tenants of Wydcombe, and an altar placed at the east end in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was in the 16th century, probably soon after the decree of 1515,³³ that the widening of the south aisle took place,³⁴ when at the same time it was lengthened eastwards and a connecting arch pierced through into the chancel.³⁵ The tower was also added at this period, and a south porch with stone ribs, as at Arretton and Niton. To support the tower the westernmost arch was strengthened by a pier and

a cross arch thrown over the aisle. In the south wall, at the east end of the aisle, is a square-headed piscina and credence.³⁶ A general remodelling was undertaken in 1868, when most of the north and west walls were taken down and new windows inserted. At



PLAN OF WHITWELL CHURCH

this time a wall painting of the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus³⁷ was discovered, but soon crumbled away. On the floor of the tower stands the only ancient bell, inscribed in Lombardic character,

'Michaelis campana fugiant pulsante prophana P.W.'

There is a good Jacobean altar table in the chapel of St. Mary, also a pulpit of rather later date, and a parish chest inscribed 'WN. OF SOVFORD · RC · AD 1632 c.w.'³⁸ There is a chalice of the 16th–17th century, inscribed on the cover 'THE CVPE OF WHITWEAY · CHVRCH +,' with a Tudor rose on the centre boss.³⁹

The registers date from 1617.

The chapel of Whitwell was **ADVOWSON** annexed to the vicarage of Godshill, and followed its descent until 1867, when the livings were separated.⁴⁰ Whitwell was then constituted a vicarage, and the advowson was purchased by the Rev. Robert Bennett Oliver, who is still the patron. The chapel of Godshill, mentioned in the valuation of churches in 1536,⁴¹ is perhaps to be identified with the chapel of Whitwell.

The advowson of the chapel of St. Radegund appears to have belonged to the lords of Gatcombe under the name of the chantry of Gatcombe.⁴² The rector

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

²⁶ For references see St. Lawrence. It evidently formed part of the manor of St. Lawrence at the beginning of the 19th century, as it is called St. Lawrence cum Nettlecombe or Underwathe cum Nettlecombe (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III).

²⁷ See St. Lawrence.

²⁸ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil. 16 Chas. I*, m. 28.

²⁹ See Stone, op. cit. i, pl. lxi.

³⁰ In 1412 the tenants of Wydcombe were ordered to put boundary stones by la Beare (Ct. Bks. Appuldurcombe, 1412), and Whitwell chantry was endowed with an issue from a tenement in 'Beare in

the parish of Godshill' (Lease of Chant. Lds. 1605). Ford occurs in 13th, 14th and 15th-century deeds, and Southford was taken from it early in the 17th century.

³¹ The vousoirs of this arch were discovered in the 1868 remodelling and were replaced in position. They are of the late 12th century.

³² Stone, loc. cit. i, 113, note A.

³³ See below.

³⁴ In the building operations of 1868 the foundations of the original aisle were found just within the present south wall.

³⁵ Notice the awkward bulgeous cap to take the intersection of the chancel arch with it.

³⁶ Stone, op. cit. i, pl. xxxv.

³⁷ Figured in Stone, op. cit. i, pl. xxxvii.

³⁸ Both altar table and pulpit are figured *ibid.* pl. xxxvi. WN and RC probably refer to William Newman and Richard Coleman.

³⁹ The parish was called Whiteway in the 13th century; *vide* dispute between the parsons of Carisbrooke and Wootton *re* tithes in 'Chillerton and Whiteway' in the cartulary of Carisbrooke *penes* W. A. Lindsay, K.C., Windsor Herald.

⁴⁰ *Parl. P.* 1872, vol. xlvi, no. 227, p. 12.

⁴¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 25.

⁴² Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 209; Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 76; 2032, fol. 133b; 2033, fol. 54b, 92b.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of Gatcombe in the 14th century took all tithes of the demesnes of Baldwin de Lisle in Whitwell in the parish of Godshill and oblations of the altar of St. Radegund,⁴³ and in 1781 still received the rent from the lands with which the chantry was endowed, and had to officiate in the church at certain times; but this duty was then compounded for.⁴⁴ The chapel of St. Radegund was kept in repair by the rector of Gatcombe, and that of St. Mary by the inhabitants of Whitwell, who were parishioners of Godshill. These latter were buried at Godshill, while the parishioners of St. Radegund were buried at Gatcombe.⁴⁵ By a decree of 1515 it was established that the vicar of Godshill and the rector of Gatcombe were jointly to provide a fit chaplain to reside at Whitwell and conduct services there.⁴⁶ In former times the chapel of St. Mary had doubtless been served by the monks of Appuldurcombe.

In 1574 the church house of Whitwell was leased to John Brode, provided that if the inhabitants should at any time wish to hold a church ale for the main-

tenance of the chapel it should be lawful for them to use all parts of the church house.⁴⁷

There is a United Methodist chapel in the village, built in 1884.

The schools are non-provided and were built in 1863.

Mrs. Fanny King, by her will **CHARITIES** proved in the P.C.C. in 1818, left £50 for the poor in bread. The legacy is now represented by £46 19s. 7d. consols.

In 1858 the Rev. Richard Dixon, by his will proved at London 28 July, bequeathed £100 also for bread at Christmas for poor members of the Church of England, invested in £109 2s. 10d. consols.

In 1894 William Pelham Winter, by his will proved at London 24 November, bequeathed £500 for bread and coals to the poor during winter months, invested in £442 9s. 7d. consols.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees. The annual dividends, amounting together to £14 18s. 8d., are duly applied in accordance with the respective trusts.

WOOTTON

Wootton, formerly a parish on the north of the Island, is now only a village, having been divided in 1894 between the parishes of Gatcombe and Whippingham for civil purposes.¹ Part of Chillerton was transferred from Wootton to Carisbrooke in 1882.² It comprises the land between Fishbourne Creek and Whippingham, lying north of the road from Newport to Ryde. The district is mostly given up to villa residences, and the village of Wootton Bridge, formerly in Arreton parish, has been separated from it for ecclesiastical purposes and a new church, St. Mark's, erected (1909) to serve it.

Fernhill, the residence of Mrs. Brodie, was built by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Orde-Powlett, and is described under Arreton (q.v.). There is a station on the Isle of Wight Central railway about a mile from the village. The soil is loam and clay with a subsoil composed of clay and gravel.

There is a Sunday school room, erected in 1888.

WOOTTON (Odetone, xi cent.; **MANOR** Woditon, xiii cent.) was held by Queen Edith, and at the time of Domesday was in the king's hands, being valued at £3.³ The manor was held of the honour of Carisbrooke by the service of finding a horseman for the defence of the Isle of Wight in time of war, and doing suit at the court of knights at Newport every three weeks.⁴ It had passed by the 13th century to the de Insula or Lisle family, and was held by John son of William de Lisle at the end of the century.⁵ It had probably

also been held by Walter de Lisle, who was patron of Shorwell in 1205, and is supposed to have built the church of Wootton.⁶ He died about 1224, when his son Geoffrey succeeded.⁷ Geoffrey died about 1251-2 holding land of Baldwin de Lisle, but the names of his manors are not given.⁸ His son William⁹ was succeeded by a son John, and he is the first member of the family who is known to have held Wootton. He died about 1301-2, leaving a son John, who succeeded to the estate,¹⁰ and obtained a grant of free warren there in 1306.¹¹ He died in 1331¹² seised of the manor of Wootton, which then included a rabbit warren and a fishery in an arm of the sea.¹³ He was succeeded by a son Bartholomew, to whom the manor was delivered in September 1331.¹⁴ He died in 1345 holding the manor jointly with his wife Elizabeth.¹⁵ Sir John Lisle, son of Bartholomew, died abroad about 1370,¹⁶ and to his son and successor John the grant of free warren made in 1306 was confirmed in 1390.¹⁷ He was succeeded about 1427-8 by a son John,¹⁸ on whose death in 1470-1 the estate passed to his son Nicholas.¹⁹ Nicholas Lisle, then Sir Nicholas, died in 1504 and was succeeded by a son Sir John.²⁰ He, the last of the direct line, died in 1523, leaving a niece Mary, married to her cousin Thomas Lisle, his heir.²¹ Sir John had, however, bequeathed the manor of Wootton to his cousin and heir male, Lancelot son of George Lisle, an uncle of Sir Nicholas, in tail-male with remainder to Thomas and the right heirs of

⁴³ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lxxxi.

⁴⁴ Worsley, op. cit. 209.

⁴⁵ Ibid. 210.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 209, 210, note.

⁴⁷ Ibid. 210.

¹ *Census of Engl. and Wales* (1901), Hants, 38.

² Ibid. (1891), ii, 174.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 459.

⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. III, 262; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 612.

⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁶ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*,

ii, 161; Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 524, but see below under Church.

⁷ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 119.

⁸ Ibid. 140; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 36 Hen. III, no. 24.

⁹ Ibid. 32 Edw. I, no. 60.

¹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 68.

¹¹ A pedigree of the Lisles given in a Plea Roll of 1402 gives two John Lisles between John son of William Lisle and Bartholomew (Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea R.* 225, but cf. p. 247).

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. III, 262.

¹³ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 262.

¹⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 612.

¹⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 45 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 38.

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 262.

¹⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 42.

¹⁸ Ibid. 11 Edw. IV, no. 59.

¹⁹ Ibid. (Ser. 2), xxii, 13.

²⁰ Ibid. cxxxvii, 46. Mary was daughter of his sister Eleanor Kingston.



WHITWELL CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

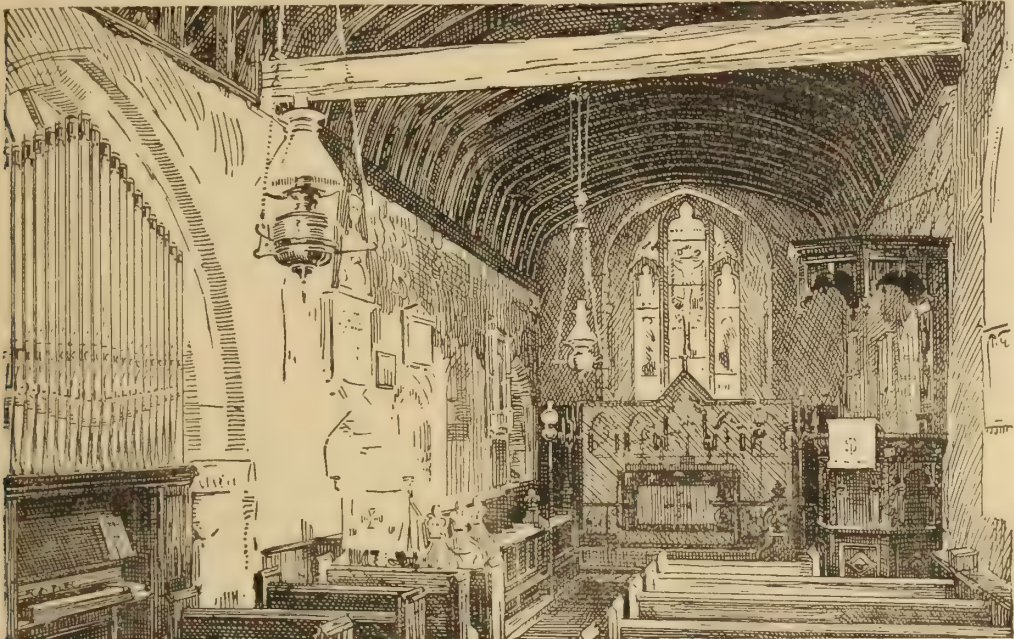
John.²² Lancelot died seised of the manor in 1543,²³ leaving a son and heir Thomas, who died in 1562.²⁴ Anthony, son of Thomas Lisle,²⁵ held Wootton at his death in 1604,²⁶ having settled it on his son William on his marriage with Bridget daughter of Sir John Hungerford, kt., in 1603.²⁷ The manor then followed the same descent as Ellingham until about the middle of the 18th century.²⁸

The estate was probably sold by Edward Lisle to James Burton, who was in possession in 1767.²⁹ It was sold by James Burton in 1775 to Joseph Tarver of Romsey and William Hearn,³⁰ and in 1800 Joseph Tarver and his wife Anne conveyed it to William Young.³¹ In the 19th century the



LISLE of Wootton.
Or a chief azure with
three lions or thereon.

The church of *ST. EDMUND* is one of the smaller or manorial chapels of the Island, consisting of an aisleless nave and chancel, built in the 12th century, to which period the north and south doors belong.³⁴ A chantry to the north was added at the end of the century and dedicated to St. Edmund.³⁵ In the 13th century the chapel appears to have been lengthened eastward, probably the outcome of the building of the chantry.³⁶ In the 14th century—owing, by tradition, to a destructive fire—there seems to have been a remodelling of the structure. Ogival-headed double lights were inserted in the south and west walls. The 15th century is responsible for the square-headed window in the south wall and the addition of a rood-loft.³⁷ There is an ancient stoup attached to the chantry respond and a piscina in the south wall of the sanctuary. In the nave hangs the royal arms 1818. A western bell turret was added in 1893 and contains one bell. There is a silver alms-dish with handle, punched



WOOTTON CHURCH: INTERIOR LOOKING EAST

manor was acquired by Mr. Nunn, the introducer of the manufacture of machine lace into the Isle of Wight.

The manor then passed to Mrs. Harvey, whose nephew Colonel Stephenson Clarke now exercises the manorial rights, though the land itself for the most part was acquired in the early part of the 19th century by Mr. R. S. Holford.³²

In 1492–3 reference is made to the park of Wootton.³³

W.P 1644, and a silver-gilt chalice and paten given by the Rev. Richard Walton in 1787.³⁸

The registers date from 1756.

The church of *ST. MARK, WOOTTON BRIDGE*, a brick and stone structure, was built in 1910.

The advowson of the chapel of *ADVOWSON* Wootton followed the same descent as the manor until 1736 or later.³⁹

Mary Lisle, widow, presented in 1736,⁴⁰ and the

²² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 173–6.

²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46.

²⁴ Ibid. 48. ²⁵ Berry, loc. cit.

²⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxvii, 83.

²⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 45 Eliz.

²⁸ Recov. R. Hil. 30 & 31 Chas. II, rot. 123; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 8 Anne. Edward Lisle presented to the church of Wootton in 1718 (Inst. Bks. P.R.O.).

²⁹ Recov. R. Trin. 7 Geo. III, rot. 377.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 15 Geo. III.

³¹ Ibid. East. 40 Geo. III.

³² He redeemed in 1839 (Land Tax Ret.).

³³ De Banco R. Mich. 8 Hen. VII, m. 360.

³⁴ Sir John Oglander states that the church of Wootton was built by Walter de Insula in 1087 'accordinge to an owld recorde that I have sene'; before it belonged to the parish of Whippingham (Oglander *Memoirs*, 197).

³⁵ Robert the Chaplain of St. Edmund in Chapel of Woddytone, &c. (Dean's return, 1305, *penes* F. M. Nichols, F.S.A.).

³⁶ The north and south single lancet windows are of the early part of the 13th century.

³⁷ East of the chantry arch is a blocked opening with a recess below, doubtless connected with an altar under the screen.

³⁸ Inscribed 'The gift of Rev. Richard Walton Rector and Patron 1787.'

³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52; 7 Hen. VI, no. 42; (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxvii, 83; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

advowson subsequently passed to the Rev. Richard Walton. His godson the Rev. Richard Walton White was in possession of the advowson and rectory in 1803-4.⁴¹ The Rev. Richard Walton White married Mary daughter of John Popham of Newport, and left issue an only son Francis, who took the name of Popham in 1852 under his grandfather's will.⁴² Francis died without issue in 1894 and the advowson belonged to his sister Miss White until her death in 1911.⁴³ Her nephew Captain Macpherson, R.N., holds the advowson for life.

The advowson of the chantry of St. Edmund the King also belonged to the lords of the manor,⁴⁴ as did that of a second chantry dedicated to St. Edmund the Confessor, founded in the middle of the 14th

century.⁴⁵ The two chantries were apparently served by the same chaplain⁴⁶; the later chantry was known as that of 'Edmund the Confessor de Brocke or de Wodyton' in the church of Wootton.⁴⁷ A chantry at Wootton, probably including both these, was dissolved in 1536 by the parson of Wootton, as was supposed, without the king's licence.⁴⁸

From an entry in the Winchester registers in the middle of the 14th century it would appear that Wootton was then a chapelry of Bonchurch.⁴⁹ It seems more probable, however, that it was taken from the parish of Whippingham, as it paid 10s. annually to that church at the end of the 18th century.⁵⁰

There are no endowed charities in this parish.

YAVERLAND

Ewerelande (vii cent.); Evreland, Everelant (xi cent.); Awerlond, Ewerlaund (xiii cent.); Yoverlond, Everlond (xiv cent.).

Yaverland, containing 894 acres of land, water and foreshore, doubtless at one time included in Brading, forms the southern part of the Bembridge peninsula. The village consists of a few cottages on either side of the road from Sandown and the small farm-house of Little Yaverland. The road rises gradually from the Sandown level, and beyond the village enters a deep 'shute' or cutting between the high wooded banks of the rectory which lies on the right, and about 100 yards further on passes the church and manor-house, which here make a most picturesque grouping, and joins the main road from Brading to Bembridge.

There is a fort at Yaverland and a battery at the Redcliff, now disused and in ruin owing to a settlement in the cliff.

The soil is loam with a subsoil of clay, chalk and sandstone, and in 1905 the parish included 301 acres of arable land, 237 acres of permanent grass and 15 acres of woodland.¹

The Rev. Legh Richmond, the well-known author of moral stories, was curate in charge of Yaverland, 1797-1805.

Thirty hides at *YAVERLAND* are *MANOR* said to have been given by Ine, who succeeded, as king of the West Saxons in 689, to the church of St. Swithun, Winchester.² It is not known how or when the church lost this land, but it came into the possession of Edward the Con-

fessor and was held before the Conquest in two parts. One part the king held in demesne, and the other part was held under him by Ælmer and Soartin. The first part was held by King William in 1086, but the second had passed to William son of Azor.³ The two manors probably included the whole of the peninsula, as it was of the considerable value of £10. The whole of Yaverland, which was held of the honour of Carisbrooke,⁴ seems to have passed to the Aula family.⁵ Thomas de Aula is mentioned in a deed of 1228,⁶ and in 1254 his son Roger de Aula obtained a grant of free warren at Yaverland.⁷ Thomas de Aula is mentioned as lord of Tothill in 1267.⁸ Before the end of the century the manor passed to William Russell by his marriage with the daughter of Thomas de Aula.⁹ William died about 1310-11, leaving a son Theobald.¹⁰ A third of the manor was assigned as dower to William's widow Katherine, who afterwards became the wife of Simon de Harcourt.¹¹ Theobald settled the manor on himself and Eleanor his wife in 1330-1,¹² and died about 1341.¹³ His widow Eleanor was holding the manor in 1346.¹⁴ In 1375 Sir Ralph Russell their son¹⁵ died seised of the manor, leaving a son and heir Maurice¹⁶ and a widow Alice, who died in 1388 seised of one-third



COTTESMORE. *Azure an eagle with two heads argent having on his breast a scutcheon gules charged with a leopard's head or.*

⁴¹ Recov. R. D. Enr. Trin. 44 Geo. III, m. 88; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 45 Geo. III.

⁴² Phillimore and Fry, *Changes of Name*, 342; Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 118; 2032, fol. 38 d., 86 d.; 2034, fol. 29.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 2033, fol. 42.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 2034, fol. 93 d.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 51, no. 2.

⁴⁹ Collation to church of Bonchurch with the chapel of Wodyton (Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 6).

⁵⁰ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 524.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).
³ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 6; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* i, 190, 205; Matt. Paris, *Chron. Majora* (Rolls Ser.), i, 310.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457, 521. It is possible that Fitz Azor's manor represents the modern Bembridge.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 32; (Ser. 2), xxiii, 252; xxiv, 21; lxviii, 60.

⁵ It was possibly held in the 12th century by the Glamorgans, for Godfrey Bishop of Winchester (1184-1204) confirmed to the church of Lire the tithes of the whole land of Ralph de Glamorgan in Iverlond (Carisbrooke Charter, no. xii).

⁶ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lxviii.

⁷ *Ibid.* no. lvi; *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 385.

⁸ The manor of Tothill mentioned for the first time in 1267 as a possession of Thomas de Aula (Feet of F. Hants, 52 Hen. III, no. 582) is not again mentioned

until 1488, when it still belonged to the lord of Yaverland (De Banco R. East. 3 Hen. VII, m. 21 d.). It followed the descent of Yaverland until 1729 or later, appearing for the last time in the will of Edward Richards of Yaverland (Recov. R. Trin. 10 Will. III, rot. 243, 244; P.C.C. 146 Abbot). The site of this manor cannot now be identified, but it probably formed part of Yaverland.

⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-9 Edw. II, 153.

¹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 321.

¹² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 4 Edw. III.

¹³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 147.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 337.

¹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 39.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 49 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 32.



WOOTTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST IN 1880



YAVERLAND CHURCH : CHANCEL ARCH IN 1880

of the manor which she had held as dower.¹⁷ Sir Maurice Russell conveyed his property to feoffees,¹⁸ evidently in trust for his daughters Isabel and Margaret by his first wife Isabel.¹⁹ After his death these trustees conveyed it in 1432 to his two daughters: Isabel, then wife of Stephen Hatfield,²⁰ and Margaret wife of John Kemes. In November 1436 the manor was settled on Stephen Hatfield and his wife for life, with reversion to John Cottesmore in tail.²¹ In 1461 Stephen Hatfield died, his wife Isabel having predeceased him in 1437,²² and Sir John Cottesmore must have entered on possession of the manor, for he died seised of it in 1482.²³ His son and successor Sir John Cottesmore demised the manor for life to Margaret Wittenstall, his father's widow, and she died in possession of it about eight months after her husband.²⁴ Sir John Cottesmore seems to have been succeeded before 1488

manors.²⁵ It was probably he who as Sir John Cottesmore died seised of the manor in 1509,²⁶ leaving a son and heir William. William died in 1519, leaving a son John,²⁷ but Yaverland probably passed to Sir William's younger sons Thomas and Morgan in turn, as they were patrons of the church.²⁸ The manor subsequently passed to Thomas Umpton or Unton, who married Anne daughter of John Cottesmore last above mentioned.²⁹ Thomas held it at his death in 1542,³⁰ and by his will dated 19 September 1542 bequeathed the reversion in tail-male to his cousin Thomas Hyde, who entered after the death of Umpton's widow Anne and died seised in 1561.³¹ A life interest in a third of two parts of the manor was sold by Richard Coningsby and his wife Elizabeth in 1562-3 to William Grimston,³² and in 1567 German Richards, a retainer of the Earl of Lincoln



YAVERLAND MANOR-HOUSE AND CHURCH

by a son John, who was involved in that year in a lawsuit, finally settled in his favour in 1498-9, against John Gilbert and Joan his wife as to this and other

and Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight, who lived at Brading,³³ died seised of a third of the manor of Yaverland.³⁴ His son Edward succeeded and acquired

¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Ric. II, no. 46.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 353, 368.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Hen. VI, no. 25. By his second wife Joan, Maurice had a son Thomas, who died without issue in 1436 (*ibid.* 16 Hen. VI, no. 52).

²⁰ Stephen Hatfield was evidently Isabel's second husband, as in 1432 she was called Isabel Lady Scrope, then wife of Stephen Hatfield (Chan. Inq. p.m. 16 Hen. VI, no. 52). She died in 1437, leaving a son and heir, Maurice de la Ryvere (*ibid.* 15 Hen. VI, no. 47). Isabel and Margaret assigned dower to their father's widow Joan, who had married Sir

John Stradeling (*ibid.*) and died in 1457 (*ibid.* 35 Hen. VI, no. 25).

²¹ *Ibid.* 16 Hen. VI, no. 52; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 15 Hen. VI.

²² *Ibid.* 1 Edw. IV, no. 10; 15 Hen. VI, no. 47.

²³ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xxii, 7.

²⁴ *Ibid.* xxiii, 252.

²⁵ De Banco R. East. 3 Hen. VII, m. 21 d.; Feet of F. Hants, East. 3 Hen. VII; De Banco R. Trin. 14 Hen. VII, m. 445; Mich. 15 Hen. VII, m. 444. Joan Gilbert was co-heir of John Hacket, who was found in 1438 to be the heir general of Thomas Russell, son of Sir Maurice Russell by his second wife Joan (Chan. Inq. p.m. 16 Hen. VI, no. 52).

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxiv, 21.

²⁷ *Ibid.* xxxiv, 112.

²⁸ *Visit. of Oxon.* (Harl. Soc. v), 195-6; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 176 d.

²⁹ *Visit. of Oxon.* loc. cit.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxviii, 60.

³¹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1001, no. 2.

³² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 Eliz.

³³ Oglander MSS.

³⁴ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1006, no. 1. Sir John Oglander states that German Richards purchased Yaverland of one Hyde Cotsale and others (*Oglander Memoirs*, 71).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

the other two-thirds of Richard Hyde in 1573,³⁵ and died seised of the whole in 1627. His son Sir John having died in 1626,³⁶ the manor passed to his grandson John, who held the manor in 1638,³⁷ and was still in possession in 1672.³⁸ The Edward Richards who held the manor in 1698³⁹ was probably his son. He died without male issue about 1729,⁴⁰ and left the manor to his daughter Anne in tail-male, with remainders to John Wright and his brother Henry and to the rector and scholars of Exeter College, Oxford.⁴¹ Anne Richards died unmarried in 1771. John Wright died in 1766, leaving an only son William, who barred the entail in 1771⁴² and devised the manor to his sister Mary Wright in fee in 1781. In 1796 Mary Wright devised it to her nephew John Atkins, with proviso of his taking the name of Wright.⁴³ The Wright family⁴⁴ held Yaverland till 1846, when it was sold by order of the Court of Chancery and bought by Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, bart., whose grandson Sir Graham E. W. Graeme Hamond-Graeme, bart., now holds it.

The manor-house is, with the exception of that at Arreton, the most picturesque in the East Medine. Its grouping with the church adds greatly to the effect of its position on the rising ground above the road. The original house was a rectangular building probably erected by German Richards.⁴⁵ In the reign of James I the two wings were added, and the date over the staircase entry (1620) with the initials I. E. R.⁴⁶ refers to this addition by Edward Richards, probably on his son's second marriage with Elizabeth Hungerford. In 1701 some alterations or repairs must have taken place under Edward Richards,⁴⁷ who at that date may have enlarged the drawing-room by encroaching on the great hall.⁴⁸ The panelling has all disappeared, but the staircase, a remarkably good example of the Jacobean period, still remains.⁴⁹

The church of *ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH* was one of the memorial chapel type, an aisleless nave and chancel separated by an arch of good Romanesque detail. It was built in the 12th century, probably by one of the de Aula family, and is primarily all of one date, *circa* 1150. The details of the entrance doorway and chancel arch are

worthy of notice.⁵⁰ In the 13th century a chantry chapel⁵¹ seems to have been added to the south, lighted by a small two-light plate traceried window. In the 15th century a general remodelling took place. Square-headed two-light windows took the place of the earlier ones, and a new three-light window was inserted in the east wall. A rood beam and loft was put across the chancel arch, the way to which is still visible, and a hagioscope was cut through the southern pier.⁵² In the 18th century a square wooden bell-cote was added at the west end.⁵³ In 1888 an aisle was added, and a very dubious restoration took place, which while preserving many interesting features added others that effectually took much of the character out of the old building.⁵⁴ Prior to this the church consisted of a nave 30 ft. by 17 ft. and a chancel 16 ft. by 14 ft. The arch to the little south chantry was opened and the plate tracery window preserved, and a wooden bell-cote with shingled spire took the place of a 19th-century stone erection on the western gable.

The bell is modern, of 1885.

The plate consists of a chalice and paten of the 18th century, the former inscribed I.K. 1733.

The registers date from 1632.

The advowson of the chapel of *ADVOWSON* Yaverland, which is mentioned for the first time in 1330-1, was then appendant to the manor,⁵⁵ and has so remained to the present day.⁵⁶

The chapel, which was subject to the church of Brading, was exempted from taxation on account of poverty in the middle of the 14th century.⁵⁷ It seems to have become parochial before 1536, when it is called a rectory,⁵⁸ but at the end of the 18th century the inhabitants still buried their dead at Brading and paid 10s. yearly in acknowledgement of their dependence on Brading as the mother church.⁵⁹ It was distinct in 1781, but up to 1810 was served by a curate from Brading.

At Christmas and Easter the parson with his whole congregation communicated at Brading, read the first lesson, and found straw for the seats and candles for the altar.⁶⁰

There are no endowed charities in Yaverland.

³⁵ Recov. R. East. 15 Eliz. rot. 502. William Grimston was a party to this conveyance, and was therefore probably acting for the Richards in the conveyance of 1563.

³⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxxii, 119, 125.

³⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 14 Chas. I, rot. 226.

³⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 24 Chas. II.

³⁹ Recov. R. Trin. 10 Will. III, rot. 243, 244; Add. Chart. (B.M.) 28995.

⁴⁰ Will proved 8 May 1729, P.C.C. 146 Abbot.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Recov. R. Mich. 12 Geo. III, rot. 10.

⁴³ Phillimore and Fry, *Changes of Name*, 11.

⁴⁴ Charles Palmer and Mary Elizabeth his wife were dealing with the manor in

1831 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 1 & 2 Will. IV).

⁴⁵ An external plinth is still visible in the passage of the west wing.

⁴⁶ For John and Elizabeth Richards.

⁴⁷ There is a date stone in the gable of the east wing inscribed E. R. 1701.

⁴⁸ On uncovering the plaster here in 1906 the junction of the earlier wall in alignment with the external west wall of the east wing was plainly discernible.

⁴⁹ For plans and details see Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, i, pl. lxiii, lxiv.

⁵⁰ See Stone, op. cit. i, pl. xli.

⁵¹ This may be the Russell chantry mentioned in the Dean's return of 1305.

⁵² It is a question whether the entire chancel was not rebuilt at this period, as the walls do not centre with those of the nave.

⁵³ Vide drawing by Tomkins in 1809.

⁵⁴ A north aisle and vestry were added. Windows were inserted in the west and south walls of the nave and an opening was cut through over the chancel arch.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 4 Edw. III.

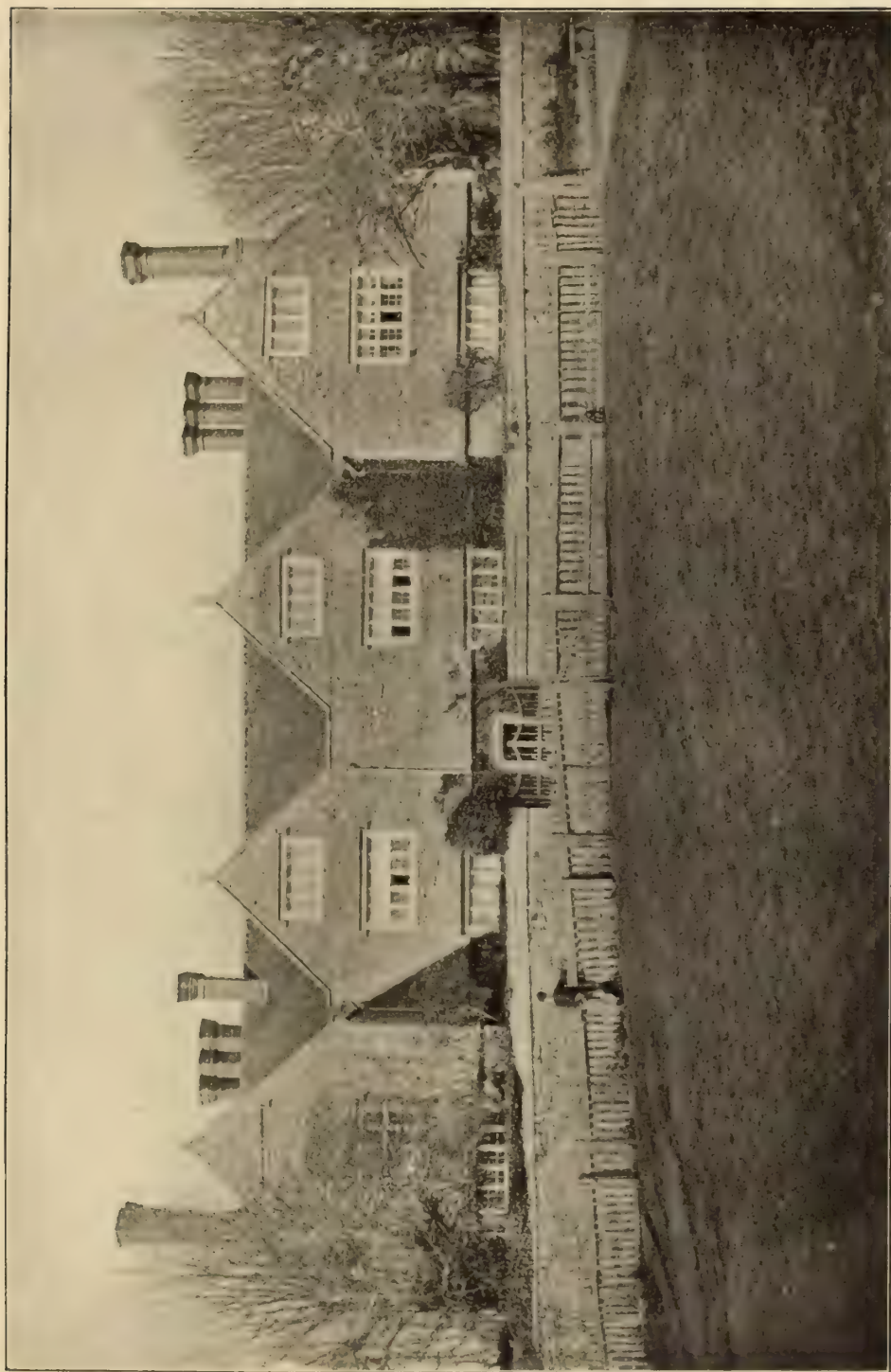
⁵⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 15 Hen. VI, no. 47; 35 Hen. VI, no. 25; (Ser. 2), xxii, 7; xxiv, 21; cccxxxii, 119, 125; Add. Chart. (B.M.) 28995; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.). About the middle of the 14th century, however, John Portington recovered the church of Yaverland against John Rookley (Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 69 d.).

⁵⁷ Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 373; Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 490.

⁵⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 24.

⁵⁹ Albin, op. cit. 490.

⁶⁰ Oglander MSS.; *Oglander Memoirs*, 183.



Y AVERLAND MANOR HOUSE : SOUTH FRONT

THE LIBERTY¹ OR HUNDRED OF WEST MEDINE^{1a}

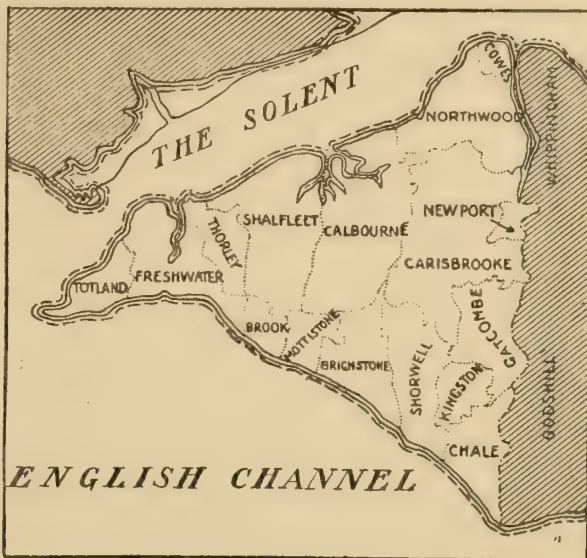
CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BRIGHSTONE
BROOK
CALBOURNE
CARISBROOKE
CHALE
FRESHWATER

GATCOMBE
KINGSTON
MOTTISTONE
NEWPORT
NEWTOWN^{1b}

NORTHWOOD
SHALFLEET
SHORWELL
THORLEY
YARMOUTH²

At the time of the Domesday Survey the whole of the Isle of Wight seems to have been included in the three hundreds of Bowcombe, Hemreswel and Calbourne.³ Of these Bowcombe, which contained the greater part of the Island, included Calbourne^{3a}; the latter was described as 'Cauborne Hundret which lies in Bouecombe Hundret,'⁴ and contained only the manor of Swainstone, the estate of the Bishop of Winchester in the Island. It was therefore known indifferently as the hundred of Calbourne or Swainstone, and was probably more of the nature of a liberty, being exempt from suit at the hundred of Bowcombe. Thus in 1316 it was known as the liberty of Swainstone,⁵ and separate courts were held for it from the 13th⁶ to the 17th century. During the 13th and 14th centuries it contained, besides the manor of Swainstone, to the lord of which the hundred pertained,⁷ the manors of Limerstone in Brighstone, Atherfield in Shorwell, Thorley and part of Whippingham.⁸



INDEX MAP TO THE LIBERTY OF WEST MEDINE

Hemreswel Hundred included Yarmouth, 'Soet,' which may, perhaps, be identified with Sheat in Gatcombe or with Shute in Brighstone, and the

¹ The two divisions of the Island were originally known as hundreds, but have been called liberties since the early part of the 19th century.

^{1a} The spelling when the hundreds first appear is *Mede* (Assize R. 775, m. 23). In 1271 the spelling *Medine* occurs (ibid. 780, m. 23), and is used with occasional variations, *Medeine*, *Meden*, *Medham*, until the 19th century, when the spelling *Medina* (with the variation *Medham* in 1831) seems to have been adopted.

^{1b} Newtown, which was originally part of Calbourne, again became included in that parish when the corporation was dissolved soon after 1835.

² This list represents the extent of the hundred in 1831.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517-26.

^{3a} Worsley, when he states that formerly the East Medine Hundred was called Hommerswell and the West Medine Bowcombe Hundred, appears to be in error (*Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 8).

⁴ Ibid. 518. The 'tithing of Calbourne' occurs on the Pipe Roll of 1183.

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323.

⁶ Assize R. 776, m. 34 d.; 780, m. 22; Worsley MS. R. B 2.

⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323.

⁸ Ibid. 340. Worsley MS. R. B 2; Assize R. 780, m. 22.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

unidentified holding of 'Lenimcode.'⁹ It had disappeared as a hundred before the middle of the 13th century, when the existing Hundred Rolls for Hampshire begin.

Before 1182¹⁰ the Island was divided into the two hundreds of East and West Medine, which appear on the Pipe Roll of that year as 'Est medehundredum' and 'West medehundredum,' and in 1271-2 the hundred of Freshwater, belonging to the lords of the manor of Freshwater¹¹ and containing Freshwater, Weston and Northinton, made its appearance in the Hundred Rolls.¹² Like Swainstone, it was called a liberty in 1316,¹³ and existed at least as late as the beginning of the 17th century, when it still contained only the manors of Freshwater, Weston, Braybeof and Norton in the parish of Freshwater.¹⁴

The hundred of West Medine, which during the 13th and 14th centuries contained the hamlet of Cadland on the mainland,¹⁵ is at the present day of the same extent as in 1831, having absorbed the ancient hundreds of Hemreswel, Calbourne and Freshwater, and includes the whole of the Island on the western side of the Medina River. The hundred belonged to the lords of the Island,¹⁶ and in it they claimed wreck of the sea, return of writs, estreats of summonses, pleas of *namii vetiti*, view of frankpledge, infangenthef, pillory, cucking-stool, tumbril and gallows, and the assize of bread and ale, and waif and free chase throughout the Island. The king had no coroner in the Island, the constable of Carisbrooke Castle fulfilling that office.¹⁷ The courts for the hundred of West Medine were held in the time of Henry VIII at 'Westmedine le Pitte.'¹⁸ Owing to a note left by Sir John Oglander (1595-1648), this pit is capable of identification. He says: 'Observe this that the law dayes for our Island wase kept, for the West in the pitt by Shyde downe. . . . Wherefore you shall find on all the Court rolls that are antient, West Medine le Pitt, East Medine le Hatte,—the places where they were kept.'¹⁹ The chalk-pit, still in use, is at the back of Shide station. Courts held in April 1605 give in the West Medine the tithings of Shide, Gatcombe, Chale, Chillerton, Atherfield, South Shorwell, North Shorwell, Kingston, Bowcombe, Mottistone, Brook, Compton, Afton, Thorley, Ningwood, Shalfleet, Park, Carisbrooke, Watchingwell, Northwood and Calbourne, and separate courts were held for the hundreds of Swainstone and King's Freshwater.

In the 14th century the Island was divided into nine districts for militia purposes, and in the 16th century into ten districts called centons, each under a centoner, a resident landowner, in command of a lieutenant and from 150 to 200 men with a number of 'hobelers' and watchmen.²⁰

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525. Mr. Stone suggests the identification of Lenimcode with Ningwood *alias* Lingwood in Shalfleet.

¹⁰ *Pipe R.* 28 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 145.

¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323.

¹² *Assize R.* 780, m. 22.

¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323.

¹⁴ A court was held for the hundred in 1605.

¹⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322, 340, 354. The hamlet is still returned under the Isle of Wight in 1428 (*ibid.* 354), but it had probably ceased to do suit or service in the Island before 1347 (*Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 462).

¹⁶ *Assize R.* 787, m. 89; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 *Hen. VI*, no. 45; 47 *Hen. III*, no. 32.

¹⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 769; Worsley MS. R. B 2; *Assize R.* 787, m. 88.

¹⁸ *Ct. R.* (Gen. Ser.), portf. 202, no. 12.

¹⁹ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell, Brading.

²⁰ *Oglander Memoirs* (ed. W. H. Long), *Introd.* p. xvi.

BRIGHSTONE OR BRIXTON

Briccheston (xiii cent.); Brizteston, Brightestone (xiv cent.); Brixton (xvi cent.).

Brighstone, one of the southern parishes of the Island, about 7 miles south-west from Newport, was formerly included in Calbourne, but was separated ecclesiastically as early as the 13th century.¹ Atherfield Green and Atherfield Farm were transferred from Brighstone to Shorwell in 1882 and 1889 respectively, and in 1882 part of Shorwell was transferred to Brighstone.² The village, lying on the road from Shorwell to Freshwater, consists of one long street of scattered houses, many of which have thatched roofs. Here, as at Niton, the fuchsia, myrtle and veronica flourish in the open. The soil is clay and sand. The total area of the parish is 80 acres of foreshore and 2,846 acres of land, of which 1,006½ acres are arable land, 1,422 acres are permanent grass and 8½ acres are woodland.³ The hamlets of Limerstone and Chilton lie within the parish boundaries, though the latter is partly in Mottistone. The manor-house at Limerstone is merely a long, low building without wings, with stone mullioned windows, and the only object of interest connected with it is a 15th or 16th-century painted board⁴ with a quaint legend in black letter which was found under the flooring during some alterations in 1884. Waytes Court is an insignificant stone building, though somewhat picturesque with its stone mullioned windows and thatched roof.

At Brighstone Grange is a station of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the boat placed here in 1860 being the first in the Island. There is a coastguard station by the shore, a post office in the village and two inns, the 'Five Bells' and the New Inn. The National schools (mixed) were built in 1835 and subsequently enlarged. Robert Dingley, a notable Presbyterian divine, was (as he styled himself) 'minister of the Word at Brixton' from 1648 to 1660, and his *Deputation of Angels* (1654) is dated 'from my study at Brixton,' and dedicated to the Governor and other officers of the Island. The pious Bishop Ken, one of the Seven Bishops, held the living from 1667 to 1669, and is said to have written his well-known hymns in the beautiful rectory garden. William Wilberforce spent much of the latter part of his life in the house of his son Samuel Wilberforce, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, then rector of Brighstone. Dr. Moberly was rector from 1866 till raised to the see of Salisbury.^{4a}

Brighstone possessed a 'great gun' which is mentioned in the parish registers as 'one gonne of brasse' as early as 1570. The gun-house and 'shott' for the gun occur as early as 1679, and the same

piece of ordnance is mentioned frequently under William III.

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* Walkelin Bishop of Winchester held Calbourne as part of the possessions of the priory of St. Swithun, Winchester. This entry represents the manor of Swainstone in Calbourne parish and includes *BRIGHSTONE*, afterwards a separate manor.⁵

The manor of Swainstone was declared in 1303 to contain the hamlet of Brighstone.⁶ In 1334, by virtue of the late grant of Swainstone Manor to William de Montagu, the king made an additional grant of the hamlet of Brighstone, which had by an error been omitted from the original grant.⁷

From that time the manor of Brighstone followed the same descent as that of Swainstone⁸ until 1874, when it was purchased of Sir John Simeon by Mr. Charles Seely.

There seems to have been no separate court held for the manor of Brighstone during the 15th century, but the tenants from this hamlet and from Limerstone attended at the courts held half-yearly at Swainstone.⁹ Only on one occasion in 1489-90 is it recorded that a separate court was held at Brighstone.¹⁰

It has been suggested that the manor of *WAYTES COURT* was represented in 1086 by the 2 hides in Calbourne held of the Bishop of Winchester by Herpul.¹¹ It is certainly identifiable with the messuages, land and rent at Brighstone given by Henry le Wayte¹² in 1321 to William le Wayte and Alice his wife, and confirmed by Alice widow of Henry a few months later.¹³ This property remained in the Wayte family until the 17th century. Thus it descended to Thomas son of the last-named William Wayte and thence to John son of the latter.¹⁴ In 1414 Thomas son of John was involved in a successful suit concerning the ownership of the property against John Gawen, who claimed it in right of his wife Edith.¹⁵ John Wayte was dealing with the manor in 1530-1,¹⁶ and in 1633 Alexander Wayte sold it to Sir John Oglander,¹⁷ who purchased it for his nephew, the son of his sister Mary the wife of Thomas Kempe.¹⁸ 'Wayght of Wayghtes Coorte hath been a very awntient gentleman in owre Island,' Sir John Oglander notes. 'I bought itt [Waytes Court] of him for my nephewe Kempe for 2500£, so Wayght is nowe extinct.'¹⁹ The manor



WAYTE. Argent a cheveron gules between three hunting horns sable.

¹ See Advowson.

² *Census of Engl. and Wales* (1891), ii, 175.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 112.

^{4a} *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 359-60.

⁵ *Ibid.* i, 518b.

⁶ Inq. p.m. 31 Edw. I, no. 35.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 530.

⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 107; Chan.

Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 58; 7 Hen. VI, no. 57; *Cal. Pat.* 1478-85, p. 115; *Recov. R. Mich.* 10 Hen. VIII, rot. 526; *Pat.* 1 Mary, pt. v, no. 2; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccl, 72; *Recov. R. East.* 12 Chas. I, rot. 90; *Trin.* 3 Geo. II, rot. 261.

⁹ *Harl. R. M.* 31-9.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 33.

¹¹ Stone, op. cit. ii, 146.

¹² It was, perhaps, this Henry le Wayte whose custody was granted in 1253 on

the death of his father Stephen to Silvestre de Preston (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 176).

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, East. and Trin. 14 Edw. II.

¹⁴ De Banco R. Mich. 2 Hen. V, m. 116.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Hen. VIII.

¹⁷ *Recov. R. Mich.* 9 Chas. I, rot. 76.

¹⁸ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 131.

¹⁹ *Oglander Mem.* 90.

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apparently passed from the son of Mary and Thomas Kempe to Amy 'daughter of Thomas Kempe,' who married Roger Clavell of Smedmore, co. Dorset.²⁰ She died in 1682 and her husband in 1686, and this manor fell to the share of one of their daughters, Bridget wife of John Eastmont of Sherborne, co. Dorset.²¹ Bridget died in 1690 and her husband in 1722,²² leaving a daughter Dorothy, who married Carew Hervey Mildmay²³ and was dealing with the manor of Waytes Court in 1723.²⁴ She died without issue in 1742, and on her husband's death in 1784 he left his estates to his great-niece Jane Mildmay, who married Sir Henry Paulet St. John, afterwards Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, the third baronet.²⁵ He and his wife made a settlement of the manor in 1808,²⁶ and the estate has since descended with the title, being now held by Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, bart., of Dogmersfield Park.

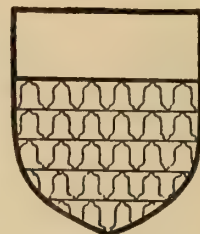


MILDMAY. *Argent three lions azure.*

The manor of *LIMERSTONE* (Lemmereystone, xiii cent.; Lymerton, xiv cent.) was originally part of the manor of Swainstone belonging to the Bishop of Winchester,²⁷ and may possibly be represented by the 6 hides in the manor of Calbourne held of the bishop by Robert at the time of the Domesday Survey.²⁸ The overlordship passed with Swainstone into the king's hands in 1284,²⁹ and Limerstone remained a tithing of Swainstone, the tenants attending courts held at Swainstone until nearly the end of the 15th century.³⁰ In 1498, however, the manor was said to be held of the Bishop of Winchester,³¹ and similar returns were made in 1555-6³² and 1564.³³

The earliest mention of any sub-tenant of this manor occurs in 1255-6, when Mabel Tichborne granted a messuage and land in Limerstone to Hawise daughter of Geoffrey de Loges for life, with reversion to Mabel.³⁴ In a genealogy of the Tichborne family this Mabel is stated to be the wife of Sir Roger de Tichborne and the daughter and heir of Ralph de Limerstone.³⁵ As she was evidently holding Limerstone in her own right in 1255-6, it may be assumed that the manor passed to the Tichborne family through this marriage. John de Tichborne, who, according to the pedigree mentioned above, was the grandson of Mabel, was in possession of the estate in 1284,³⁶ and at the beginning of the

14th century John de Tichborne and Henry le Wayte held half a fee in Limerstone.³⁷ Henry le Wayte's holding was probably a part of Waytes Court (q.v.) and was held by his successor William Wayte in 1346.³⁸ Roger Tichborne, grandson of the above-mentioned John,³⁹ was holding the estate in 1346,⁴⁰ and the descent from that time until 1498 seems to have been identical with that of Tichborne⁴¹ (q.v.). In 1498 John Tichborne died seised of the manor, which passed to his son William.⁴² William was succeeded by a brother Nicholas, and from this date the manor, like that of West Tisted⁴³ (q.v.), remained in the Tichborne family until sold by Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne in 1724 to William Stanley of Paultons.⁴⁴ From that date it has followed the descent of the manor of Paultons.⁴⁵



TICHBORNE. *Vair a chief or.*

SEUTECOME, which was held in the time of King Edward the Confessor by Leving and in 1086 by William son of Azor,⁴⁶ is probably to be identified with Sutton in this parish. During the 14th and 15th centuries land there seems to have belonged to the owners of Preston in St. Helens,^{46a} but no continuous descent of the estate has been found. Sutton is in the south of the parish near the military road.

The manor of *UGGATON* (Ugelton, xii cent.; Uggeton, xiii cent.; Oketone, xiv cent.), which possibly owed its origin to the 3½ hides in the manor of Calbourne held by Alsi of the Bishop of Winchester in 1086,⁴⁷ belonged to the Mackerels, lords of Brook, in the early 13th century. Thus in 1201 Ralph brother of William Mackerel, the original donor, confirmed a carucate of land at Uggaton to the Knights Templars,⁴⁸ but evidently retained the overlordship, since at the end of the 13th century the Templars held Uggaton of Robert de Glamorgan, successor of the Mackerels as lord of Brook.⁴⁹ Uggaton as attached to the Preceptory of South Baddesley followed the descent of Milford Baddesley (q.v.) until 1558, when it reverted to the Crown. It was granted in 1623 by James I to John Trayleman and Thomas Pearson,⁵⁰ of whom it was purchased by Stephen March.⁵¹ One moiety of the manor passed from Stephen to Lewis March, who may have been the son of David March son of Stephen.⁵² Lewis and his wife Mary were dealing with half the manor in 1672,⁵³ and Mary March, then a widow, made a conveyance of it in

²⁰ Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, i, 571.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.* 577; iv, 250.

²³ Burke, *Peerage*.

²⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. and Trin.

9 Geo. I.

²⁵ Burke, *Peerage*.

²⁶ Recov. R. East. 48 Geo. III, rot. 210.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 122.

entries in the Domesday Survey under 'Levintune' have been identified with Limerstone (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518a, 526a), but it is difficult in view of the later descent of the manor to connect it with these Domesday holdings.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 122.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 35; Ct. R. of Swainstone, Harl. R. M. 31-9.

³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 16.

³² *Ibid.* cvi, 58.

³³ *Ibid.* cxli, 12.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 40 Hen. III.

³⁵ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 28.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 122.

³⁷ Worsley MS. R. B 2.

³⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

³⁹ Berry, *loc. cit.*

⁴⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 337; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 368; De Banco R. Trin. 6 Edw. IV, m. 157. In 1428 the manor was said to be held by Roger Tichborne, who may have been a younger brother of John, who represented the direct line at that time (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 355).

⁴² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 16.

⁴³ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 61.

⁴⁴ Close, 11 Geo. I, pt. xvi, no. 14.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 552; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 21 Geo. III.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 522.

^{46a} Joan Boorden was dealing with land in 'Soutton' in 1396-7, and in 1406 a dispute between John Trenchard, Richard Keene and William Middlemarch was decided by dividing land at Sutton between them (inform, by Mr. Stone).

⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518b; Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 146.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 John, no. 12.

⁴⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁵⁰ Pat. 21 Jas. I, pt. ix, no. 15.

⁵¹ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 625.

⁵² Berry, *Hants Gen.* 354.

⁵³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 24 Chas. II.

1694.⁵⁴ It was perhaps this moiety which belonged in 1721 to Thomas Powell.⁵⁵ He was succeeded in 1761 by his son Harcourt Powell, on whose death in 1782 the manor passed to his son John Harcourt Powell.⁵⁶ John Harcourt Powell, son of the last-mentioned John, was dealing with a moiety of the manor in 1812.⁵⁷ He died in 1855, leaving co-heirs, Mary Agnes wife of W. W. Drake and Emma, who married the Rev. H. W. Haygarth.⁵⁸ All manorial rights in Uggaton lapsed in the 19th century.

The other moiety of the manor descended to the Bagster family, who apparently represented a branch of the March family.⁵⁹ It may have been this moiety which under the name of 'Muggleston' descended with Limerstone (q.v.) in the 18th century.^{59a} Muggleston Lane, near Limerstone Farm, still exists in the parish.

CHILTON (Celatune, xi cent.) had been held in parage by Alvrice before the Conquest, but after the coming of King William it was divided into two holdings, half a hide being held by William son of Azor and half a hide by his brother Gozelin. Under William the manor was held by William Forist.⁶⁰ It is uncertain whether this holding is to be identified with half a fee in 'la Scherde' ^{60a} and Cheleton' held in 1279-80 by John de Kingston of William Russell,⁶¹ or with a twelfth of a fee in Celerton held at the same date of the same overlord by Richard de Afton.⁶² John de Kingston's holding belonged at the beginning of the 14th century to Jordan de Kingston,⁶³ who was succeeded in 1305 by his son John,⁶⁴ the owner of this estate in Sherde and Chilton in 1346.⁶⁵ It seems afterwards to have passed to William Rebert, for about 1429-39 John Kene was holding in la Scherde and Chilton half a fee which had formerly belonged to William Rebert.⁶⁶ In 1428 Richard Pak held a quarter of a knight's fee in Chilton which Robert Olde had once held.⁶⁷

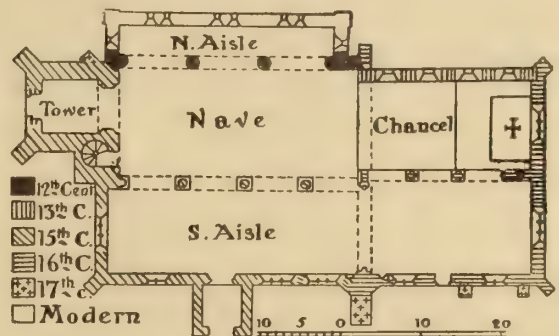
Apparently all manorial rights in Chilton ceased in the 16th century, since no further descent for this estate can be traced.

The grange of SHUTE (Sieca, Syeta, xii cent.; Scece, xiii cent.; Shewte, Chewte, xv cent.) is probably to be identified with land at 'Sieca' granted to the abbey of Quarr by Baldwin Earl of Devon and by Richard his son, and confirmed by Henry II ⁶⁸ and Isabel de Fortibus.⁶⁹ In the confirmation charter of Isabel it is called 'land and tenements in Scece which once belonged to the manor of Louecumbe' (*rectius* Bowcombe). Free warren at Shute was granted to the abbot and convent in 1284,⁷⁰ and in 1291 the abbey's possessions there were valued at £5.⁷¹ The grange of Shute was

leased by the abbot in 1428-9 to Simon Bernard and Joan his wife and their son John,⁷² and ten years later this lease was renewed.⁷³ In 1502 a new lease was granted to Richard Jakeman.⁷⁴ On the dissolution of the abbey the grange of Shute passed to the Crown,⁷⁵ and appears still to have been held under leases by the Jakemans or Jackmans in the reign of Elizabeth.⁷⁶ In 1611 the grange was granted to John Eldred and William Whitmore,⁷⁷ and in December of the same year, at the request of John Eldred and James Collymore and others, a lease of the manor for forty years was granted to Thomas Lovibond of Gatcombe after the expiry of an existing lease to the Jackmans.⁷⁸ Shute was purchased towards the end of the 17th century by Lord Colepeper, who left it to his natural daughter Charlotte, wife of Robert Perceval.^{78a} The descent of this estate cannot be traced further.

The church of ST. MARY stands to CHURCH the south of the main road and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel with south chapel, a western tower with wooden spire, and a south porch.

Of the 12th-century church nothing remains beyond the north aisle arcade,⁷⁹ and of the 13th-century building the only evidence is the west door,



PLAN OF BRIGHSTONE CHURCH

evidently not *in situ*,⁸⁰ the transitional 13th to 14th-century piscina bowl in the south wall of the south aisle, and the south door, which has mouldings of the period which may have been re-worked.⁸¹ It is probable the first south aisle was also of this period, as it was certainly rebuilt of greater width in the 15th to 16th century,⁸² possibly to meet the requirements of the manorial tenants. It was when this widening took place that the tower was added at the west end, to be

⁵⁴ Recov. R. Mich. 6 Will. and Mary, rot. 251; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 6 Will. and Mary.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 7 Geo. I.

⁵⁶ Gyll, *Hist. of Wraybury*, 86.

⁵⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 53 Geo. III, rot. 202.

⁵⁸ Gyll, *Hist. of Wraybury*, 86.

⁵⁹ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 625; Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. lxxx.

^{59a} Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Geo. I; Close, 11 Geo. I, pt. xvi, no. 14; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 21 Geo. III; Recov. R. Hil. 18 Geo. II, rot. 53.

⁶⁰ V.C.H. Hants, i, 522, 524.

^{60a} A copse called 'Sheards' still exists (ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone).

⁶¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxx.

⁶² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Worsley, loc. cit.

⁶³ Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

⁶⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. I, no. 56.

⁶⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339.

⁶⁶ Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

⁶⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 354.

⁶⁸ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 316, 318.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 319.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 272.

⁷¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

⁷² *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 668.

⁷³ *Ibid.* B 678.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* B 669.

⁷⁵ Dugdale, op. cit. v, 320.

⁷⁶ *Harl. Chart.* 78, H 49.

⁷⁷ *Pat. 8 Jas. I*, pt. xxxiv; *Cal. S. P.*

Dom. 1611-18, pp. 44, 94.

⁷⁸ *Pat. 9 Jas. I*, pt. xvii, no. 5.

^{78a} Ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone.

⁷⁹ Which may have been built quite late in the century, as the arches are semi-circular with a narrow splay.

⁸⁰ The late Mr. W. T. Stratton, a very observant antiquary and architect, notes that this doorway was not there when he visited and sketched the church in 1845, the then door opening having plain hollow moulded jambs. This door may have come from the filled-in north arcade and been moved—for the second time—to a new position in the tower.

⁸¹ The label is of the usual 13th-century form, but the arch has a wave mould for its outer member.

⁸² While a heating apparatus was being put in in 1885 the foundations of the earlier aisle were discovered.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

followed almost immediately by the practical rebuilding of the chancel and the addition of a south chantry⁸³—probably by the owner of Waytes Court—and the pulling down of the north aisle and building in of the arcade.⁸⁴ A north porch was added and further square-headed windows inserted in the spandrels of the blocked north arcade in 1617.⁸⁵ The present spire took the place of an earlier one in 1720,⁸⁶ the date cut on the cross-beam.

A so-called 'restoration' took place in 1852, when the north arcade was unblocked, the aisle rebuilt and the porch destroyed. The 15th-16th-century windows of the chancel were replaced by lancets, large late 'decorated' windows were inserted in the south aisle walls,⁸⁷ a lancet window was placed over the pulpit and the 13th-century doorway rebuilt in the western face of the tower. All these innovations make the history of the church a difficult matter to read with any confidence, more especially as the soft local stone ages rapidly in this damp climate. The north arcade has semicircular arches with a narrow splay on the edge, springing from columns with square capitals, and is of the end of the 12th century. The splay ends in stops ornamented with a patera.⁸⁸ Attached to the western face of the westernmost column of the south arcade is a crude image bracket,⁸⁹ and at the crossing of the south aisle the rood-loft stairs still remain in the south wall, with, just to the west of it, the piscina already referred to—evidence of a former altar here. In the tower it is evident the floor of the ringing stage has been raised some 4 ft. to admit of the insertion of a large west window.⁹⁰ On this stage is a small opening on the east face filled in with modern wood tracery. The nave south arcade has octagonal shafts with splayed capitals and abaci with double annulets, the bases having spurs terminating in square plinths. The arch mouldings consist of an ovolo and hollow⁹¹ without any label over. The chancel arcade is more elaborate, having quatrefoiled shafts and capitals, but with bases following the *motif* of those in the nave, the arches being four-centred and having double wave mouldings terminating in a hollow. The cross arch to the south aisle has a wave mould ending in a filleted bowtel—a somewhat unusual feature at so late a period—springing from responds with shafts divided by deep hollows. The pulpit is a fair specimen of early 17th-century work. The font is of the 15th century with octagonal bowl and

shaft, both panelled on each face and ending in a square base. Over the south porch is a sundial. The oldest memorials in the church are two 18th-century slabs in the south wall just above the piscina, to the memory of Thomas and Francis Wavell.⁹²

In the tower hang five bells—four recast⁹³ in the middle of the 18th century and one in 1800⁹⁴—inscribed: (1) 'John Lord zealous for the promotion of campanalogias art'⁹⁵ in the year 1740 caused me to be fabricated in Portsmouth and placed here in the year 1740. 60 years I led the peal when I was unfortunately broken. In the year 1800 I was cast in the furnace, re-founded in London, and returned to my former station. Reader thou also shalt know a resurrection. May it be unto eternal life. William Chip, David Way, Churchwardens. Thomas Mears fecit'; (2) 'Success to the great Admiral Vernon'; (3) 'God preserve the British Arms, 1740'; (4) 'Prosperity to the parish of Brixton, 1740'; (5) 'Mr. John Lord Mr. Thomas Jolif Churchwardens, 1740. Joseph Kipling fecit.'

The plate consists of a chalice of 1663 and paten of 1672, both silver-gilt, the gift of Dr. Fitz William, rector 1670-5.

The earliest book of registers contains all entries from 1643 to 1812, the second marriages 1754 to 1823.

The account books are in three volumes, from 1566 to 1666, 1676 to 1751, 1757 to 1841; and the overseers' books in four volumes, from 1667 to 1849.

The church of Brighstone was *ADVOWSON* originally a chapel attached to Calbourne, whose rector claimed it as a pensionary,⁹⁶ but by 1305 the authority of the mother church seems to have been disputed⁹⁷ and the rector of Brighstone's claim to autonomy recognized by the Bishop of Winchester as patron of both livings.⁹⁸ The advowson is and always has been in the hands of the bishop.⁹⁹

The founder of the chapel of Limerstone is not known, but it may have been Geoffrey de Tichborne, a younger son of Sir Roger and Mabel de Tichborne,¹⁰⁰ for his nephew Sir Roger released to the chaplain of Limerstone all his right in land at Landguard given to the chapel by his uncle Geoffrey.¹⁰¹ The chapel is mentioned in the returns made by the Dean of the Island to Bishop Woodlock in 1305.

⁸³ This was connected up with the south aisle chapel by a wide arch occupying the whole width of the aisle, to counteract the thrust of which a huge buttress has been built against the south wall. The existence of this wide arch is evidence it was built after the widening of the nave aisle or it would have been open to the air.

⁸⁴ This wall with its porch is clearly shown in Tomkins' *Hist. Isle of Wight* (1794), pl. 76, which also shows the old gun-house rebuilt in 1625. It was filled in probably in the latter part of the 16th century, as there is an entry in the churchwardens' books of the building of this north porch and placing of five windows in the blocked arcade, 1617.

⁸⁵ Churchwardens' Acct. Bks.

⁸⁶ It replaced a shingle spire which was repaired in 1617 (Churchwardens' Acct. Bks.).

⁸⁷ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 146, note G.

⁸⁸ Ibid. pl. lxvi.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 5.

⁹⁰ The original corbels to carry the floor and the awkward entrance from the turret stair corroborate this.

⁹¹ This hollow in the easternmost bay returns at right angles against the wall of the crossing to avoid an awkward intersection with the cross arch.

⁹² Father and son died in 1718. There is a slab in the chancel floor to Robert Dingley, minister of Brighstone (mentioned above), who died 1659-60. He was son of Sir John Dingley of Woolverton.

⁹³ 'Item hanging in the steeple bells iij and one little bell hanging in the church called the Saunte bell' (Exch. Q.R. 6 Edw. VI, bdle. 2, no 68). This small bell is mentioned in the parish

books, 1571, among the list of church goods: 'Item, one sauns bell, 3 ladders, 3 chess of drowes, 1 great gonne of brasse.'

⁹⁴ In 1740 the three original bells were recast as five, and in 1800 no. 1, being broken, was recast in London by Thos. Mears.

⁹⁵ The word 'art' has got out of place, and on the bell comes between '1740' and 'caused.'

⁹⁶ Dean's return to Bishop Woodlock, 1305 (*penes* T. M. Nichols, F.S.A.), printed in Worsley, op. cit. App. 81.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Stone, op. cit. ii, 145, note B.

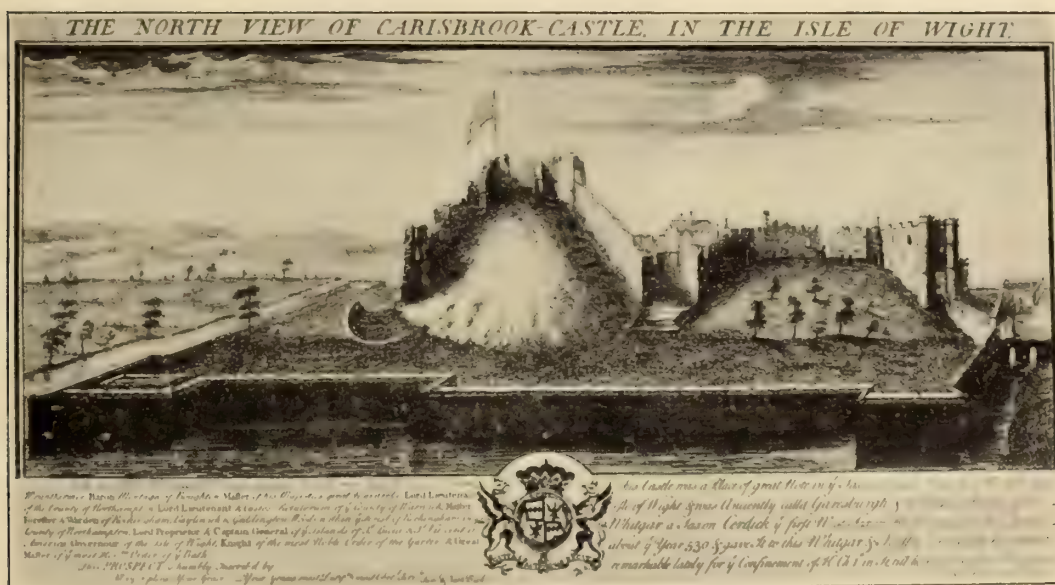
⁹⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1287-1300, p. 273; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.); *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 103, 245; *Clergy Lists*.

¹⁰⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 28.

¹⁰¹ Stone, op. cit. ii, 112.



BRIGHSTONE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



CARISBROOKE CASTLE : NORTH VIEW IN 1733
(By S. & N. Buck)

The warden at that time was one Martin, and the chapel was endowed with 3 carucates of land supporting three chaplains.¹⁰² The chaplains received sentence of excommunication from Bishop Stratford (1323-33) owing to their ill conduct.¹⁰³ The advowson of the chapel was vested in the lords of the manor of Limerstone.¹⁰⁴ In the valuation of Church property made in the reign of Henry VIII the chapel, then called the chapel of the Holy Spirit, was declared to be worth £7 9s. 4d., William Tichborne being returned as the chaplain.¹⁰⁵ William Tichborne, 'gentleman,' took the revenue to his own use, and no priest was installed, nor had divine service been celebrated there for twenty years before the commissioners visited Brighstone in 1547-8.¹⁰⁶ The chapel, which was half a mile distant from the parish church of Brighstone, was then said to have been founded by Nicholas Tichborne 'to have a prest for ever to synge for the soule of the said Nicholas and all chrysten soules.'¹⁰⁷

In 1584-5 the chapel of the Holy Ghost in Brighstone was granted, at the request of Henry Lord Wentworth, to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler.¹⁰⁸

There is a United Methodist chapel at the west

end of the village, to which a Sunday school is attached.

In 1814 the Rev. Noel Digby by *CHARITIES* deed conveyed to trustees a messuage, tenement and lands, known as Brook Side Farm, containing about 21 acres, for the purpose of founding a school. The tenement was fitted up as a school. The farm was sold in 1877, and the proceeds are represented by £1,996 19s. 2d. consols, producing £49 18s. 4d. yearly.

The founder likewise gave £333 6s. 8d. consols, now £334 3s. 5d. consols, the annual income of £8 7s. to be applied in the purchase of books of instruction for the use of the school and any residue for benefit of the school.

The sums of stock are held by the official trustees, and the charities are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated in 1872.

In 1830 Kenelm Somerville and Jane Mills by deed gave £400 consols, the income to be applied in coal, fuel and other necessities for the poor. The trust fund now consists of £401 0s. 1d. consols, with the official trustees. The annual dividends, amounting to £10 0s. 4d., are applied in bonuses to members of the coal and clothing clubs.

BROOK

Broc (xi and xii cent.); Broke, La Brouke, Brok (xiv cent.).

Brook was at one time claimed as part of Freshwater.¹ The village consists of a few scattered cottages, mostly to the south of the road from Shorwell to Freshwater, which here takes a sharp turn to the north past the church standing above it. The parish was early separated into Upper and Lower Brook,² north and south of the little stream from which it apparently takes its name. There is a coastguard station and a station of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution on Brook Green. Hulverstone and part of Brook Green were transferred from Shalfleet parish to Brook in 1889.³ There is a National school (mixed) at Hulverstone for the parishes of Brook and Mottistone, founded about 1870. In 1905 the parish of Brook included 538 acres of arable land, 744 acres of permanent grass and 113 acres of woodland.⁴

BROOK at the time of the Domesday *MANOR* Survey was held in demesne by King William,⁵ having been forfeited by Roger second Earl of Hereford, lord of the Isle of Wight.⁶ It was held of Carisbrooke Castle⁷ by the Mackerel

family, a member of which, William Mackerel, granted the tithes of his mill of Brook and common pasture on the down land to the Abbot and convent of Quarr before 1189.⁸ Sir Ralph Mackerel, brother and successor of William, was in possession of the manor early in the 13th century,⁹ but before the end of that century it had passed to the Glamorgan family,¹⁰ who, according to Sir John Oglander, obtained it by marriage with the daughter and heir of William Mackerel.¹¹ Brook passed, like Mottistone (q.v.), from Robert de Glamorgan¹² to John de Glamorgan, who was granted free warren in both Brook and Mottistone in 1326.¹³ He died in 1337,¹⁴ having before his death made a life grant of the manor to his daughter Isabel wife of Godfrey de Hunstan, with reversion to his own right heirs.¹⁵ Isabel and Godfrey held the manor for about fourteen years, but on their alienation of it to John Stopham it was seized by Thomas Haket, guardian of Nicholas de Glamorgan,¹⁶ brother and heir of Peter de Glamorgan, son and heir of John, and thus the right heir of John.¹⁷ Nicholas being an idiot, the manor was taken into the king's hands,¹⁸ and at his death without issue about 1362-3 the

¹⁰² Worsley, op. cit. App. no. clii.

¹⁰³ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 62.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. 2031, fol. 88; 2033, fol. 23; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 16.

¹⁰⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 24.

¹⁰⁶ Chant. Cert. Aug. Off. 51, no. 2.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid. ¹⁰⁸ Pat. 27 Eliz. pt. iv.

¹ The claim was always resisted and finally settled in favour of the Bowerman family, lords of the manor in the 18th century, after a litigation of over two centuries (Worsley MS. E 58, and Muniments of St. John's Coll., Camb.).

² Called in the 15th century 'Over and Nether' (Muniments of St. John's Coll., Camb.).

³ *Census of Engl. and Wales* (1891), ii, 175.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517.

⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 100; iv, 211.

⁷ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. xxx; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley MS. R. B 2; Chan. Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 54; 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 13; (Ser. 2), xxii, 8; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 31.

⁸ Add. Chart. 15686.

⁹ Harl. Chart. 112, B 15; Feet of F.

Hants, 2 John, no. 12.

¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹¹ Oglander Mem. 95.

¹² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley, op. cit. App. no. lxxviii;

Worsley MS. R. B 2; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321.

¹³ Chart. R. 20 Edw. II, m. 1, no. 2.

¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41.

¹⁵ Ibid. 16 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 54; 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 13.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 334. Peter de Glamorgan died about 1341. In an inquisition taken in 1351-2 the date of his death is given as 1343 (Chan. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 55), but as the custody of his brother and heir Nicholas was given in 1341 to Thomas Haket, the earlier date is probably correct.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 13.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

manor appears to have been divided among his sisters.¹⁹ Geoffrey Rookley or Roulce, who had apparently married Isabel Hunstan mentioned above,²⁰ seems to have acquired the shares of three at least of the other sisters, and was styled in 1370 Geoffrey Roulce 'de la Broke.'^{20a} He died in 1390,²¹ and in 1445-6 his son John²² gave the manor to John Lisle of Calbourne, John Stoure and Thomas Bowerman. The two former in 1450 released all their claim to Bowerman,²³ who had married Joan, one of the daughters of John Rookley.²⁴ This transaction probably related to only half the manor, which alone passed to the Bowermans, the other falling to the share of Joan wife of John Gilbert, who seems to have been the daughter and one of the co-heirs of John Haket, a descendant of Nichola wife of Thomas Haket, one of the co-heirs of Nicholas Glamorgan.²⁵ Joan Gilbert outlived her husband and died in 1502 holding a moiety of the manor of Brook, which then passed to her son Robert.²⁶ This part of the manor was sold in 1566 by George Gilbert son of Robert to William Bowerman,²⁷ a descendant of Joan Bowerman, and thus the two moieties again became reunited.



BOWERMAN. Ermine a bend cotised sable with three boars' heads or thereon cut off at the neck.

The mansion-house of Brook evidently formed part of the Bowermans' moiety of the manor, for when Henry VII paid a visit to the Isle of Wight in 1499 he visited Thomas and Joan Bowerman at Brook House, and was so pleased with the entertainment given him that he presented Joan with his drinking horn and gave her a warrant for a fat buck of the season to be annually delivered to her from his forest of Carisbrooke during her life.²⁸

Joan, dying in 1503, was succeeded by her grandson Nicholas son of Thomas Bowerman, who died in 1559, leaving a son and heir William.²⁹ The latter acquired the other moiety of the manor from George Gilbert, as stated above. In 1580 his son Thomas was dealing with the manor,³⁰ and it passed from him to his son William, who was one of the judges of the Knighten Court in 1625.³¹ Thomas, the son and successor of William, was member of Parliament for Newport in

1658 and died in 1677.³² His second son John succeeded to the manor, apparently settling it in 1688 upon his son William.³³ The manor passed in the direct line in this family³⁴ until 1792, when William Bowerman sold it to Henry Howe.³⁵ On Henry's death in the following year it passed to his brother William Howe,³⁶ who with his wife Sarah conveyed it in 1798-9 to James Clarke for the purposes of settlement.³⁷ In 1848 and 1856 John and William Howe were joint lords of the manor,³⁸ but they sold it before 1859 to Charles Seely,³⁹ whose son Charles, created a baronet in 1896,⁴⁰ is the present owner of the estate.



SEELY, baronet. Azure three ears of wheat tied together or between two martlets paleways and two wreaths of roses fesseways argent.

The church of *ST. MARY* stands on *CHURCH* a knoll at the turn of the road northward from Mottistone to Freshwater, and possesses little of antiquarian interest. Completely gutted by fire in 1863,⁴¹ it was practically rebuilt the following year, and in 1889 had the tower raised 14 ft. and finished with a shingle spire. Of the original 13th-century church the only evidence is the arch⁴² in the south wall opening to the tower, which must have originally opened into a side chapel,⁴³ and a carved stone representing a seated lion.⁴⁴ The north chapel was probably erected by William Bowerman, lord of the manor in the middle of the 18th century.⁴⁵ The church consists of a nave and chancel without dividing arch, a north chapel and a small tower. In the west wall is a 14th-century window, and the original tower was erected in the 16th century on the site of the demolished chantry. There is a piscina with an ancient drain, but it is a made-up restoration. In the tower is a peal of eight tubular bells.

The communion plate, consisting of flagon, chalice and paten, was given by William Bowerman in 1717.

The registers are as follows: (i) all entries from 1653 to 1671; (ii) all entries 1695 to 1783; (iii) marriages 1754 to 1812; (iv) all entries 1784 to 1802. There is a church rate and account book from 1728 to 1876.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 82. These sisters were Isabel, who seems to have married firstly — Hunstan and secondly Geoffrey Rookley, Parnel wife of Richard or Robert Urry, Margery wife of Roger Rose, Nichola wife of Thomas Haket, Eleanor wife of Peter de Veer, Anne wife of John le Hebbere and Elizabeth wife of Peter Bryan, and possibly another sister (*Cal. Close*, 1360-4, p. 317, and see East Standen).

²⁰ Isabel Hunstan presented to the chapel of Brook in the middle of the 14th century; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 7.

^{20a} He bought Margery's and Parnel's shares in 1365 and in 1381 John son of Eleanor de Veer gave up his share to Geoffrey. From deeds examined by Mr. Percy Stone.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 13 Ric. II, no. 42.

²² Half a knight's fee in Brook was held under the lords of Brook by the Passelewes of Hulverstone. John Passelewe was the owner at the end of the 13th century

(*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 241) and in 1316 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 322), and the subsequent descent of this estate is the same as that of Hulverstone in Shalfleet, with which it passed to the lords of Brook (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 340, 354).

²³ *Close*, 30 Hen. VI, m. 15 d.

²⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Hen. VII, no. 12.

²⁵ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iii, 297; *Oglander Mem.* 96; see Woolverton in Brading.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 8.

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 8 Eliz.; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 991, no. 14.

²⁸ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii (3), 324.

²⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxix, 143.

³⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 78; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 & 23 Eliz.

³¹ Berry, loc. cit.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Recov. R. East.* 4 Jas. II, rot. 68.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Geo. III;

Recov. R. Mich. 25 Geo. III, rot. 219. For genealogy see Berry, loc. cit.

³⁵ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 640.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 39 Geo. III.

³⁸ Adams, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 214^{*}.

³⁹ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859, p. 630.

⁴⁰ Burke, *Peerage*.

⁴¹ See plan, also view of church at end of 18th century, in Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of I. of Wight*, ii, pl. lxvii.

⁴² It had been blocked up, a later door inserted and used for the entrance to the church. The fire of 1863 disclosed it.

⁴³ It is 9 ft. 6 in. wide.

⁴⁴ Stone, op. cit. ii, 9. This must have been a finial, as it is worked on both sides.

⁴⁵ Worsley, in his *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, says he 'repaired and beautified' the church (p. 263).

The advowson of the chapel of **ADVOWSON** Brook evidently belonged in early times to the lord of the manor, for William Mackerel gave it to God's House, Yarmouth, and his grant was confirmed by Ralph his brother.⁴⁶ Possibly by the suppression of the hospital the lords of the manor by the middle of the 14th century⁴⁷ became reinvested with the advowson, and they continued to hold it⁴⁸ until the sale of the manor in 1792, when William Bowerman retained it and presented in 1795.⁴⁹ The Bowermans continued to present until about 1858,⁵⁰ when the presentations were made by various persons, possibly as their grantees.⁵¹ The advowson passed about 1859 to the Gaze family, in whose possession it remained until 1892-3,⁵² when it was sold to Sir Charles Seely, the present lord of the manor and patron.

The chapel of Brook does not appear in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas in 1291, being then a chapel belonging to Freshwater. In the 18th century a

dispute arose as to the patronage of Brook between St. John's College, Cambridge, patron of Freshwater, and the Bowerman family, owners of the manor of Brook, and the cause was determined in favour of the latter.⁵³ In 1535-6 there was no incumbent in the chapel of Brook and Nicholas Bowerman took all the income of the chapel.⁵⁴

There was a chantry founded in the chapel of Brook by Joan Bowerman, lady of the manor of Brook, who died in 1503, for one priest to sing for her and her husband and her father and mother, John and Joan Roucle, and for all Christian people.⁵⁵ The Chantry Commissioners⁵⁶ found that the patronage was in controversy between Nicholas and the parson of Freshwater and that they had so continued in variance for eighteen years.

There are no endowed charities in **CHARITIES** this parish other than the elementary school at Hulverstone for this parish and Mottistone, which is mainly supported by Sir Charles Seely, bart.

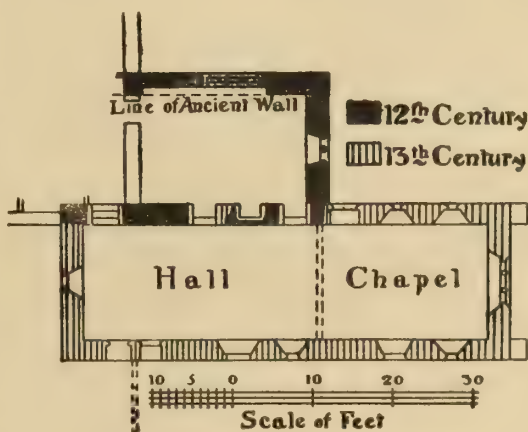
CALBOURNE

Cawelburna (ix cent.); Cauborne (xi cent.); Cauburne, Cawelbourne, Kauleborne (xiii cent.); Caulebourne (xiv cent.); Calborne (xvii and xviii cent.).

Calbourne, one of the central parishes of the Isle of Wight, has a station on the Isle of Wight Central railway, about 1½ miles from the village, and includes the ancient borough of Newtown.

The house at Swainstone, though mainly an 18th-century building, four-square and of little interest, taking the place of a 16th-17th-century structure, has in the offices at the back some interesting early work, consisting of a 13th-century hall with an annexe of the latter part of the 12th century.¹ This latter was evidently part of the original hall, probably built by Richard of Ilchester, Bishop of Winchester (1174-88), and still retains a two-light, round-headed window in the end wall and remains of a blunt lancet in the south wall. The 13th-century hall, perhaps built by Nicholas of Ely, Bishop of Winchester (1268-80), is a long, narrow room 51 ft. long by 15 ft. wide, and may have had its eastern end partitioned off as a chapel² or oratory.³ This eastern portion was lighted by two pairs of lancets, one on either side, and at the end by a plain traceried window of three pointed lights, with three circles in the head,⁴ a door in the north wall providing an external entrance. The openings in the western part of the hall are somewhat puzzling. The two windows in the south wall are but 12 in. from the floor.⁵ The two doors adjoining are but a foot apart, and the west wall is pierced by a curious square-headed window, rebated for shutters, 2 ft. wide and divided

by a transom into two narrow lights above, the whole contained within a pointed rear arch. Two comparatively late openings (possibly of the 16th or 17th century) from the annexe are now blocked up, and access to the hall from the main house is by a modern door in the north-west angle. The undercroft was



PLAN OF SWAINSTONE HALL, CALBOURNE

originally entered by a pointed door (now blocked up) in the north wall directly under the one above, and lighted by windows contained within a flat arch (now built in). Later door openings of the 15th and 16th-17th centuries have been made in the south wall, but are now formed into modern windows. The whole ground floor of the 16th-17th century

⁴⁶ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vii, 843.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 475; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 7; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 136, 158, 194. In 1320-3 William Passelewe presented (Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 206).

⁴⁸ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.), Recov. R. Mich. 25 Geo. III, rot. 219; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Geo. III.

⁴⁹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁵⁰ *Clergy Lists.*

⁵¹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.); Kelly, *Hants Directory*, 1848.

⁵² *Clergy Lists.*

⁵³ Warner, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 126.

⁵⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 26.

⁵⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Hen. VII, no. 12.

⁵⁶ *Chan. Cert. Aug. Off.* 52, no. 45.

¹ A park was attached to the house in the 16th century (*Rentals and Surv. portf.* 3, no. 46).

² Possibly this is the chapel of Swain-

stone mentioned in 1304 (*Cal. Pat.* 1302-7, p. 131).

³ It faces east and west and in the sill of the easternmost window of the south wall is a cinquefoiled piscina.

⁴ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, pl. cxl and cxli.

⁵ The easternmost is a lancet similar to those in the north wall, but the adjoining one is wider and was at one time filled in with tracery.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

house has been lowered 3 ft. to conform to the 18th-century basement as is seen by the jambs of a doorway of that period still *in situ*.

Part of Shalfleet^{5a} was transferred to Calbourne in 1889.⁶

The village, a fairly large one, lies along the road from Newport and Shalfleet, with, at the south end, the church of All Saints standing on the high ground adjoining the rectory, and on the opposite slope Westover House, built in the 18th century as a hunting-box by Leonard Troghear Holmes. There are National schools (mixed) at Calbourne, built in 1844, and at Locks Green, built in 1867.

The parish contains 6,542 acres of clay and chalk land, of which 1,854 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are arable, 3,752 are

Moretowneswey, Westnowre, Clappyngebrede, Foxellisdowne, Gerveise¹¹ (xvi cent.).

John Fisher, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury from 1807 to 1825, was at one time rector of Calbourne, as was Nicholas Tindal, the historical writer, who became rector in 1740. John Buckler, the topographical artist, was born at Calbourne in 1770.¹²

The manor of **SWAINSTONE** (Sweyne-MANORS ston, xiii cent.; Swyneston, xiv cent.) in Calbourne was said to be granted by Egbert king of Wessex¹³ in 826 as 30 hides at Calbourne to the church of Winchester, which held the manor in 1086. In it Robert held 6 hides, Herpul 2 hides and Alsì, an Englishman, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides. In the time of King Edward the Confessor seven allodial owners had held



CALBOURNE VILLAGE

permanent grass, and 612 $\frac{1}{4}$ are woodland.⁷ There are also 496 acres of foreshore, 8 acres covered by water and 24 by tidal water.

The following place-names occur: Ilsbiddene-mode, Sondrehulla,⁸ Wolveleye, Danlee, Elmesore, Beriberi, Efford⁹ (xiv cent.), Elpolesbrygg¹⁰ (xv cent.), Mewesbryge, Brentingham Crosse, Gyllporteseys, Laystede, Coppidthorne, Berrfoteslane, Lowstedys,

these hides of the bishop.¹⁴ A market on Wednesdays and a fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen were granted in 1255 to Aymer, elect of Winchester, in his manor of Swainstone.¹⁵ The manor belonged to the see of Winchester¹⁶ until 1284, when the king showed his displeasure at the appointment of John Pontoise as Bishop of Winchester by seizing the manor of Swainstone.¹⁷ There was

^{5a} Probably Watchingwell.

⁶ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1891, ii, 175.

⁷ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁸ Add. MS. 6166, fol. 228 et seq.

⁹ Mins. Accts. bdle. 985, no. 4 & 5.

¹⁰ Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 202, no. 6.

¹¹ Harl. R. M. 31-9.

¹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, 546; Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* v, 81-2; *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 8; Wharton, *Angl. Sacra*, i, 289. The boundaries are given as follows: first from the sea up to the Ashstead (aescstede), then to the gemot beorh; from thence to Swineshead; then to the south sea to the (river) mouth of Eadgils and along the mouth of Eadgils to Bica's wood;

then to Cawelburn and along Cawelburn to the north sea. ¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

¹⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 444.

¹⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 18; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 444.

¹⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 29; Harl. R. CC 21; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 48; *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), i, p. cxxix.

evidently a manor-house of some importance in Swainstone in the 13th century, since in October and November 1285 Edward I stayed there for about a week.¹⁸

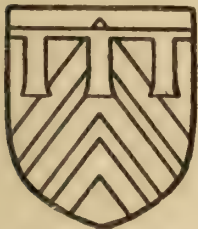
In 1307 Edward II granted the manor to his sister Mary, a nun at Amesbury, for her support at the convent, in exchange for certain manors in Wiltshire which Edward I had granted to her.¹⁹ In December 1312²⁰ the king granted it to his infant son Edward Earl of Chester, but the Lady Mary remained in possession until March 1315, when she again received the Wiltshire manors and Swainstone was resumed by the king,²¹ to be regranted to Prince Edward in June of that year.²² In 1331 the latter, then Edward III, granted the manor to William de Montagu,²³ and from that date it followed the descent of Ringwood²⁴ (q.v.) until 1478, when it was granted to Anthony Earl Rivers 'in consideration of the injuries perpetrated on him and his parents by George, late Duke of Clarence, and because the said Duke on the day of his death and before intended that he should be recompensed.'²⁵ Sir Anthony being a loyal adherent of Edward V was seized by the partisans of Richard III at Northampton and was beheaded at Pontefract in 1483 without trial.²⁶ Swainstone passed to the Crown, and was granted for life in 1495 to Sir Reginald Bray.²⁷ In 1513 the manor was restored to Lady Margaret Pole with the rest of the Salisbury and Montagu inheritance, but after her attainder and execution in 1541 the manor reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary granted it in 1553 to Thomas Hastings and his wife Winifred,²⁸ daughter and co-heir of Henry Lord Montagu, eldest son of Lady Margaret Pole. Sir Francis Barrington,

and died in 1628.³¹ The manor was confirmed in 1632 to his son Thomas.³² It descended with the baronetcy until, on the death of Sir Fitz William Barrington without male issue in 1832,³³ it passed to his eldest daughter Louisa Edith, who married Sir Richard Godin Simeon, bart. The latter died in 1854, leaving a son and heir Sir John, whose son Sir John Stephen Barrington Simeon succeeded him in 1870³⁴ and died in 1909, when the estate passed to his brother Sir Edmund Charles Simeon, bart., the present owner.

The tithings of Swainstone, Binstead, Brighstone and Limerstone did suit at the courts and view of frankpledge held at Swainstone at Michaelmas and Hockday. At the former courts reeves were yearly elected for Swainstone and Brighstone. There were customary tenants at Binstead holding of the manor of Swainstone. The service due by one tenant was that of carrying corn to market at Newport and Yarmouth and carrying corn to ships at 'Neweton Emesore' (Elmsworth?).³⁵

The manor of *WESTOVER* or *CALBOURNE* was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Bolla in parage, and passed at the Conquest to William Fitz Stur.³⁶ The manor has always been held of Carisbrooke Castle³⁷ as a member of the manor of Gatcombe³⁸ (q.v.), with which it descended³⁹ until the middle of the 16th century, when its two moieties were held, like those of Gatcombe, by Sir Geoffrey Poole and Richard Ernley. Sir Geoffrey and his wife Constance sold their moiety in 1556 to John Erlisman,⁴⁰ and in 1564 Richard Ernley and his wife Barbara sold their share to the same John.⁴¹ John Erlisman died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Richard,⁴² who died in 1623, when his grandson John succeeded to the manor.⁴³ It was purchased of John Erlisman in 1636-7 by Sir Robert Dillington, bart.,⁴⁴ and from that time it passed with the baronetcy in the same way as Mottistone⁴⁵ until it was sold by Sir John Dillington in 1698 to William Urry.⁴⁶

It remained in the family of Urry until 1765, when John Urry conveyed it to Barnabas Eveleigh Leigh and John Eames,⁴⁷ evidently as a preliminary to the sale of the manor to the Rev. Leonard Holmes, formerly Lord Troughear, who was created Lord Holmes in 1798.⁴⁸ From this date the manor followed the descent of Yarmouth (q.v.).



BARRINGTON. *Argent three cheverons gules and a label azure.*



SIMEON. *Six pieces sable and or with an ermine tail between two trefoils in the chief and a trefoil between two ermine tails in the foot all counterchanged.*



ERLISMAN. *Argent with drops sable and a chief indented azure with three crowns or therein.*

son of Winifred by her second husband Sir Thomas Barrington,²⁹ succeeded to the estate on the death of his mother. He was created a baronet in 1611³⁰

¹⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, pp. 378, 379; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 324.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 19.

²⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 202; see also under the castle and manor of Carisbrooke.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 261.

²² *Chart. R.* 8 Edw. II, m. 2.

²³ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. III, no. 3.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 608.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, pp. 115, 132.

²⁶ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 372.

²⁷ *Pat.* 10 Hen. VII, m. 30.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1 Mary, pt. v, no. 2.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 8 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 16.

³⁰ *G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*, i, 28.

³¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccccl, 72.

³² *Pat.* 8 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 16.

³³ *G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*, i, 28-9.

³⁴ *Burke, Peerage*.

³⁵ *Add. MS.* 6166, fol. 228 et seq. For Court Rolls see *Harl. R. M.* 31-9; *Ct. R.* (Gen. Ser.), portf. 202, no. 50, 6 & 12.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

³⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 1 Edw. II, no. 60; 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55; (Ser. 2), ii, 42; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 993, no. 7.

³⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 16; 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 993, no. 7.

³⁹ For refs. see Gatcombe. Agnes widow of William de Estur held the

manor of Calbourne until her death in 1298-9, when it reverted to Baldwin de Lisle, her husband's nephew (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* 27 Edw. I, no. 41).

⁴⁰ *Recov. R. D. Enr. East.* 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, m. 3.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, East, 7 Eliz.

⁴² Sir T. Phillips, *Visit. of Hants*, 25.

⁴³ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxix, 81.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Chas. I.

⁴⁵ *Recov. R. East.* 16 Chas. II, rot. 6; Hil. 6 Will. and Mary, rot. 83.

⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 10 Will. III.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Trin. 5 Geo. III.

⁴⁸ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iv, 246; Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 242; Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 635.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The mansion of Westover, which is pleasantly situated in a park of 30 acres, is occupied by Mrs. Octavius Moulton-Barrett.

The manor of *WATCHINGWELL* (Watingewelle, xi cent.; Whatingewelle, xiii cent.; Whatlyngwelle, xiv cent.) may with great probability be identified with the 'mansa' in the Isle of Wight given in 949 by King Edred to his man Alfsig the goldsmith to hold in 'everlasting inheritance.'⁴⁹

Apparently Alfsig or one of his descendants gave Watchingwell to Wilton Abbey, to which it belonged in 1086. Half a hide, as being in the king's park, had then been deducted from the original assessment of 3 hides, and this half-hide, which comprised the meadow land of the manor, was worth 5s. There was in the manor a salt-pan, worth nothing.⁵⁰

It is not clear how Watchingwell was alienated from the abbey, but it apparently passed to the lords of the Isle of Wight, of whom it was subsequently held.⁵¹ It seems probable that this estate formed part of the grant by Baldwin de Redvers to Payn Trenchard in the reign of Henry I⁵² and that its descent during the 12th and 13th centuries was identical with that of the neighbouring manor of Shalfleet⁵³ (q.v.). Yet the Trenchards are not actually mentioned as holding Watchingwell until the middle of the 13th century, when Henry Trenchard held one fee of the Earl of Albemarle in Shalfleet, Chessell and Watchingwell.⁵⁴ After this date it descended with Shalfleet⁵⁵ until 1329-30, when it was sold by Henry Trenchard to Robert de Dumbelton and Sir William de Montagu.^{55a} In 1334 John son of Richard de Dumbelton surrendered his claim to William de Montagu,⁵⁶ and it then descended with the manor of Swainstone (q.v.) as a carucate of land in Watchingwell⁵⁷ until that manor was granted in 1495 to Sir Reginald Bray. He leased Swainstone to Thomas Baker, and apparently sold Watchingwell to him, for in 1508 Baker is found as holding it.⁵⁸ Joan daughter of Thomas Baker by his wife Joan married John Erlisman, but both she and her husband died before her mother Joan.⁵⁹ The latter evidently held Watchingwell in dower, and on her death in 1542 it passed to Joan wife of Thomas Cheke, elder daughter and heir of

the younger Joan.⁶⁰ Joan Cheke married secondly Richard Cotton, and together in 1568 they conveyed their interest in the manor to John Cheke, son and heir of Joan by her first husband.⁶¹ John Cheke sold it in 1596-7 to Thomas Worsley of Chale.⁶² The capital messuage or farm of Watchingwell belonged in 1640 to Sir John Dingley and was in that year settled by him in moieties upon his two younger sons Robert and George for their lives.⁶³ In 1650 Upper Watchingwell belonged to Sir John Dingley and Watchingwell belonged to Mr. Bull.⁶⁴

An estate called Watchingwood Lower Farm was purchased about 1780 of Mr. Goodenough by Sir Fitz William Barrington,⁶⁵ and a second estate called Watchingwood Upper Farm belonged in 1781 to John Bull⁶⁶ and in 1795 to Richard Bull.⁶⁷

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two mills in the manor of Swainstone⁶⁸ and a mill annexed to the manor of Westover.⁶⁹ This last mill, a water mill, is mentioned in 1337-8.⁷⁰ There are now three mills on the Caul Bourne—Calbourne Lower Mill, Calbourne Mill and a fulling mill near Calbourne Lodge.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of nave with south aisle, chancel, western tower and a modern north chapel and porch. The church existed at the time of Domesday⁷¹ as a manorial chapel—conjecturally an aisleless structure—which in the 12th century gave place to a building with north and south chapels,⁷² probably for the use of the tenants of Swainstone and Westover. Early in the 13th century a remodelling took place. Windows were inserted in the west wall, the chancel was lengthened, if not rebuilt, and the south chapel improved by the addition of larger windows.⁷³ Finally a tower was added at the south-west angle. With the exception of a small lintel light in the west face of the tower there is no evidence of 14th-century work, as indeed after such a recent drastic remodelling none can have been needed. The upper stages of the tower were refaced in the 15th-16th century, only to be damaged—probably by lightning—to such an extent in 1683 that it remained in a ruined state till its repair in 1752.⁷³ In 1842 the old north chantry gave place to the present Romanesque chapel; the

⁴⁹ Harl. MS. 436, fol. 76 d.; Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* iii, 431; Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 32-3. The boundaries of the land in the Isle of Wight were 'from the wood along the valley to Wullafes "hilpan": then along to Beorhtnathes stone: from the stone along the lane to the moor's head: then along the valley out to Scosfleet; then along the stream out to Scealdan fleet (Shalfleet) and thence to the wood.'

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519a.

⁵¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 546; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51; 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 58.

⁵² Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 75.

⁵³ Watchingwell was a hamlet of Shalfleet identifiable with that part of Shalfleet which in 1889 was transferred to Calbourne parish (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* 30 Edw. I, no. 32; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, pp. 546, 562, 595; *Census of Engl. and Wales* [1891], ii, 175; *ibid.* [1901], *Hants*, 27).

⁵⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁵⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 30 Edw. I, no. 32; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, pp. 546, 562, 595; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321. In 1326 John

le Port and Alice his wife conveyed to Thomas de Fockerby, clk., a messuage and a carucate of land in Watchingwell and Rochebrok (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 20 Edw. II). This Thomas was rector of Calbourne, and his death by a stroke of paralysis is recorded in the registers of Winchester (Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 95 d., 96).

^{55a} *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), D 1224.

⁵⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Edw. III.

⁵⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, pp. 307-8; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340, 354, 369; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 58; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 107; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 42. In 1387-8 Richard Pavy granted to his lord William de Montagu the manor of Watchingwell, which the grantor formerly had of William's gift, on condition that the grantor should not be disturbed by the earl or his heirs in their possessions at Lokkesland (*Anct. D.* [P.R.O.], D 453; Harl. R. M. 31-39). In 1438-9 it was

stated that the manor was held by Edmund Brutenell (Worsley MSS. R. B 2).

⁵⁸ Rentals and Surv. portf. 3, no. 46.

⁵⁹ See also account of Landguard in Brading.

⁶⁰ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 47, no. 55; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 34 Hen. VIII.

⁶¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 10 Eliz.

⁶² W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxix, 114.

⁶³ *Recov. R. D.* Enr. Hil. 16 Chas. I, m. 28. ⁶⁴ *Parl. Surv. Hants*, no. 17.

⁶⁵ Worsley, *op. cit.* 261.

⁶⁶ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 224.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 519.

⁷⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55.

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

⁷² Tomkins in 1794 shows a north chapel with plate tracery window and a round-headed door, while a sketch made by Sir Henry Englefield in 1802 shows a Romanesque door in the south wall.

⁷³ On tablet in wall—'I am risen from ye ruins of near seventy years—T. Hollis, J. Casford, Churchwardens.'

12th-century south arcade of two bays was destroyed and three pointed arches inserted, and an ambitious porch was added on the north side. There is not much of interest in the church and the practical absence of any late work is remarkable. It is lighted throughout by single lancets with double external chamfer, the two east windows having a pier dividing two lancets and pierced above with a quatrefoil in the south aisle, a trefoil in the chancel. The nave is divided from the chancel by a pointed arch with two rings of splayed voussoirs springing from plain double-splayed piers. In the chancel south wall is a priest's door, pointed externally and square-headed within. The tower has two sets-off, one at each stage, and is entered by a lintelled door in the west face. The bell stage is lighted by narrow square-headed windows, one in each face, and the whole is now roofed in with a lead flat. It formerly had angle pinnacles, whose seatings still remain.

There is a curious 13th-century arched opening from the tower to the west gallery, which has been lowered by the insertion of a four-centred arch.⁷⁴

There is an interesting 13th-century font with a mutilated octagonal—originally square—bowl, on the axial faces of which are cut symbolic characters.⁷⁵

The only memorials of interest are two brasses, the one of the late 14th century representing a mailed figure⁷⁶ in a salade with a jupon over a chain hauberk, the feet resting on a dog, and the other to Daniel Evance,⁷⁷ a Cromwellian rector, who died in 1652.

The latter is a curious late brass with figures of Time and Death and below the anagram I CAN DEAL EVEN.

The one bell is by Mears & Stainbank, 1906.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and alms-dish, a plated flagon and two plated patens.

The registers begin with entries of baptisms in 1561, marriages 1599 and burials 1614.

The church of Calbourne, with *ADVOWSON* half a hide of land, was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Malger.⁷⁸ The advowson has always belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, having been reserved in 1284 when the manor passed to the Crown.⁷⁹

In the time of Bishop John Sendale (1316–19) proceedings were taken against the rector for making away with the furniture of the chancel and rectory and for not contributing his tithe for the support of the Crusade.⁸⁰

In 1304 timber required for the repair of the king's chapel in Swainstone was supplied from Parkhurst Forest.⁸¹

There is a Bible Christian chapel and a Congregational chapel at Porchfield, built in 1808.

In 1874 Miss Charlotte Ward by *CHARITIES* a codicil to her will bequeathed £750 London and South Western Railway 4 per cent. stock, the income to be applied for the benefit of the school at Locks Green in this parish. The stock is standing in the names of administering trustees, producing £30 a year.

CARISBROOKE

Wihthgarasburh (ix cent.); Caresbroch, Carebroc, Karisbroch (xii cent.); Kaerbroc, Carrebroc, Karesbrook (xiii cent.); Karesbrouk, Caresbroke, Karsbroke (xiv cent.); Casebroke (xv cent.); Carbrough (xvii cent.).

Carisbrooke, once the most extensive parish in the West Medine—originally stretching from sea to sea and including the parish of Shorwell, which was separated from it in the 14th century—has had the parishes of Newport,¹ Northwood and West Cowes² taken out of it. Part of Chillerton was transferred from Wootton to Carisbrooke in 1882, and at the same date Whitcombe, formerly in the parish of Gatcombe, became part of Carisbrooke.³

The village, now joined to Newport, lies along the slope of the road to Shorwell, with a main street bordered by an irregular line of cottages and houses. The 'Eight Bells,' 'Castle,' 'Red Lion' and 'Cutters Arms' are inns of the 18th century, the first possessing a notable bowling-green. At the upper end

of the village street stand the church of St. Mary and the Priory Farm. The Isle of Wight Lunatic Asylum at Whitecroft,⁴ the Albany Barracks,⁵ the convict prison and the workhouse⁶ are within the parish boundary, which also includes Parkhurst Forest and the hamlets of Bowcombe, Gunville and Chillerton.⁷

The manor-house at Rowborough lies under the down of the same name adjoining the road from Carisbrooke to Shorwell. The original 17th-century house was of the smaller type of yeoman dwelling with stone mullioned windows and coped gables. In the 18th century the central block was added, to be followed in the middle of the next century by an eastern wing, thus bringing it more into the form of the usual 16th–17th-century manor-house type. The main room in the old part to the west has oak moulded ceiling beams with heart-shaped stops. Idlecombe,^{7a} a holding on the west side of the road above Bowcombe, has a timbered house, plastered over, and oak beams with 16th-century stops.

⁷⁴ To admit of the lower floor of the stage above.

⁷⁵ Illustrated in Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 11. It appears to have been of the usual square form, with the angles cut off at a later period to render it octagonal.

⁷⁶ It may be to John de Lisle of Gatcombe, who died in 1369 seised of the manor of Calbourne (Chan. Inq. p.m. 43 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 68). It originally stood on an altar tomb in the north chapel, which was destroyed in 1816.

⁷⁷ Daniel Evance was a well-known

preacher whose sermons have been published, *inter alia* one preached before the lords of Parliament in Westminster Abbey, 28 Jan. 1645.

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

⁷⁹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 48; *Harl. R. CC* 21; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, p. 273; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 76, 108, 243, 246; *Cal. Pat.* 1334–8, pp. 327, 330; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁸⁰ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 11; Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 4.

⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1302–7, p. 131.

¹ Formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1858 (*Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, *Hants*, 7).

² The two latter except for ecclesiastical purposes.

³ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1891, ii, 174.

⁴ Built in 1896.

⁵ Built in 1799, rebuilt 1895–1900.

⁶ Built 1770. Additional building 1865.

⁷ Partly in Wootton parish.

^{7a} In 1346 the king held in Indewycombe half a fee which William Indewycombe had held (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 339).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

There are brickworks at Gunville, where bricks and tiles of excellent quality are made. At the entrance to the village are the waterworks and pumping station supplying the town of Newport from a reservoir on Alvington Down. The Convent of Our Lady of Reparation, adjoining the cemetery on Mount Joy, was erected in 1866, and in 1906 a community of Benedictine nuns acquired Carisbrooke House, opposite the pumping station.

The parish contains 7,849 acres of land, of which about 2,200 acres are arable, 4,100 are permanent grass and 1,500 woodland.⁸ There are also 24 acres of foreshore, 8 acres of land covered by water and 4 by tidal water. There is an infants' school, built 1836, and Council schools at Carisbrooke and Parkhurst.

Alexander Ross, D.D., a Puritan divine who is mentioned in *Hudibras*, was vicar of Carisbrooke, 1634–53.

Henry Morley, the author and translator, Principal of University Hall, Gordon Square, 1882–90, died at Carisbrooke in 1894. He was connected with the management of Dickens' journals, *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* from about 1850 to 1865.⁹

Place-names which occur in connexion with Carisbrooke are Deucumbe, Slocumb, Trendellond, Hathewardcumbe,¹⁰ Assebrigge, Rogedon, Kytebrigge, Stichesfled,¹¹ Ganlonde, Levedilonde, Bywes, Crane-combe, Wermeslade, Paythforlang, Whytherthull, Wyndeyate, Playstowe (la Plechestowe), Tonnrig, le Colepe,¹² Coppdehulle, Vernislade, Grimespitte¹³ (xiii cent.), the foss Brienni¹⁴ (xiv cent.), Gladhous, Forsteswell¹⁵ (xv cent.), Idlescombe, Garlandysbury, Clerkynlane, Cloppyshay, Fygeryslane¹⁶ (xvi cent.).

CASTLE and MANOR of CARISBROOKE and the LORDSHIP OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Carisbrooke, the chief stronghold in the Isle of Wight in early times, may be identified with 'Wihtgarasburh,' where Cerdic and his son Cynric gained a decisive victory over the inhabitants of the Island in 530.¹⁷ Cerdic gave the Island to his nephews Stuf and Wihtgar,¹⁸ and as the latter was buried at Carisbrooke in 544¹⁹ it had perhaps been his place of residence. Possibly King Ethelred lodged at Carisbrooke during his visit to the Island in the winter of 1013.²⁰ At the Conquest the whole Island was granted by the Conqueror to William Fitz Osbern. He was killed at Ravenchoven near Cassel in 1071, and was succeeded by his son Roger.²¹ The latter was imprisoned in 1078 for his rebellion against William the Conqueror and died in prison.²² The king took possession of the Isle of Wight, and at the time of the Survey the castle, which stood upon a virgate of land in the manor of Alvington, belonged to King William.²³ The lordship and castle were granted with the Isle of Wight to Richard de Redvers about 1100,²⁴ and from this date followed the descent

of Christchurch Twyneham^{24a} (q.v.) until granted to Edward I by Isabel de Fortibus in 1293. Edward II



REDVERS. Or a lion
azure.

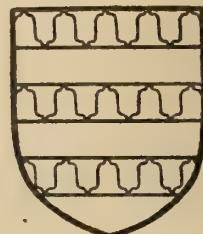


DE FORTIBUS. Gules
a cross paty vair.

granted the castle with all his manors in the Isle of Wight in June 1308 to Peter de Gaveston and Margaret his wife, the king's niece,²⁵ but this grant does not seem to have included the lordship of the Island, which evidently remained with the Crown. In August 1309 Peter and Margaret surrendered these possessions in the Island to the Crown in exchange for the earldom of Cornwall and other estates.²⁶ The castle and manor of Carisbrooke were then granted in December 1312 by Edward II to his infant son Edward Earl of Chester,²⁷ who held them on his accession to the throne as Edward III in 1327, the profits of the castle being reserved to his chamber²⁸ until 1355–6, when he granted the same to his daughter Isabel for life.²⁹ She married Ingram de Couci, who was created Earl of Bedford in 1366. On the accession of Richard II in 1377 Ingram resigned all his English honours and the castle and manor of Carisbrooke reverted to the Crown.³⁰ In



EDWARD, Earl of
Chester. ENGLAND
with a label argent.



COUCI. Barry vair
and gules.

1385 the king granted them for life, together with the lordship of the Isle of Wight, to William de Montagu Earl of Salisbury,³¹ who had been made constable of Carisbrooke in 1382.³² He died on 3 June 1397,³³ and on the following day the Island, castle and manor were granted to Edward Earl of Rutland for life.³⁴ He was created Duke of Albemarle

⁸ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁰ Ct. R. portf. 202, no. 4.

¹¹ Mins. Accts. bdle. 984, no. 1 & 6.

¹² Add. MS. 6166, fol. 181–219.

¹³ Rentals and Surv. R. 577.

¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 58. ¹⁵ Add. R. 28245, 28249.

¹⁶ Rentals and Surv. R. 575; Exch. Dep. 11 Chas. I, East. no. 25.

¹⁷ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii,

14. Matt. Paris gives this date as 528.

Chron. Majora (Rolls Ser.), i, 238.

¹⁸ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 14;

Roger of Hoveden, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 36.

¹⁹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 15.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 119.

²¹ J. R. Planché, 'Lords of Isle of

Wight,' *Journ. of Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xi,

215. ²² *Ibid.* ²³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

²⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iii, 100;

J. R. Planché, *op. cit.* xi, 216.

^{24a} In 1257 Baldwin de Insula obtained

a grant of a yearly fair at his manor of

Carisbrooke on the vigil, feast and

morrow of the Assumption (*Cal. Chart. R.*

1226–57, p. 470).

²⁵ *Ibid.* 1300–26, p. 111.

²⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1307–13, p. 225; *Cal.*

Chart. R. 1300–26, p. 131.

²⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 202; *Cal.*

Pat. 1317–21, p. 336.

²⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1343–6, p. 303.

²⁹ *Pat.* 29 Edw. III, pt. iii, m. 8.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1377–81, p. 174.

³¹ *Ibid.* 1385–9, p. 16.

³² *Ibid.* 1381–5, p. 103.

³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II,

no. 35.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1399–1401, p. 112. In

1400 the castle and manor of Carisbrooke,

with the exception of the office of con-

stable, were assured to his wife Philippa

for life in case she survived him (*ibid.*

p. 366).

in 1397, but was deprived on the accession of Henry IV in 1399, and in 1405 the Island and castle were granted to Joan of Navarre, consort of Henry IV.³⁵ However, in December 1409 the Island, castle and manor were restored to the Earl of Rutland, then Duke of York,³⁶ who held them at his death in 1415.³⁷ They were confirmed in 1415 and 1422 to his widow Philippa Duchess of York,³⁸ who died in 1431.³⁹ Henry V in 1415 had granted the reversion of Island, castle and manor in tail-male to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester,⁴⁰ who entered into possession and settled the same on himself and his wife Eleanor and their heirs male, with reversion to the king.⁴¹ Eleanor, however, was convicted of treason and

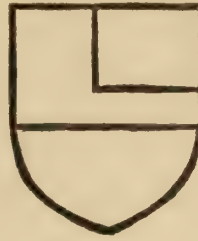
In 1465 the castle was granted for life to Geoffrey Gate, lieutenant of the Isle of Wight,⁴⁷ who undertook to defend and govern the Island at his own expense.⁴⁸ However, he surrendered his right in the next year, and the Island, castle and manor were granted in tail-male to Sir Anthony Wydvil Lord Scales,⁴⁹ after whose execution at Pontefract in June 1483⁵⁰ the Island, castle and manor again reverted to the Crown.⁵¹ However, in 1485 they were granted in tail-male to Sir Edward Wydvil, brother of Sir Anthony.⁵² He, however, died without issue the same year, and in 1495 a grant of the castle and manor of Carisbrooke was made to Sir Reginald Bray for life.⁵³ After that time no further grants of the



MONTAGU, Earl of Salisbury. *Argent a fesse indented of three points gules.*



RICHARD, Duke of York. *FRANCE quartered with ENGLAND with the difference of a label argent with nine roundels gules thereon.*



WYDVIL. *Argent a fesse and a quarter gules.*



BRAY. *Argent a cheveron between three eagles' legs razed sable.*

imprisoned in 1440,⁴² and on the duke's death in 1446-7 without legitimate children these possessions reverted to the Crown.

Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV, seems to have had some title in the lordship of the Isle of Wight, as he appointed a steward there about 1450,⁴³ but in 1452-3 the king granted the Island and the castle and manor of Carisbrooke to Edmund Duke of Somerset, who died holding them in 1455.⁴⁴ They were confirmed in 1457-8 to his son and successor Henry,⁴⁵ after whose attainder in 1461 and death in 1464⁴⁶ they again reverted to the Crown.



BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset. *FRANCE and ENGLAND quartered in a border gobony argent and azure.*

castle or of the lordship of the Isle of Wight are recorded, but both remained Crown possessions.

Whenever the castle of Carisbrooke passed during a minority or for any other cause to the Crown a constable or warden had been appointed during the king's pleasure.⁵⁴ The following is a list of early wardens down to the beginning of the 14th century: William Briwere, junior (1217),⁵⁵ Waleran Tyes (1224),⁵⁶ Savery de Mauleon (1227),⁵⁷ the Bishop of Winchester (1233),⁵⁸ Benedict (1269),⁵⁹ Hugh de Hanneby (1270),⁶⁰ John Hardington (1277),⁶¹ Humphrey de Dunster (1294),⁶² Nicholas du Bois (1309).⁶³

After the death of Sir Reginald Bray, the last grantee of the castle, the office was granted under title of 'captain' of the castle. Thus Sir Nicholas Wadham became captain in 1509,⁶⁴ James Worsley, yeoman of the robes, in 1520,⁶⁵ Thomas Lord Cromwell in 1538,⁶⁶ Richard son of James Worsley in 1540,⁶⁷ Captain William Girling in 1553,⁶⁸ William first Marquess of Winchester before 1560,⁶⁹ Richard

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 501.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 1408-13, p. 152; see also *ibid.* 1413-16, p. 96.

³⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 3 Hen. V, no. 45.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, p. 398; 1422-9, p. 72.

³⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 45.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, p. 387.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1429-36, p. 506.

⁴² *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iv, 44. She died in prison in 1454.

⁴³ *Parl. R.* v, 204a; *Anct. Pet.* 1352, 1353.

⁴⁴ *Add. MS.* 24789, fol. 71; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 33 Hen. VI, no. 38.

⁴⁵ *Add. MS.* 24789, fol. 71.

⁴⁶ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 171, 172.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 424.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* p. 535.

⁵⁰ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 372.

⁵¹ The custody of the same was granted in July 1483 to Sir William Berkeley during pleasure (*Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 461), and in 1484 the office of lieutenant or captain of the Island was granted to Sir John Savil (*ibid.* p. 410).

⁵² *Pat.* 1 Hen. VII, pt. iv, m. 21; *Mat. for Hist. of Hen. VII* (Rolls Ser.), i, 6.

⁵³ *Pat.* 10 Hen. VII, m. 30.

⁵⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 167, 188; ii, 4, 54, 87, 151, 152, 158, 180, 188, 257; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 103; 1422-9, p. 40; 1441-6, pp. 74, 462.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 91.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* p. 427; see *Rot. Lit. Claus* (Rec. Com.), ii, 35, 50.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 129.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 1232-47, p. 23.

⁵⁹ *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 984, no. 2.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone.*

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 167; see *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 402.

⁶⁴ *Worsley, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 92; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, 854 (14).

⁶⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, 854 (14).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* xiii (2), g. 967 (2). He was also made constable and doorward of the castle and captain of the Isle of Wight.

⁶⁷ *Worsley, op. cit.* App. no. xxxvii. Worsley, as a zealous Reformer, resigned his office on the accession of Queen Mary.

⁶⁸ *Pat.* 1 Mary, pt. xi. He in 1556 was committed to the Tower on a charge of complicity in a design to rob the Exchequer (*Oglander Mem.* 4).

⁶⁹ See *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 149.

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Worsley in 1560,⁷⁰ Edward Horsey in 1565,⁷¹ George Lord Hunsdon in 1583,⁷² Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton in 1603,⁷³ Edward Lord Conway of Ragley⁷⁴ in 1624,⁷⁵ Richard Lord Weston of Neyland in 1631,⁷⁶ Jerome Weston his son in 1633,⁷⁷ Philip Herbert Earl of Pembroke in 1642,⁷⁸ Colonel Robert Hammond in 1647⁷⁹—while Hammond was governor of Carisbrooke Charles I was confined there from November 1647 until — November 1648,⁸⁰ and Colonel William Sydenham was appointed governor in 1649.

Jerome Earl of Portland was reinstated in 1660, but surrendered the office in 1661, when it was granted to Thomas Lord Colepeper.⁸¹ Sir Robert Holmes was appointed in 1669,⁸² John Lord Cutts in 1693,⁸³ Charles second Duke of Bolton in 1707,⁸⁴ General John Richmond Webb in 1710,⁸⁵ Lieutenant-General William Cadogan (created Lord Cadogan of Reading in 1716⁸⁶) in 1715, Charles third Duke of Bolton in 1726,⁸⁷ John Duke of Montagu in 1733,⁸⁸ John Viscount Lymington in 1734,⁸⁹ Charles third Duke of Bolton was reinstated in 1741,⁹⁰ John Lord Lymington, then Earl of Portsmouth, in 1746.⁹¹ Thomas Lord Holmes was appointed in 1763,⁹² Hans Stanley in 1765,⁹³ Harry fourth Duke of Bolton in 1767.⁹⁴ Hans Stanley was reinstated in 1770⁹⁵ and given a life grant of the office in 1774.⁹⁶ Sir Richard Worsley, bart., was appointed in 1780.⁹⁷ Harry Duke of Bolton was reinstated in 1782.⁹⁸ Thomas Orde,

afterwards Lord Bolton, was appointed in 1791,⁹⁹ James Edward Viscount Fitz Harris and Earl of Malmesbury in 1807,¹⁰⁰ William Lord Heytesbury in 1841,¹⁰¹ the Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre Viscount Eversley in 1857.¹⁰² H.R.H. Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg was appointed in January 1889,¹⁰³ and on his death in 1896 his widow H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg succeeded to the office.¹⁰⁴

The castle stands on the chalk spur jutting south into the Bowcombe valley, and was early a place of defensive retreat. The original earthworks inclose a parallelogram of some 7 acres practically cut in halves by the 11th-century defence.¹⁰⁵ It is unlikely there was much in the way of stonework before the advent of the de Redvers, lords in the 12th century.¹⁰⁶ Richard de Redvers probably raised the base of the curtain wall,¹⁰⁷ but the chief building was done by his son Earl Baldwin, who raised 'a castle stately, built of hewn stone and strengthened by great fortifications.'¹⁰⁸ It was during the tenure of his younger son William de Vernon that the present great hall was built.¹⁰⁹ In 1270 Isabel de Fortibus began somewhat extensive building operations lasting over a period of twenty-three years,¹¹⁰ which gained for her Island residence the title of the 'New Castle of Carisbrooke.' Few additions were therefore made beyond necessary repairs¹¹¹ till the appointment of John de Langford as Warden of the Island and Constable of the Castle in 1334,¹¹² when the defence

⁷⁰ Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. xv. The grant is printed in full in Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxxix. He, like his successors, was made captain of the Isle of Wight as well as of Carisbrooke, the two offices being held together.

⁷¹ Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. v.

⁷² Ibid. 25 Eliz. pt. ix. He was the first to assume the title afterwards adopted by his successors of Governor of the Isle of Wight.

⁷³ Pat. 1 Jas. I, pt. xiv; see *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-25, p. 531.

⁷⁴ Lord Conway never resided in the castle, but governed it by his lieutenants, Sir Edward Dennis and Sir John Oglander (Worsley, op. cit. 109; *Oglander Mem.* 5).

⁷⁵ Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. xv, no. 13.

⁷⁶ Ibid. 6 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 12. He was created Earl of Portland in 1632-3 (*G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 269).

⁷⁷ Pat. 9 Chas. I, pt. xiii, no. 2. He became second Earl of Portland on the death of his father in 1634-5, and was deprived of office by the House of Commons in 1642 as a loyalist and Papist.

⁷⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ The subject of Charles's confinement at Carisbrooke will be further treated under Political History (see below).

⁸¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1661-2, p. 131. He was very unpopular with the Islanders (see Worsley, op. cit. 136-8; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1665-6, p. 350).

⁸² Pat. 20 Chas. II, pt. vii, no. 9. In 1675 a warrant was issued for a grant of the office, together with the governorship of all the castles in the Island, in reversion to Sir John Holmes, but the grant was never made (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1675-6, p. 448).

⁸³ Pat. 5 Will. and Mary, pt. iv, no. 2.

⁸⁴ Ibid. 5 Anne, pt. i, no. 20; see Worsley, op. cit. 142.

⁸⁵ Pat. 9 Anne, pt. vi, no. 19; see also *ibid.* 1 Geo. I, pt. x, no. 23.

⁸⁶ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, ii, 101; Pat. 2 Geo. I, pt. ii, no. 16.

⁸⁷ Pat. 13 Geo. I, pt. i, no. 5. He was dismissed from all offices in 1733.

⁸⁸ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, i, 373; Pat. 7 Geo. II, pt. i, no. 2. He resigned in 1734.

⁸⁹ Pat. 8 Geo. II, pt. i, no. 22. He resigned in 1741.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 15 Geo. II, pt. iv, no. 1. He resigned in 1746.

⁹¹ Ibid. 19 Geo. II, pt. ii, no. 23.

⁹² Ibid. 3 Geo. III, pt. v, no. 11.

⁹³ Ibid. 5 Geo. III, pt. ii, no. 23.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 7 Geo. III, pt. iii, no. 11.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 10 Geo. III, pt. iv, no. 3.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 14 Geo. III, pt. iii, no. 16.

⁹⁷ Ibid. 20 Geo. III, pt. ii, no. 6.

⁹⁸ Ibid. 22 Geo. III, pt. v, no. 9.

⁹⁹ Ibid. 31 Geo. III, pt. vi, no. 12.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. 47 Geo. III, pt. xi, no. 1.

¹⁰¹ Ibid. 5 Vict. pt. xiii, no. 9.

¹⁰² Ibid. 21 Vict. pt. ii, no. 2.

¹⁰³ Ibid. 52 Vict. pt. iv.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. 59 Vict. pt. iv.

¹⁰⁵ The original works now inclose the bowling-green, being cut at the north-west and north-east angles for modern gun platforms. The 11th-century holders ran a bank across the early inclosure, terminating in the usual mound at the west, on which was afterwards raised the present polygonal keep.

¹⁰⁶ The first holder, William Fitz Osbern, can have been little at Carisbrooke, though he may have built the 'aula regalis' in which the Conqueror arrested his half-brother Odo of Bayeux in 1082 (*Du Chesne, Hist. Normannorum*, lib. vii, 647; *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 184; *Annales Mon.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 33), and also been the founder of the chapel of St. Nicholas mentioned in Domesday (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519). His son Roger of Hereford, too, had but a short tenure, being arrested for treason in 1075.

¹⁰⁷ He only held the lordship from 1101 to 1107.

¹⁰⁸ *Gesta Steph. Regis Angl.* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 28-9.

¹⁰⁹ Judging from the beautiful transition capital found in the south gable in 1888, and the original window in the east wall, the first hall was probably under the curtain wall.

¹¹⁰ *Mins. Accts. bde.* 984, no. 2-20.

For details of work see Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 74-6. A list of buildings is given in an extent of 1297-8, and comprises the hall, with four chambers adjoining on a higher level, a small chapel (St. Peter), a large chapel (St. Nicholas), an old chapel, a chamber for the constable, a small chamber outside the gate and another under the wall; a great chamber with a solar and a chamber by the gate; two high towers containing two chambers and two other towers under the walls; a great kitchen, with larder, bakehouse and brewhouse; a well-house, stables and barn (*Rentals and Surv. Roll* 579).

Mention is made of the Chamber of Receipt, the Chamber of the Knights and the Chamber of the Priest (*Mins. Accts. bde.* 984, no. 12 & 13).

¹¹¹ The castle bridge was repaired (*ibid.* no. 14), roofs damaged by storm were seen to, and the 'Countess' chamber' was put in order (*ibid.* bde. 985, no. 2). Iron bars were fixed to the windows of the 'High Chamber,' of the cellar below the Great Chamber, and iron bars in the prison were renewed, and the roof (tyngum) of the 'lower Great Hall' was repaired (*ibid.*). Two years later a 'great tempest' seems to have stripped most of the roofs, 12,000 'sclat-stons' being needed for their repair (*ibid.* no. 4). The Great Tower (keep) and the curtain wall were repaired (*ibid.* no. 9).

¹¹² *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 87.



CARISBROOKE CASTLE : THE GATE HOUSE

was brought up to date by the addition of the drum towers to the gate-house¹¹³ and an advanced building at the head of the keep steps, while the castle bridge was repaired¹¹⁴ 'by command of the king for fear of invasion of the island' and a well rope of over 200 ft. provided. In all a considerable sum of money (over £10,000) was expended during Sir John de Langford's tenure under the supervision of the king's surveyor, William Kekewich¹¹⁵ (de Kekenwyth). In 1377 the French, landing on the northern shore, burnt Yarmouth and Newtown and advanced to the siege of Carisbrooke Castle, successfully defended by the then constable, Sir Hugh Tyrrel¹¹⁶—the only siege it ever sustained. In the following years much work was done on the castle,¹¹⁷ and in 1380, on information of an intended invasion, the castle works were surveyed and strengthened.¹¹⁸ The building to the south-east of the Great Hall was practically reconstructed during the twelve years' tenure of William Montagu Earl of Salisbury (1385–97).¹¹⁹ Anthony Wydvil Lord Scales carried forward the architectural history of the castle by raising the drum towers of the gate-house,^{119a} rebuilding the detached offices in the south-east angle of the curtain wall, and adding the present hall and staircase to the residence. For the next hundred years practically nothing was done to the domestic buildings, which, when Sir George Carey was appointed constable in 1583, were in such an uninhabitable state that the queen's surveyor, Richard Popinjay, was called in to report,¹²⁰ with the result that further work was undertaken. This consisted in a new kitchen on the site of the Countess' chamber with a connecting lobby for service to the Great Hall, the reconstruction of the buildings under the north curtain, a remodelling of the north-east annexe to the hall, in which was placed a staircase, the conversion of the chapel of St. Peter into living rooms, the addition of a mezzanine floor to the constable's lodgings, and finally the raising of the Great Hall to two stories. In his new quarters Sir George lived and entertained somewhat lavishly,¹²¹ though at the same time finding opportunity for a careful inquiry into the state of the Island defence, to which he called Sir Francis Walsingham's attention in January 1584, when sending him news of the Armada preparations brought to the Island by Jacob Whiddon the sea captain. In consequence a government survey was made,¹²² and in March 1587 work, consisting of repairs to the keep and curtain wall and the digging of an outer trench, was begun.¹²³ The gentry and

yeomen sent their carts to draw material while the meaner sort laboured themselves on the trenches.¹²⁴ This hasty work of a temporary nature was, when the danger had passed, pronounced insufficient for its purpose, and Gianibelli,¹²⁵ the eminent Italian engineer, was consulted. In 1597 he came down from London, and the result of his visit is seen in the outer line of defence inclosing the bowling green, consisting of a stone revetted bank and ditch with flanking bastions at the angles and ravelins protecting each face.¹²⁶ The two 'cavaliers' with their platforms were not finished till 1601 and 1602,¹²⁷ and must have taken the place of former flanking towers. In spite of all this work, in 1636 the then governor, Jerome Earl of Portland, had to report adversely on the state of the castle and suggest a survey, which, however, led to nothing.

On the dismissal of Jerome Earl of Portland as a loyalist and Papist from office in 1642 the castle was taken by the Parliamentarians,¹²⁸ and during the Commonwealth period it was kept in an effective state of defence, £246 being spent on repairs to the walls and gate-house in 1658.¹²⁹ However, under the Restoration governors—the Earl of Portland, who was restored, Lord Colepeper and Sir Robert Holmes—little seems to have been spent in repairs, and it was not till the appointment of John Lord Cutts in 1692 that building operations began again.¹³⁰ These were evidently confined to the domestic buildings where the new governor kept open house, and to him may be ascribed the removal of the 16th-century floors and the insertion of a new staircase in the chapel of St. Peter. In 1724, during Earl Cadogan's term of office, £800 was laid out in repairs to the castle.¹³¹ In 1738 Lord Lymington practically destroyed the ancient chapel of St. Nicholas, erecting on the old foundations a miserable stone-faced edifice with wood mullioned windows, at the same time Georgianizing the Great Hall by a plaster coved ceiling and a plaster enriched mantelpiece. Gradually the buildings under the north curtain fell into ruin, and the governor's apartments by the 19th century were in a state of decay that must have rendered them well-nigh untenable, until Thomas (Orde) Lord Bolton during his term of office (1791–1807) did some repairs to the governor's residence.¹³²

In 1856 Mr. Philip Hardwick, a well-known classic architect, was called in and given a free hand, with not too happy results.¹³³ In 1890 the window of the Countess' chamber against the north curtain was

¹¹³ Exch. Q. R. Mins. Accts. Works, 1335–6, transcribed by Mr. Percy Stone.

¹¹⁴ Mins. Accts. bdlc. 985, no. 18.

¹¹⁵ Serjeant-at-arms of the lord the king, surveyor of the works in the said castle (Exch. Q. R. Accts. Works, bdlc. 490, no. 21).

¹¹⁶ *Chron. Angl.* 1328–88 (Rolls Ser. lxiv), 166–7.

¹¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1377–81, pp. 266, 486.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 490, 510.

¹¹⁹ His arms are cut on the angle buttress, and the engrailed cross of the Mohuns—his wife's family—is cut on a capital now in the museum, but originally part of the chimney-piece in the Great Hall, which is of this date. The chimney-piece in the present dining-room is also of the late 14th century, but that on the third stage of the building is earlier.

^{119a} The line of this raising and the

weathering of the earlier roof is very plainly visible on the inside. The arms of Wydvil are cut on the machicolation.

¹²⁰ S. P. Dom. Eliz. clx, 24.

¹²¹ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell, quoted in part in Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 80.

¹²² By Captain Pers and Brian Fitz Williams (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581–90, p. 309).

¹²³ Declared Accts. Audit Office, Works and Fortifications, bdlc. 2515, roll 562.

¹²⁴ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell.

¹²⁵ Gianibelli carried out the defences of Antwerp and built Tilbury Fort at the mouth of the Thames.

¹²⁶ The earlier barbican by the main gate was incorporated into this new defence, as, unlike the rest of the work, the stone is wrought on the inner face and there are traces of loopholes. The

present Elizabethan gate was probably cut through one of its wing walls.

¹²⁷ The dates respectively cut on their ashlar facing.

¹²⁸ See under 'Political History.'

¹²⁹ Account of Major Thomas Bowerman, deputy governor to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, 26 March 1658.

¹³⁰ £735 was expended on the castle during his tenure, and he probably built the outer brick bridge and approach.

¹³¹ To partly defray this the stand of obsolete arms in the store next the chapel of St. Nicholas was disposed of.

¹³² Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 289.

¹³³ Mr. Hillier in his *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, c. 1860, describes Mr. Hardwick's 'unwarrantable creations.' Windows inserted where none formerly existed—"not

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unblocked. In 1897 the accumulated soil was removed from the inside of the keep, disclosing the walls of the intra-mural buildings, while a year later the gate-house had its floors and roof replaced and was opened as a museum in memory of H.R.H. Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg.

The 16th-century gateway on the far side of the ditch forms the entrance to Gianibelli's outer defence. It has a four-centred arch, over which is a tablet inscribed *ER 1598*. The main entrance over the 15th-century bridge spanning¹³⁴ the moat is through the main gate-house. The earliest gate-house was of the 12th century, to which a fore-building was added in the 13th century,¹³⁵ to be followed in the 14th century by the drum towers, which were raised in the following century some 10 or 12 ft.¹³⁶ The grooves of the three portcullises still remain, and the holes on either side in the basement of the flanking towers for the drawbridge chains, while on the first stage of the fore-building the sockets for the portcullis gear are still in existence. The inner double gate with its wicket is a fine example of 15th-century carpentry. The 16th-century guard-house at the foot of the steps¹³⁷ leading to the upper stage of the gate-house remains as it was built in 1583, and is now used as a porter's lodge.

The chapel of St. Nicholas, practically rebuilt in 1904 as a memorial to Charles I, is of ancient foundation, being mentioned in *Domesday*.¹³⁸ That a chapel existed on the site in the 13th century is clearly proved by the bases of the buttresses and the jambs of the north door.

A plan of 1583 gives a building divided into a nave and chancel, or a chancel and presbytery, by a screen,¹³⁹ with double east and north lights and single windows in the south wall. In 1734 it had become so decayed that Lord Lymington, the then governor of the Island, took down the old walls to within 3 ft. of the ground, and on this base reared a brick and stone structure with wooden windows. In 1856 this chapel was unroofed and converted into a pseudo ruin, in which state it remained till rebuilt in 1904, when the old floor level was discovered and re-used. The present building is of 15th-century detail, with an open stone screen at the west end, over which is a gallery. It is lighted by two screen windows in the side walls and a lofty traceried window at the east end, below which is a canopied reredos. The sacrarium walls are panelled to the plate, with niches for statues. At the west end is a corbelled bell-cote, in which hangs the Dutch bell from the Haverkamps foundry at the Hoorn, dated 1781.

Opposite the chapel under the north curtain are the ruins of what are known as the 'officers' quarters,' built on the site of the old kitchens¹⁴⁰ in the reign of Elizabeth. Beyond these to the east are the 16th-century kitchen and offices built by Sir George Carey on the site of the lord's private apartments.¹⁴¹ The earlier 13th-century embayed window of the 'Countess' chamber' was unblocked in 1891. Of the domestic buildings opposite the gate the Great Hall¹⁴² and the present dining-room retain their original chimney-pieces of the latter part of the 14th century. In the east wall of the former an interesting 12th-century window still remains, and in one of the bedrooms above the latter an early 14th-century chimney-piece. The basement is lighted by two fine square-headed and transomed windows of eight lights with massive moulded lintels ornamented with shields for blazonry. From this room a stair leads to the undercrofts of the chapel of St. Peter and Great Hall.¹⁴³ The room above was till 1856 lighted by two lofty double-light windows which have now been formed into one expanse of glass. The stair leading from the dining-room to the former Great Hall was inserted c. 1700¹⁴⁴ in the chapel of St. Peter, which had in 1583 been desecrated by the insertion of floors and windows to gain more accommodation. This chapel was built by Isabel de Fortibus in 1269,¹⁴⁵ and still retains the arcading on the north wall and the seating of the mullions of the east window of four lights.¹⁴⁶ The present entrance to the deputy-governor's residence is in the angle of two towers erected in the 13th century and remodelled respectively in the 14th and 15th centuries.

The present well-house was built in the 16th century on the site of a former one,¹⁴⁷ and seems always to have had a great wheel which originally stood east and west.¹⁴⁸

The present stables and offices in the south-east angle under the east curtain date from the 14th to 15th century, and retained until 1907 a small chimney-piece of the period, now in the governor's apartments. A good deal of work here was destroyed in 1856, among the rest a good corbelled chimney-shaft, and the buildings generally have been much modernized.

The keep is one of the few in England retaining its original polygonal form and is reached by seventy-one steps from the base-court level. The walls reared on an artificial mound¹⁴⁹ are of the 12th century with an entrance having a barrel vault of the 13th century and a fore-building, having a quadripartite vault springing from angle corbels, of the 14th century, at

a window remained from which any idea could be learned respecting the actual details . . . but a series of supposititious windows have been inserted . . . and what is worse, Mr. Hardwick has introduced a square-headed window of immense proportions . . . where it is certain that two windows existed in the original design,' &c.

¹³⁴ The 13th-century connecting arch, which had slipped in the 18th century, was restored in 1899.

¹³⁵ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 90, shows a plan of the progressive stages.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.* plate cxix. The slope of the pentice is visible on the south wall.

¹³⁷ These steps were discovered and restored in 1898.

¹³⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

¹³⁹ For this plan and other details see *Hants Field Club Proc.* v (3), 245.

¹⁴⁰ Erected by Isabel de Fortibus, 1287 (*Mins. Accts. bdlc.* 984, no. 11).

¹⁴¹ Built 1272, and connected by steps with the Great Hall (*Mins. Accts. bdlc.* 984, no. 5).

¹⁴² Originally built c. 1180, lengthened 1274, made into three stages and windows inserted in 1583.

¹⁴³ This undercroft was not vaulted originally, but the floor above supported on stone corbels 12 in. wide, one of which still remains *in situ*. It was vaulted in the 18th century, when the floor above was lowered.

¹⁴⁴ Probably by Lord Cutts, Governor of the Isle of Wight 1693-1706, who

entertained a good deal, it is said, at the castle.

¹⁴⁵ *Mins. Accts. bdlc.* 984, no. 2.

¹⁴⁶ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, plate cxxiv. There is a squint from the present dining-room into the chapel.

¹⁴⁷ The well-house was rebuilt in 1334 (*Castle Accts.* 1334-5).

¹⁴⁸ It was shifted in the 18th century. A wheel certainly existed here in 1291-2, as it was strengthened in that year by iron straps (*Mins. Accts. bdlc.* 984, no. 14), and in 1334 occurs the following item, 'Repairing the great wheel of the well.'

¹⁴⁹ This mound was opened in 1893; for a section of the same see Paper on Carisbrooke Castle by Capt. James Markland (*Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 258).



which period a garderobe was inserted in the east wall. In 1897 a removal of the débris revealed the walls of a 13th-century building with a fireplace and remains of rooms against the south wall. Under the north wall is an Elizabethan well-house containing the old well¹⁵⁰ with its socket for a great wheel.

The curtain wall is in a good state of preservation and the rampart walk is complete except at the back of the present stables, where it has fallen away and is bridged by a rustic bridge. In the south-west and south-east angles are two flanking towers or 'knights,' remodelled respectively in 1601 and 1602,¹⁵¹ the latter being built round an earlier defence called the Mountjoy Tower. Midway between these is a projection on the wall which may have originally been the base of another flanking defence. Just to the north of the gate-house are corbels in the wall formerly supporting a brattice, and on the east face, at the junction of the curtain with the ramping wall to the keep, is an advanced tower defending an eastern gate.

The outer defences of 1597-1600 have orillons in the re-entering angles, a very early instance of such a defence, and incorporate the early barbican on the west face outside the gate.¹⁵² A platform on the north face inside the outer lines defends the 12th-century sally-port at the foot of the keep steps.

PARKHURST FOREST was originally of far greater extent than it is at the present day, since it comprised some 3,000 acres¹⁵³ and extended from the left bank of the Medina to the Newtown estuary. Some 350 acres, cut off and inclosed for the king's use before 1086, were later known as Carisbrooke Park or Watching or Waching Park,¹⁵⁴ now represented by Park and Great Park. This park, said in 1086 to have absorbed half a hide and all the meadow land of the manor of Watchingwell,¹⁵⁵ was possibly that which frequently occurs in 14th-century documents as 'the old park.'¹⁵⁶ As Carisbrooke Park it was granted in 1630-1 to Philip Mainwaring, Henry Knollys and Stephen Smith. It then contained 322 a. 3 r.¹⁵⁷ In 1650 it contained nine score deer of various sorts.¹⁵⁸

Parkhurst Forest¹⁵⁹ seems to have followed the same descent as the castle of Carisbrooke¹⁶⁰ until the end of the 14th century. After that time it apparently remained with the Crown¹⁶¹ and is entered as 'the king's forest' in some old maps as late as 1791. For many years before its disafforesting, which took place in June 1812,¹⁶² it was nominally held by the Governor of the Island, but it was really

a common for the whole neighbourhood.¹⁶³ At the time of its disafforesting it contained about 2,500 acres, including the inclosed part, 415 acres in extent.¹⁶⁴ The uninclosed portion of Parkhurst Forest was sometimes known as Avington Park or Forest and is so called in Speed's map of the Island in 1611.¹⁶⁵

At the close of the 13th century the bailiwick was granted by Edward I to Robert le Sauser¹⁶⁶ and supported a chief forester with two foresters under him and two park keepers.

In 1333 sundry poachers were prosecuted for entering the king's park at the Old Park and Parkhurst Chase and taking deer,¹⁶⁷ and it is evident these two inclosures were distinct¹⁶⁸ and were especially impaled for hunting purposes, as Edward III required John Maltravers as service for lands in Dorset to attend him for a day at Carisbrooke in the season of buck hunting,¹⁶⁹ and there were continual Crown prosecutions for poaching. The Constable of Carisbrooke Castle was also keeper of the forest, as appears by grants from time to time.¹⁷⁰ Richard de Redvers granted the Newport burgesses right of pasture in the fringe of the forest towards the town,¹⁷¹ which came later to be termed the wood ovis.¹⁷² In 1619 Hunnyhill,¹⁷³ the verge of the forest towards Newport, which consisted of some 30 acres given the town in 1413 by Agnes Attelode and John Earlsman,¹⁷⁴ was inclosed by Lord Southampton for the maintenance of the grammar school at Newport,¹⁷⁵ and in the charter of 1684 to the borough of Newport Hunnyhill was confirmed to the grammar school.¹⁷⁶

The burgesses had an ancient custom of going on the Sunday after May Day into the forest and cutting green boughs to adorn their houses,¹⁷⁷ but this and the indiscriminate collecting of firewood being extensively abused was abolished in 1622. Parkhurst seems to have been a sort of playground for the Newport people, and in 1596 Sir George Carey, about to leave the Island and take up his father's title and position of Lord Hunsdon, invited the inhabitants to a love feast and merrymaking in the forest, which was carried out with all the lavish affectation of the period.¹⁷⁸ Four inclosures were made for a buttery, a kitchen and two dining halls. There was a stage play and much firing off of ordnance and toasting. A Morris dance was performed by the young farmers to a musical accompaniment and the whole was stage-managed by John Harvey of Alvington. In the 18th century Parkhurst was the scene

¹⁵⁰ This is now filled up, but was evidently in use in the 15th-16th century, *teste* the arched opening from the passage to the well-room.

¹⁵¹ The dates cut on the ashlar.

¹⁵² Stone, *op. cit.* ii, plate cxvi, plan of 1741. ¹⁵³ *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 59.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*; *Parl. Surv. Hants*, no. 17.

¹⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

¹⁵⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 498; 1338-40, pp. 314, 350; 1377-81, p. 229; 1381-5, p. 150.

¹⁵⁷ *Pat. 6 Chas. I*, pt. viii, no. 3.

¹⁵⁸ *Parl. Surv. Hants*, no. 17.

¹⁵⁹ Parkhurst occurs as early as 1271-2 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III).

¹⁶⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, pp. 103, 128, 558; 1377-81, p. 229. In 1329 an inquiry was made concerning persons who cut down and carried away trees in

the free chase of Queen Isabella of Carisbrooke, while a similar inquiry was made at the same date with regard to the king's free chase in the Isle of Wight (*ibid.* 1327-30, p. 434).

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.* 1381-5, p. 150; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, vi, g. 1195 (7); xiii (2), g. 967 (21).

¹⁶² *Loc. Act.* 52 Geo. III, cap. 171.

¹⁶³ *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 59.

¹⁶⁴ *Act for Disafforesting Parkhurst Forest*, 52 Geo. III, cap. 171.

¹⁶⁵ *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 59.

¹⁶⁶ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 21, no. 7 (22 Edw. I).

¹⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 498.

¹⁶⁸ The office of forester of Parkhurst and the park called the Olde Park was granted in 1378 to Adam Heywood for life (*ibid.* 1377-81, p. 229).

¹⁶⁹ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 79.

¹⁷⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 257; *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, pp. 74, 462; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), g. 967 (2); Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. p. xcix; *Parl. Surv. Hants*, no. 17.

¹⁷¹ Chart. of Richard de Redvers (*Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 773).

¹⁷² 'Ye first rysinge of ye hill which is next beyonde Honeye Hill, commonly called ye wood ovis' (*Oglander Mem.* 106).

¹⁷³ In 1275 Wm. Delamere granted land in Hunyhill to Thomas de Winton (Feet of F. Hants, 3 Edw. I, no. 14).

¹⁷⁴ Worsley, *op. cit.* App. no. 43.

¹⁷⁵ Worsley, *op. cit.* 154.

¹⁷⁶ *Pat.* 36 Chas. II, pt. iv, no. 3.

¹⁷⁷ Ancient usages in the old ledger book among the Newport Corporation MSS.

¹⁷⁸ *Oglander MSS.* at Nunwell.

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of drillings and reviews, and the erection of barracks in 1799 made it a military centre. At present the forest comprises some 1,000 acres of government land and is practically closed to the public. A grant was obtained in 1772 from the Crown of 80 acres in Parkhurst Forest for a house of industry.¹⁷⁹

In 1086 the manor of *BOWCOMBE*¹⁸⁰ *MANORS* (Bovecome, xi cent.; Bovecombe, xiv cent.; Bocombe, xv cent.; Bewcombe, xvi cent.; Buccomb, xvii cent.), which had belonged to Edward the Confessor, was held by King William in demesne,¹⁸¹ and apparently included the present parish of Carisbrooke. Before the Conquest it had belonged to the royal manor of Amesbury (co. Wilts.), but Earl William Fitz Osbern had secured it in exchange for three manors in Wiltshire which had been thegn land.¹⁸² However, in 1078 it belonged to the king, and, until the 16th century, followed the descent of the lordship of Carisbrooke¹⁸³ (q.v.).

After the castle became permanently a Crown possession the manor of Bowcombe was apparently leased separately.¹⁸⁴ An inquiry into the state of the Island made in 1583 showed that various captains of the Island had enjoyed leases of the manor, and though there was no evidence that it belonged to the demesne of the castle the Islanders desired it to be annexed to the captaincy, in order to help in the maintenance of the castle household.¹⁸⁵ However, in 1593 the site and demesne lands of the manor were leased to Clement Dawbney for twenty-one years, after the expiry of a similar lease made in 1581 to Sir Edward Horsey.¹⁸⁶ In 1608 Joan Fashye widow claimed to hold the site of the manor of Bowcombe by indenture from Lady Elizabeth Hunsdon,¹⁸⁷ and two years later the site was leased to William Haynes of Chessington for sixty years.¹⁸⁸ In 1625 Charles I, at the request of Christopher Earl of Anglesea, granted the manor in fee farm to Henry Knollys and his heirs.¹⁸⁹ Henry was succeeded in 1638 by his son Henry,¹⁹⁰ and in 1671 Thomas Knollys senior and Thomas Knollys junior sold it to William Stephens.¹⁹¹ In 1728 the manor was sold by William Stephens and Mary his wife and their son William to John Blachford of London,¹⁹² in whose family¹⁹³ it was still vested in 1795.¹⁹⁴ The estate now belongs to

Sir Charles Seely, whose father purchased it of Sir Richard Simeon.

At least three surveys of the manor of Bowcombe still exist, one taken in 1299-1300,¹⁹⁵ another in 1608,¹⁹⁶ and a third in 1728.^{196a}

The manor of *ALVINGTON* (Alwinestune, xi cent.; Alwinton, Alfinton, xiii cent.; Alventon, xiv cent.) was held before the Conquest by Donnus, but had passed before 1086 to the king.¹⁹⁷ The intermediate owner was probably William Fitz Osbern, for the castle of Carisbrooke had been built upon a portion of this manor, and its assessment had therefore been reduced from 2½ to 2 hides.¹⁹⁸ The overlordship of the manor remained in the honour of Carisbrooke Castle.¹⁹⁹

In 1227-8 half a knight's fee in Alvington, Shide and 'Hedenesham' belonged to Simon de Daventry and Joan his wife, apparently in right of Joan as the daughter of Lucy wife of Thomas de Parco, who held a third of the estate.²⁰⁰ In 1262-3 the manor passed by exchange from John de Argentine to William de St. Martin and his wife Amphyllis, with settlement on William's heirs by Amphyllis and remainder to her heirs.²⁰¹ William was succeeded in 1290-1 by his son Reginald de St. Martin,²⁰² who settled the manor in 1306 upon himself and his wife Eleanor and upon their younger son John.²⁰³ Reginald died about 1314-15,²⁰⁴ and his son John about 1326-7,²⁰⁵ leaving as his heir his nephew Laurence son of Laurence de St. Martin, a minor whose custody was committed in 1326-7 to Isabel de Hastings,²⁰⁶ in the following year to John Maltravers,²⁰⁷ and again in 1330-1 to Isabel.²⁰⁸ Laurence received livery of the manor in 1340,²⁰⁹ and dying in 1385-6 left as his heirs his great-nephew Thomas son of Laurence Calston, son of Joan his sister, and his nephew Henry Popham son of Sibyl, Laurence's second sister.²¹⁰ The manor of Alvington from this date followed the descent of Binstead²¹¹ (q.v.) until 1547, when John Wadham



ST. MARTIN. *Sable six lions or.*

¹⁷⁹ *Act for Disafforesting Parkhurst Forest*, 52 Geo. III, cap. 171.

¹⁸⁰ The manor of Cadland in Fawley (co. Hants) belonged to the manor of Bowcombe, and was in the hundred of West Medine, though situated on the mainland (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 322, 340, 354; *Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 241; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 462).

¹⁸¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517. William Fitz Stur apparently farmed the manor.

¹⁸² *Domesday Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 64 d. Mr. Round is of the opinion that this manor was the head-quarters of William Fitz Osbern in the Isle of Wight (see *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 408).

¹⁸³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 401; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 45; *Fine R.* 183, m. 28; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxii, 19.

¹⁸⁴ *Acts of P. C.* 1550-2, p. 24; *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* clx, 24.

¹⁸⁵ *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* clx, 24.

¹⁸⁶ *Pat.* 35 Eliz. pt. iv. In this grant it is stated that the manor of Bowcombe

was parcel of the possessions lately assigned to Anne of Cleves, but no grant of the manor to her has been found.

¹⁸⁷ *Misc. Bks. Aug. Off.* ccclxviii, fol. 29.

¹⁸⁸ *Pat.* 8 Jas. I, pt. xxxvi, no. 23.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 1 Chas. I, pt. xi, no. 10; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 539.

¹⁹⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dxcix, 97.

¹⁹¹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 23 & 24 Chas. II, rot. 6.

¹⁹² *Close*, 2 Geo. II, pt. viii, no. 18; 2 Geo. II, pt. vii, no. 9.

¹⁹³ For notes on this family see *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 326.

¹⁹⁴ *Recov. R. Hil.* 45 Geo. III, rot. 496; *Albin, Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 595; *Worsley, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 238.

¹⁹⁵ *Add. MS.* 6166, fol. 181-219.

¹⁹⁶ *Misc. Bks. Aug. Off.* ccclxviii, fol. 1-30.

^{196a} *Penes Mr. Percy G. Stone.*

¹⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

¹⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241;

Chan. Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. I, no. 125; 1 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 142; 14 Edw. IV, no. 19.

²⁰⁰ *Feet of F. Hants, Trin.* 12 Hen. III.

²⁰¹ *Ibid.* Div. Co. East. 47 Hen. III.

²⁰² *Roberts, Cal. Gen.* ii, 755.

²⁰³ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 426; *Feet of F. Hants, Trin.* 34 Edw. I.

²⁰⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 8 Edw. II, no. 58.

²⁰⁵ *Fine R.* 1 Edw. III, m. 11; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 300.

²⁰⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 300.

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.* ii, 9.

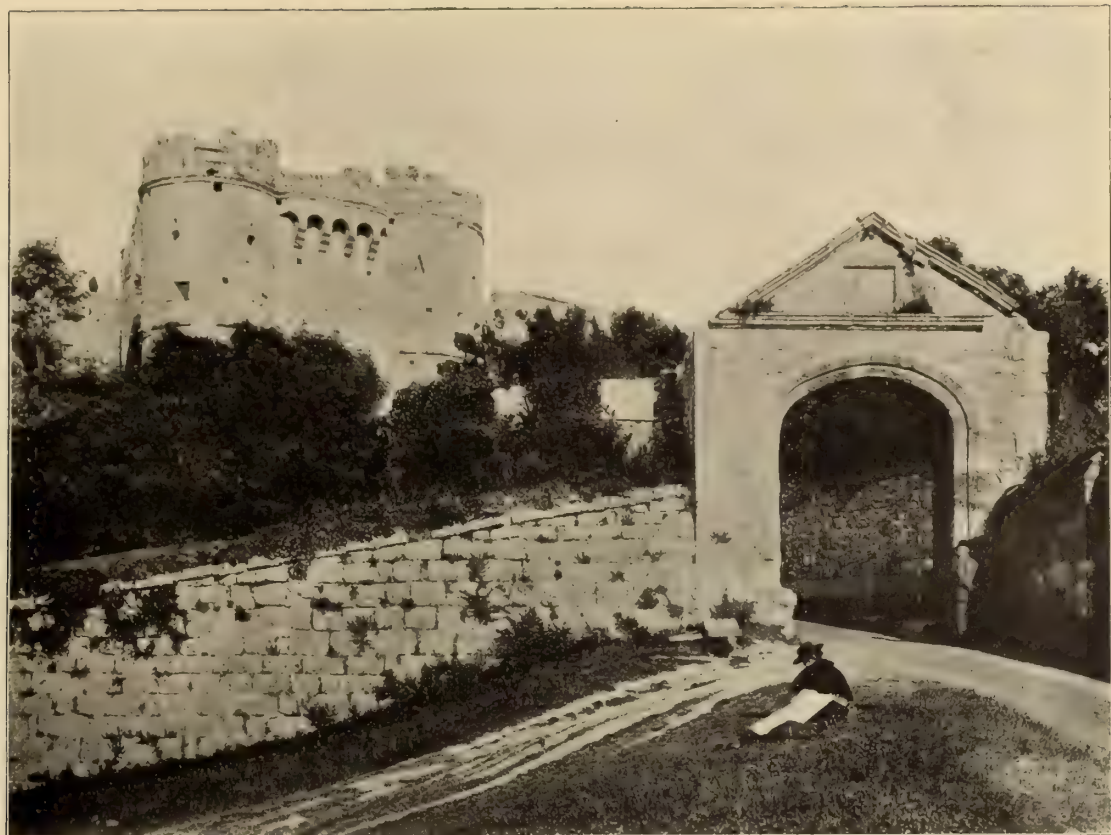
²⁰⁸ *Ibid.* 39.

²⁰⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, p. 343.

²¹⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 9 Ric. II, no. 49.

²¹¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 484. The same family also occur in Faringdon and Popham (*ibid.* iii, 21, 398).

Since the account of Binstead was written later information shows that Stephen Popham's lands passed in tailmale to his uncle Sir John Popham, on whose death without heirs in 1463 the four daughters of Stephen succeeded to



CARISBROOKE CASTLE : THE OUTER GATE



CARISBROOKE CASTLE : WELL HOUSE

sold it to John and Alexander Harvy,²¹² who in 1551 settled it on themselves and the heirs of Alexander in tail-male, with contingent remainders in tail-male to Ralph and Thomas Harvy.²¹³ Alexander, who survived John, died without male heirs, whereupon Ralph succeeded. On his death in 1559 the manor passed to his son John,²¹⁴ who was succeeded by a son and grandson of the same name.²¹⁵ The latter sold the manor in 1640 to Barnabas Leigh.²¹⁶ The manor was sold by the Leighs to the Millers, and it was held in 1732 by John Miller, who seems to have inherited it from his grandfather Sir John Miller, bart., of Chichester, who died in 1721.²¹⁷ John succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father Sir Thomas in 1733,²¹⁸ and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas in 1772.²¹⁹ Sir Thomas paid rent to the Crown for the manor under the name of Carisbrooke in 1780,²²⁰ and was still holding it in 1795.²²¹ In 1873 John Bonham Carter, M.P., and others conveyed the manor known as the manor or lordship or reputed manor or lordship of 'Alvington,' otherwise 'Alvington and Carisbrook,' to James Luxton Manning, whose representatives in 1907 conveyed the same (or rather the manor, manor-house and such lands as had not been sold previously) to the Rev. William Robert Kelleway Baukwill, the present owner.^{221a}



MILLER, baronet. *Argent a fesse wavy azure between three wolves' heads rased gules.*

The mansion-house and principal farm of Alvington seem to have been sold by the Leighs to Mr. Pike, at whose death they passed to Sir John Carter.²²² Dame Dorothy Carter and Arthur Atherley were holding the estate in 1812, as devisees under the will of Sir John Carter.²²³ This was included in the sale of the manor, and at present belongs to the Rev. W. R. K. Baukwill.^{223a}

The manor lands of Alvington seem to have been cut up, since the hamlet of Gunville and a large brick works now stand on them.

In 1602-3 a dispute arose between John Harvy, lord of the manor of Alvington, and the Crown,

concerning the impounding of the cattle of the former, which often strayed into Parkhurst Forest from the common in Alvington called the Lawnes, bordering, without hedge or ditch, on Parkhurst Forest.²²⁴

Besides the tenants of Alvington Manor, those of the tenement called Park Place or Parkhouse and two of the tenants of the manor of Bowcombe had pasture on the Lawnes. A survey of the common was taken in 1364-5.²²⁵

The estate known as *URRY'S PLACE* was held of the Abbess of Wilton.²²⁶ It is probably to be identified with half a carucate of land and rent in Carisbrooke, given in 1250-1 by Thomas Dacumbe and Muriel his wife to Alice Abbess of Wilton.²²⁷ In 1327 a messuage and a carucate of land in Carisbrooke were settled upon Robert son of William Urry and his wife Isabel,²²⁸ and in 1362 Robert Urry sold a messuage and 2 carucates of land to Laurence de St. Martin, lord of Alvington.²²⁹ From that time this land descended with Alvington²³⁰ (q.v.), being evidently incorporated in the latter, since it is not mentioned by name after 1502.²³¹

At the final dissolution of the alien priories *CARISBROOKE PRIORY* was granted by Henry V in 1415 to the priory of Sheen in Surrey.²³² The prior evidently leased it in 1504 for twenty-five years to Sir John Leigh, who in 1505 was given royal dispensation to hold the same.²³³ This lease passed to Sir James Worsley by his marriage with Anne daughter of Sir John Leigh, and Richard Worsley, son of Sir James, obtained a renewal of it.²³⁴ In 1570-1 Sir Francis Walsingham, who had married the widow of Richard Worsley, was given a thirty-one years' lease of the site, beginning from the expiry of the last lease.²³⁵ From Sir Francis it passed in 1590 to his daughter Frances, then wife of Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, afterwards wife of Richard Earl of Clanricarde.²³⁶ The site was leased by James I in 1606 for forty years to Sir Thomas Fleming, whose interest passed in 1613 to his son Thomas.²³⁷ In 1628 it was granted by Charles I to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord and other trustees for the Mayor and citizens of London, to whom the king owed large sums.²³⁸ Sir Thomas Fleming was then in possession of the lease, but conveyed it in 1634 to John Bromfield.²³⁹ Bromfield mortgaged the site in 1646 to Thomas Overman,²⁴⁰ but it

their father's possessions (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Hen. IV; Mich. 5 Hen. IV; Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. IV, no. 7). Also it appears that Sir Nicholas Wadham was grandson of John and Elizabeth Wadham, being son of their son Sir John, who died in 1502 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxii, 16), that Sir Nicholas succeeded his father in 1502 (ibid.), and that he himself held Alvington until his death in 1541 (Exch. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], clxxxii, 3), although Sir John Oglander says that Sir Nicholas 'sowlede Alvington to one Harvie that wase his servant and came into ye Island with him' (Oglander Mem. (ed. W. H. Long), 97).

²¹² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Edw. VI.
²¹³ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 11.

²¹⁴ Ibid.

²¹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxx, 6; W. and L. Inq. p.m. lx, 111.

²¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Chas. I.

²¹⁷ Close, 6 Geo. II, pt. viii, no. 5.

²¹⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iv, 194-5.

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxvi.

²²¹ Albin, *New Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 594.

^{221a} Information by Mr. Percy Stone from the Rev. W. R. K. Baukwill and Mr. W. J. Bailey of Newport.

²²² Worsley, op. cit. 240.

²²³ *Act for Disafforesting Parkhurst*, 52 Geo. III, cap. 171.

^{223a} Information by Mr. Percy Stone from Rev. W. R. K. Baukwill.

²²⁴ Exch. Dep. 45 Eliz. Hil. no. 12. The boundary of the Lawnes was called the Markeway, and led from St. Austins Gate to Cheine Oak or Butlers Oak, and from that oak between Bell hill and Sandhurst to a thicket called Rath rise.

²²⁵ See Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxxi.

²²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Ric. II, no. 49.

²²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 35 Hen. III.

²²⁸ Ibid. Trin. 1 Edw. III.

²²⁹ Ibid. East. 36 Edw. III.

²³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Ric. II, no. 49; 6 Hen. V, no. 36; (Ser. 2), xxii, 16.

²³¹ Ibid. (Ser. 2), xxii, 16.

²³² *Parl. R.* v, 365.

²³³ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxxiv.

²³⁴ *Hants Field Club Proc.* v (2), 168; Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 23-4; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 85.

²³⁵ Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 23-4; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 85; *Cecil MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 516. At the time when Sir Francis Walsingham held the site it had apparently been converted into a farmhouse, and was in a ruinous state (*Hants Field Club Proc.* v [2], 169).

²³⁶ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 262, no. 21.

²³⁷ Pat. 4 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 5; Exch. Dep. 1652-3, Hil. no. 3 & 4; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xlix, 226.

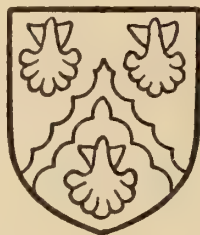
²³⁸ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv.

²³⁹ Exch. Dep. 1652-3, Hil. no. 3 & 4; ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone.

²⁴⁰ *Recov. R. D. Enr. East.* 24 Chas. I, m. 3.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

probably remained with the Bromfields, and is said by Worsley to have been purchased of them by Mr. Dummer, who held the estate in 1780 and in 1795.²⁴¹ A manor of Carisbrooke, probably to be identified with this estate, was, however, in 1762 in the possession of Sir John Miller,²⁴² and it was probably of him that it was purchased by Mr. Dummer. From the latter it passed apparently to Sir John Carter, for in 1812 it was held under his will by Dame Dorothy Carter and Arthur Atherley.²⁴³ It was still in the possession of the Carter family in 1859,²⁴⁴ but was held in the following year by Thomas Chamberlayne.^{244a} It had passed before 1878 to Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne,²⁴⁵ the present owner.



CHAMBERLAYNE.
Gules a chevron en-
grailed or between three
scallop argent.

Remains of the monastic buildings are incorporated into the Priory Farm-house.

The estate at Carisbrooke, subsequently known as the manor of *CARISBROOKE*, held by the abbey of Lire, or by the Priors of Carisbrooke as representatives of that abbey, seems to have been acquired gradually by a series of small gifts of land in the parish. William de Vernon confirmed to the monks land around Carisbrooke which Peverel de Argentinein and William his brother gave them.²⁴⁶ Robert Wymond gave half an acre lying in the southern part of the new castle of Carisbrooke, and Joan daughter of Robert and wife of William Urry confirmed the grant.²⁴⁷ Thomas de Daccumbe gave a messuage and 20 acres of land in Bowcombe in 1253-4,²⁴⁸ and in 1271-2 William de la Mare and Margery his wife gave 5½ acres in Carisbrooke.²⁴⁹ Isabel de Fortibus Countess of Devon gave 10 acres of land to the priory,²⁵⁰ and in 1311 Reginald de St. Martin gave 8 acres and 3 roods of land in Carisbrooke.²⁵¹ This manor passed, with the rest of the possessions of the priory, to the priory of Sheen, and followed the same descent as the site of the priory²⁵² (q.v.).

The Abbot and convent of Quarr held various parcels of land in Carisbrooke by grant and purchase.²⁵³

In 1086 there was a mill in the manor of Bowcombe,²⁵⁴ the site of which is possibly to be identified

with that of the paper mill which formerly stood on the left of the road leading from Clatterford to Froglands.²⁵⁵ There were two mills in the manor of Alvington at the time of the Domesday Survey.²⁵⁶ Carisbrooke Mill, which is now the pumping-station at the waterworks, belonged to the manor of Alvington.²⁵⁷

The priory of God's House, Southampton, held half a knight's fee at *COSHAM* in the 13th century,²⁵⁸ and held the same until the Dissolution,²⁵⁹ when it passed with God's House to Queen's College, Oxford,²⁶⁰ who are the present owners. It lies between Newport and Shide and is now cut up into building plots.^{260a}



QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
Oxford. Argent three
eagles gules the first eagle
having a pierced molet or
of six points on his breast.

Isabel de Fortibus confirmed land at *ROWBOROUGH* (Rowbere, Rowebergh, xiii cent.; Ruburghwe, xiv cent.; Roughberough, xv cent.) to the Abbot and convent of Quarr,²⁶¹ who in 1284 obtained a grant of free warren there.²⁶² In 1399-1400 the abbot demised the manor and a pasture called Rurygge to John Harding of Shorwell and Joan his wife and Richard Passelewe for their joint lives, on condition that, among other things, they should build a house with a small hall in the middle, a small chamber at one end and a space at the other end for eight oxen and four horses.²⁶³ In 1499 the abbot leased to Simon Payne for eighty-one years his manor of Rowborough, with its members called Roughrigge, Breyanesheth, Shortrigg, Raudon and Salynglond or Saltlond.²⁶⁴ The grange of Rowborough was among the possessions of the abbey at the Dissolution,²⁶⁵ and was granted in 1544 to John and George Mill.²⁶⁶ In 1588-9 Richard Mill, nephew and successor of George,²⁶⁷ sold to Barnabas Leigh all that messuage or tenement called Rowborough, except the estate of Dowsabella Mill, widow, and of Henry Ryves, under the will of George Mill.²⁶⁸ The estate apparently descended in the family of Leigh, for in 1780 the heirs of John Leigh paid a rent of 6s. 8d. for Rowborough.²⁶⁹ Rowborough was held in 1860 by the Hon. W. H. A. A'Court Holmes, and was purchased

²⁴¹ Worsley, op. cit. 239; Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 592.

²⁴² *Recov. R. Hil.* 2 Geo. III, rot. 150.

²⁴³ *Act for Disafforesting Parkhurst*, 52 Geo. III, cap. 71.

²⁴⁴ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859, p. 604.

^{244a} Land Tax Bks. 1860.

²⁴⁵ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1878, pp. 183-6.

²⁴⁶ *Transcr. of Carisbrooke Chart.* no. 3.

²⁴⁷ *Ibid.* no. 26.

²⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 38 Hen. III, no. 408.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.* Hil. 56 Hen. III.

²⁵⁰ *Transcr. of Carisbrooke Chart.* no. 27.

²⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 469.

²⁵² *Pat.* 13 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 23-4; *Pat. 4 Chas. I*, pt. xxiv (2); *Recov. R. D. Enr. East.* 24 Chas. I, m. 3; *Exch. Dep.* 1652-3, Hil. no. 3.

²⁵³ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), D 942; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 212; Dugdale,

Mon. Angl. v, 319; Feet of F. Hants, 38 Hen. III, no. 408; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 240, no. 24 (11 Edw. III); *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 704, 707, 710; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 34 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 58.

²⁵⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517. See also *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 984, no. 3; *Rentals and Surv. R.* 577; *Add. MS.* 6166, fol. 181 et seq.; *Recov. R. Hil.* 23 & 24 Chas. II, rot. 6; *East. 5 Geo. I*, rot. 58.

²⁵⁵ *Hants Field Club Proc.* v (2), 164.

²⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518. A ruinous water mill is mentioned in 1327; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 1 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 45.

²⁵⁷ *Hants Field Club Proc.* v (2), 164. See further *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 16; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xvii, 12.

²⁵⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

Possibly this estate was represented by land confirmed to the priory in 1196 and 1198 by Richard I (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, 451). This land formerly belonged to Peter de Cosham, who held

Cosham on the mainland (see *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 168).

²⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339, 353; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 205; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 675; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 230; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. i, 551-69.

²⁶⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. i, 551-69; Worsley, op. cit. App. p. cli.

^{260a} *Ex inform.* Mr. Percy Stone.

²⁶¹ Dugdale, op. cit. v, 319; *Chart. R.* 7 Edw. I, m. 4, no. 31.

²⁶² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 272.

²⁶³ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 3105.

²⁶⁴ *Ibid.* B 3546.

²⁶⁵ Dugdale, op. cit. v, 320.

²⁶⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (ii), § 340 (43).

²⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 434.

²⁶⁸ Close, 31 Eliz. pt. xiv, Leigh and Mill; *Pat.* 30 Eliz. pt. xiii, John Leigh, father of Barnabas, had in 1587-8 obtained from Richard Mill a lease of the estate for ninety-four years.

²⁶⁹ Worsley, op. cit. App. p. lxxvii.

of him (then Lord Heytesbury) in 1874 by Charles Seely, to whose son Sir Charles Seely it now belongs.^{269a}

The manor of *CHILLERTON* (Celertune, xi cent.; Chelerton, xiii cent.; Celerton, xiv cent.) was held before the Conquest by Blacheman in parage. In 1086 a certain Geoffrey held the 2 virgates comprising the manor, one of Gozelin son of Azor, the other of William his brother.²⁷⁰ Being held of the honour of Carisbrooke,²⁷¹ Chillerton probably passed like Bonchurch to the Lisles of Bonchurch and Wootton, for it was held in demesne by John de Lisle towards the end of the 13th century,²⁷² and free warren there was granted to John son of John de Insula in 1306.²⁷³ The manor descended with that of Wootton²⁷⁴ until the sale of Wootton to James Burton. Chillerton was perhaps sold at about the same time, and belonged in 1782-3 and 1790-1 to the Bonham and Carter families.²⁷⁵

It had probably lost all manorial rights before 1662-3, for it is then called Chillerton Farm.²⁷⁶ The principal landowner at Chillerton at the present day is Sir Charles Seely, bart., whose father Charles Seely purchased Chillerton in 1873. Part of Chillerton was transferred from Wootton to Carisbrooke in 1882.²⁷⁷

In 1255-6 Sibyl daughter of Serlo and Joan daughter of John Paulin gave to John son of William de la Styale 5 acres of land in *CLATTERFORD* (Clatreford, xiii cent.) in exchange for a quitclaim by him to them of a messuage and 15 acres of land there.²⁷⁸ About 1279-80 a thirteenth of a knight's fee in Clatterford was held by John Goldsmith (Aurifaber) of the honour of Carisbrooke,²⁷⁹ and he or a descendant of the same name held it in 1333-4.²⁸⁰ In 1346 Ralph de Wolverton was holding this estate, which had formerly belonged to his father John de Wolverton,²⁸¹ and it is probably to be identified with that which in the beginning of the 16th century belonged to the Marshals, William son of John Marshal having given it in 1507-8 to his grandson Thomas, whose heir seems to have been his cousin Margery Salesbury.²⁸² Sir John Oglander, writing at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, says that James Rookley lived at Clatterford, and adds that his family had possessed an estate there since the time of Edward I, as a deed of Isabel de Fortibus showed.^{283a} In 1780 Daniel Collins paid a fee-farm rent of 2s. for Clatterford, and the estate was bought about 1850 by Mr. Cooke. It was sold in 1906 by

the executors of his son Russell Cooke to Sir Charles Seely.^{283b}

The manor of *HALDLEY* (Heldelie, xi cent.; Haldele, Hardley, Haddele, xiii cent.) and *ROW-RIDGE* (Rueregge, Rugherigg, Roughrigge, Rourigge, Rughbrigge, xiii cent.).—The king held the manor of 'Heldelie' in demesne at the time of the Survey, and it had formerly been held of Edward the Confessor by Cheping.²⁸³ In 1255-6 Jordan de Kingston released to Ralph de Gorges and Ellen his wife all his right in the land held by Ralph and Ellen in Haldley and Rowridge.²⁸⁴ The overlordship seems to have remained with the Gorges family, following the descent of Knighton in Newchurch²⁸⁵ (q.v.).

In 1279-80 William Gilbert held the manor as an eighth of a knight's fee, for a rent of half a mark to Lady Ellen Gorges.²⁸⁶ At the beginning of the 14th century the estate was held jointly by William Gilbert and Sibyl wife of William Gilbert.²⁸⁷ In 1346 a quarter of a fee in Haldley and Rowridge which formerly belonged to William Gilbert was held by John Gymmynges and his coparceners.²⁸⁸ The same estate 'which was to have been granted to John de Sperlyng in tail' formed part of the possessions of John de Lisle of Gatcombe at his death in 1369,²⁸⁹ and evidently passed with Gatcombe to the Bramshotts, as William Bramshott was in possession in 1428.²⁹⁰ In 1431 John Holcombe of Aston and John Lisle of Calbourne held an eighth of a knight's fee in Haldley and Rowridge.²⁹¹

In the reign of Henry VIII Sir Robert Wallop claimed to be seised of the manor of *MARVELL* or *MARVYLDE*^{291a} in the Isle of Wight. He complained that Thomas Goter of Newport and others by command of John Bayley came by night to his manor and riotously entered it and 'leyde traynys of strawe rounde abowte the howse and sette fyre in yt and lyke to have burnyd the howse and to have smotheryd and slayne the men beyng wythin.'²⁹² Bayley, however, stated that he had been possessed of the manor for thirteen years and that Sir Robert Wallop with a company of men had come to the manor and ejected his tenant.²⁹³ The manor appears to have belonged to John Bayliff in 1558-9, and in 1572 Mark Harley of 'Marvel' granted to Philip Andrews an annuity of £5 from the site of the manor called Marvell *alias* Quidington.^{293a} This manor is probably to be identified with Marvell Farm, to the south of the town of Newport, but its further history has not been discovered.

^{269a} Ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone.

²⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 523.

²⁷¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. II, no. 31.

²⁷² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

²⁷³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 68.

²⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 462; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322, 339, 354, 365; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 612; Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III, no. 52; 2 Ric. II, no. 31; *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 262; *Recov. R. Hil.* 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, rot. 152; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 45 Eliz.; East. 8 Chas. I; *Recov. R. Trin.* 1 Will. and Mary, rot. 94.

²⁷⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 23 Geo. III; Mich. 31 Geo. III.

²⁷⁶ *Exch. Dep. Mich.* 14 Chas. II, no. 37.

²⁷⁷ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1891, ii, 174.

²⁷⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 40 Hen. III, no. 447.

²⁷⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley, op. cit. App. lxxix.

²⁸⁰ Worsley, op. cit. App. xxii. Henry de Oglander and Robert de Shorwell had two other holdings at Clatterford in the 13th century (*ibid.* App. lxxvi). Robert's share passed to the Abbot of Lire before the end of the century (Carisbrooke Chart.; *Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 240).

²⁸¹ Worsley MS. R. B 2; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

²⁸² *Early Chan. Proc. bdle.* 339, no. 63.

^{283a} *Oglander Mem.* 75.

^{283b} Worsley, op. cit. App. lxxvii; ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone.

²⁸³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518.

²⁸⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Hen. III.

²⁸⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Worsley MS. R. B 2.

²⁸⁶ Worsley, op. cit. App. p. lxxvii.

²⁸⁷ Worsley MS. R. B 2.

²⁸⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

²⁸⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 43 Edw. III, pt. i (1st nos.), no. 68.

²⁹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 354.

²⁹¹ *Ibid.* 367.

^{291a} In 1358-9 John Miryfeld gave all his lands in Miryfeld to Richard le Dygher (ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone).

²⁹² *Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, bdle.* 24, no. 24.

²⁹³ *Ibid.* bdle. 20, no. 309; bdle. 19, no. 388.

^{293a} Ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone; Godshill School Deed iii. Quidington is probably to be identified with Quedchampton. See *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339, 354, 367.

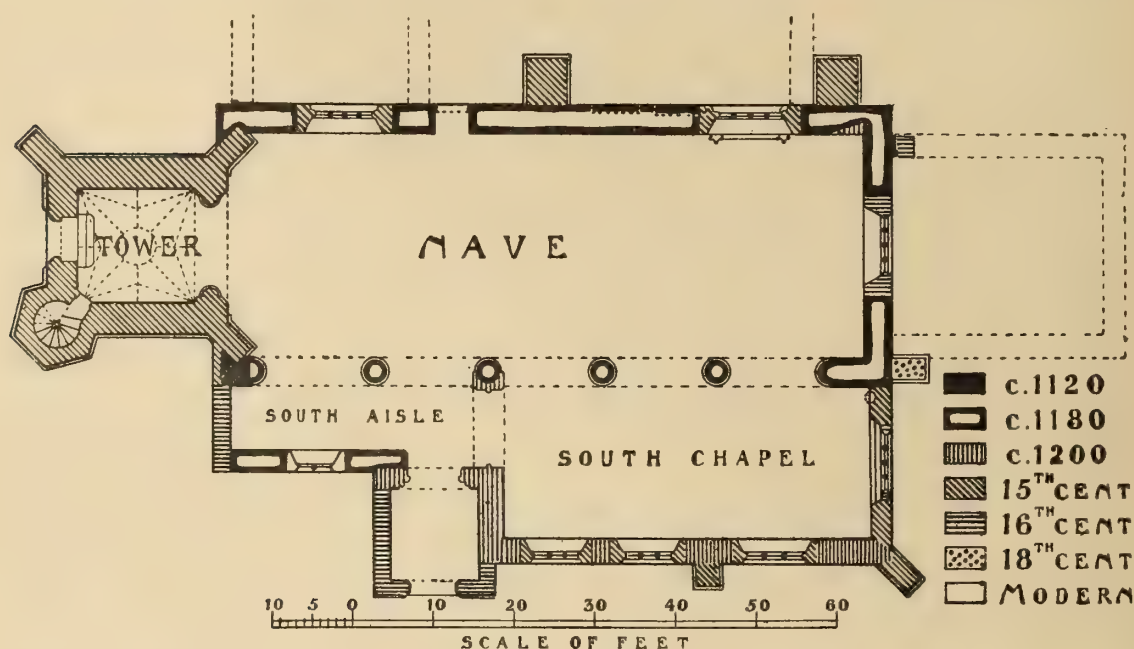
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Of the Island churches that of *ST. CHURCH MARY* of Carisbrooke ranks first in importance as befits the church of the chief manor. Standing on the high ground to the north of the village it forms a worthy pendant to its neighbour the castle, and though shorn of its conventual buildings in the 15th and deprived of its chancel in the 16th century it still remains with its fine nave and lofty tower unrivalled among the ecclesiastical buildings of the Isle of Wight.^{293b}

The present church can hardly be on the site of the Domesday church of the manor of Bowcombe, as the ground it is built on must have been, like the castle, within the manor of Alvington.

It is probable, as tradition has it, that the church of Bowcombe given to Lire was higher up the valley, and that the convent served it with a priest. This church must have been built previous to the grant, i.e. before 1066, and have become unnecessary when

The earliest building was evidently of the aisleless type,²⁹⁷ and was certainly in existence in the first quarter of the 12th century. The end of the century saw it converted to the uses of a conventual church, with claustral buildings²⁹⁸ to the north and an aisle to the south. It is evident that this aisle, built 1170–80, was originally intended to extend the whole length of the nave, and for some reason²⁹⁹ was shortened soon after the arcade was built, as the pier³⁰⁰ is built round the second westernmost column, and not bonded into it. A connecting arch was then thrown across the intersection of the broad and narrow aisle and the wall carried on southward, while at the same time a south door was inserted at the junction of the earlier thick south wall with the widened aisle. Of 13th-century work proper the only evidence is a credence and a sepulchral recess in the south wall of the aisle, the recesses in the wall of the cloister south ambulatory, and the windows in the east wall, uncovered in 1907.



PLAN OF CARISBROOKE CHURCH

the present church was erected²⁹⁴ on the new site opposite the castle. As the two clerks serving it, Geoffrey and Stephen, had to be provided for, Baldwin de Redvers, in his grant of confirmation to Lire, c. 1133,²⁹⁵ stipulated that they should hold the new church for their lifetime, after which it was to revert to the convent, who were either to hold it 'or to send monks into it,' for which each priest was to pay 30s. yearly to the mother church of Lire.²⁹⁶

The 14th century left no changes in the church,³⁰¹ but after the grant to Sheen by Henry V further alterations were carried out. The priory buildings were pulled down as no longer necessary,³⁰² large windows were inserted in the north and south walls—the external recesses in the north wall being built in and, to strengthen it, two massive buttresses erected—and finally the fine tower added at the west end. In the reign of Elizabeth the chancel was pulled down by the then leaseholder, Sir Francis Walsingham,³⁰³ and

^{293b} Freeman's Paper on 'Carisbrooke' (1871), which touches on the church, is printed in his *English Towns and Districts*, pp. 172–80.

²⁹⁴ From the form of Baldwin's grant it seems likely that he built the new church and gave it to Lire.

²⁹⁵ Witnessed *inter alia* by Gervase, first Abbot of Quarr, founded 1131.

²⁹⁶ Carisbrooke Chartul. *benes* Mrs. Prescott.

²⁹⁷ The small round-headed windows

uncovered in 1907 would not allow room for an arcade below them. There are no signs of similar windows in the north wall owing to the cloister walk pentice.

²⁹⁸ The junction of these is still visible on the exterior of the north wall, and at the western end the nib of a door jamb still remains.

²⁹⁹ Possibly as a Lady chapel.

³⁰⁰ The pier is very little later than the arcade, the detail of its capital and base showing a leaning to 13th-century work.

³⁰¹ The continual confiscation as an alien foundation during the wars with France would account for this.

³⁰² The Sheen monks being Carthusians would have had no use for Benedictine conventual buildings.

³⁰³ 'But hee finds upon record that above 150 years ago the Parish by composition rec^d of the Impersonators £100, to suffer the chancel to be demolished' (MS. 1710 in Parish chest).



CARISBROOKE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

an east window inserted in the space inclosed by the chancel arch.

By the beginning of the 18th century the church had got into a bad state of repair. 'The weather beat into the body of the tower.' The stair turret with the weather-cock was 'quite decayed.' Both church and tower 'wanted pointing, not having been pointed within memory, the Copings and water tables all round the church were loose, the Ivy had wrought and grown into the church itself and a principal Buttesse which supports the East end of the church was ready to fall down.' Such is the account given of the state of the structure in a MS. in the parish chest dated 1710. Further repairs were carried out at the end of the century, according to the churchwardens' accounts, and in 1806—the date cut on the west face—the tower was re-pointed.

In 1872 the porch was re-roofed, the original floor of the church restored and a new window inserted in the south wall west of the porch. A systematic and conservative repair in 1907–8 resulted in the discovery of the small round-headed lights of the early church and the interesting openings in the east wall.

The entrance to the church is by the south porch built in the 16th century, the tower door being only used by the ringers. The south doorway, opening into the narrow part of the south aisle, is of transitional 12th–13th century style, having angle columns with foliated capitals slightly later than the archway to the south chapel with its singular pier, already described. The nave arcade, 1170–80, has shafts with scalloped capitals and pointed arches with two rings of splayed voussoirs with label mould over. In the spandrels of the two westernmost arches there are signs of the windows³⁰⁴ of the early church, *circa* 1120, the only portions of the original building remaining. The windows in the south aisle and the north wall are of the 15th century, probably inserted when the fine western tower was added in 1471, the date on a tablet on its western face³⁰⁵ borne by two coupled figures. The tower, which is entered through a four-centred spandrelled door, is of four stages, with angle buttresses extending to the uppermost, and an hexagonal stair-turret at the south-west angle. The top finishes in an embattled cornice with pinnacles at the angles and in the centre of each face, and is ornamented with three string-courses having grotesque carvings at intervals, the whole being built of squared local freestone from the Upper Greensand formation.³⁰⁶ On the south face is a clock, placed there in 1844. The earlier 15th-century east window of the south aisle has been blocked, and a late 16th-century window inserted, probably by Sir Francis Walsingham, when the chancel was destroyed, at which time the nib of

the chancel north wall was made into a buttress, covering the jamb of a 12th-century door³⁰⁷ forming the monks' entrance to the quire. The 12th-century chancel arch has been cut into at the apex, probably in connexion with a rood-loft. The openings in the east wall, brought to light in 1907–8, are somewhat puzzling. The centre round-headed light at the apex belongs to the 12th-century church, and was opened and restored in 1872. The other windows are all of two lights, and belong to the 13th century, the one in the south-east angle having evidently been inserted to light a loft or gallery entered by a door in the opposite angle 16 ft. from the floor level.³⁰⁸ In the north-east corner is a splayed recess having some connexion with a nave altar here.

Just to the north of the east window of the south aisle is a long, narrow 15th-century niche, originally with a canopy over,³⁰⁹ probably an image bracket.

In the outside of the north wall are two sepulchral recesses, c. 1190 and c. 1260, the westernmost being the earlier.³¹⁰ That to the east is more elaborate, having outer and inner engaged columns and general detail of 1260–70. On the plaster at the back are scratched various figures in early 15th-century costume, a single-masted ship, a shield of arms, and sundry unintelligible legends.³¹¹ When these recesses were opened in 1891 an incised Purbeck grave slab was discovered in the cloister walk. It is of the 13th century, and commemorates Aveline Passelewe, a member of an Island family holding land in the south.³¹² In the south wall of the aisle is a low, flat arched recess of the 13th century, to which period belongs the incised slab of a prior, and the stone coffin and grave slab now in the porch.³¹³ The elaborate 16th-century tomb in the north wall to the Lady Margaret, wife of Sir Nicholas Wadham,³¹⁴ represents her kneeling in the centre of six crippled figures, three on either side,³¹⁵ the whole being surmounted by a richly foliated canopy with a central angel figure bearing a shield with 1 H S. There is a curious painted wood tablet in memory of William Keeling, groom of the chamber to James I and general for the 'Honourable East India Adventurers,' who died at Carisbrooke in 1619. On the north wall is a good Renaissance monument to Sir William Stephens, kt., Lt.-Governor of the Isle of Wight, and lord of Bowcombe in Carisbrooke, who died in 1697, his wife Elizabeth 1692, and his brother Henry 1689, with, adjoining it, memorials to Mary daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate of Arbury, bart., and wife of William Stephens of Barton, who died in 1740, and Thomas Serle 1760. On the west wall of the south aisle is a tablet to James Haskoll, died 1780. There is a 17th-century oak pulpit with panelled

³⁰⁴ These windows, *teste* the remains of the one between the first and second arches of the arcade, were round-headed, 6 ft. 10 in. long and 16 in. wide, with a rebated outer edge and a deep splayed reveal on the head, on which signs of the centring boards still remain.

³⁰⁵ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 22. The date has evidently been recut, probably by the masons who repaired the tower in 1806.

³⁰⁶ It probably came, like the stone at the castle, from Gatcliff near Godshill, where there were at that time extensive quarries.

³⁰⁷ This is plainly visible close against the east wall of the nave.

³⁰⁸ See illustration.

³⁰⁹ The start of this still remains. See Stone, *op. cit.* ii, pl. lxxiv.

³¹⁰ It is *circa* 1180–1200, and has carved capitals—the *motif* taken from the wild arum—identical with one in the Newport Museum, said to have come from the demolished church of St. Thomas.

³¹¹ *Vide* Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 19. The shield bears three roundels. The legends are rhyming doggerel. The scratchings generally are of two dates, and the lines run one over another.

³¹² The slab is inscribed 'TŪBA . AVELINE . PASSELEWE.' John Passelewe held land in Brook in the 13th century.

³¹³ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, plate lxxvi. The upper part only is in the church, the lower half forming a door sill in the Priory Farm. The grave slab with foliated cross is said to have come from the recess in the south wall of the aisle.

³¹⁴ Captain of the Isle of Wight, 1509–20.

³¹⁵ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, plate lxxvi. The two outer figures bear crutches. Lady Margaret was aunt to Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII, and founded a hospital for impotent folk.

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back and canopy—a later addition,³¹⁶ bearing the date 1658—and a font of the time of Elizabeth, made up with cement and having a pyramidal oak cover. On the north wall hangs a panel of the royal arms of Anne, and over the south door an early one of Victoria.

The tower contains a peal of eight bells, founded in 1770,³¹⁷ and a clock with the inscription 'This clock put into complete repair and sold to the parish of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, by John Moon & Sons, 1844.'

The plate consists of two flagons of 1753-4, a chalice and paten of 1750, a chalice and paten for the sick of 1750, and an alms dish of 1750, all given by Elizabeth Lady Miller at the respective dates; also two chalices and two patens of 1756-7 and an alms-dish of 1729.

The registers are in three volumes³¹⁸: the first contains all entries from 1572 to 1653; the second births from 1653 to 1660, baptisms 1661 to 1672, marriages 1652 to 1659, burials 1653 to 1662; the third baptisms from 1661 to 1696, marriages 1662 to 1691, burials 1662 to 1672.

The original church of Carisbrooke *ADVOWSON* was in the manor of Bowcombe. In 1086 the monks of Lire held the church with a virgate of land, and of this virgate Humphrey held a portion where he had eight men paying 5s. William son of Azor also held 2½ acres on which he had four houses, but both Humphrey and William held without the consent of the priest. There were also belonging to the church twenty messuages inhabited by bordars and a mill and all the tithes of Bowcombe.³¹⁹ This church with the tithes had evidently been granted to the abbey by William Fitz Osbern.³²⁰ Baldwin de Redvers Earl of Exeter, probably the first of that name, granted to the abbey of Lire³²¹ the advowson of the new church of Carisbrooke.³²² Godfrey Bishop of Winchester (1184-1204) confirmed to the Abbot and convent of Lire the advowson of Carisbrooke and tithes in Bowcombe and elsewhere, and gave them licence to appropriate the church of St. Mary of Carisbrooke to their own uses.³²³ William de Vernon confirmed the charter of his ancestors, and at that time there belonged to Carisbrooke Church the chapels of Northwood, Shorwell, and Newport, and the chapel of the Infirm.³²⁴ The advowson remained with the Prior of Carisbrooke, the representative of the abbey of Lire in the Isle of Wight, until its suppression,³²⁵ but the presentations were frequently made by the king, the priory being in his hands on account of war with France.³²⁶

When the priory of Carisbrooke was granted in 1415 to the prior of Sheen the advowson of Carisbrooke Church passed with it, and the presentations were made by the priors of Sheen from that time until the Dissolution.³²⁷ The tithes passed with the advowson, and both were granted in 1558 to John Bishop of Winchester.³²⁸ The advowson and rectory of Carisbrooke were also included in the lease of the priory to Sir Francis Walsingham in 1570-1,³²⁹ and other lessees of the priory seem occasionally to have presented to the church and held the rectorial tithes.³³⁰ In 1626 the advowson of Carisbrooke, with the chapels of Newport and Northwood, was granted by Charles I to the master and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford,³³¹ and it has since remained with them.³³²

The advowson of the *PRIORY* of Carisbrooke was apparently vested in the Abbot of Lire or his procurators.³³³ Isabel de Fortibus Countess of Albemarle laid claim to the presentation, but in 1279 her claim was disallowed, and she was ordered to make good any damage she had done to the Prior of Carisbrooke.³³⁴

The chapel of St. Nicholas in the castle of Carisbrooke is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as being endowed with land at Shalcombe.³³⁵ It was given to the abbey of Quarr by Baldwin de Redvers (1107-55), and was confirmed to the abbey by his two sons Richard and William.³³⁶ The advowson remained with the abbey until the Dissolution.³³⁷ It afterwards became and is still vested in the governors of the castle, but the living has for many years been a sinecure, and the chapel was in ruins. The small emolument arising from the chaplaincy was appropriated by Rev. W. D. Sewell, then chaplain, in the middle of the 19th century to the church of St. John in Newport.³³⁸ The parish of St. Nicholas consisted of several detached parts, including Castlehold, Cosham, part of Shide Down, and parts of Rowborough and Dodner.³³⁹ It was divided for civil purposes in 1894 between the parishes of Newport, Northwood, and Carisbrooke.³⁴⁰

The chapel of the Infirm (Maladeria), said in the charter of William de Vernon to the abbey of Lire to be annexed to the church of Carisbrooke,³⁴¹ was probably the chapel of St. Augustine for lepers mentioned in the Carisbrooke Chartulary. It is possible that the site of the chapel was at a farmhouse near St. Augustine's Gate.³⁴²

The Prior and convent of Sheen founded a chantry at Carisbrooke, with a priest to sing in the parish church of Carisbrooke for the aid of the curate there

³¹⁶ Stone, op. cit. ii, 20, and plate lxxiii.

³¹⁷ By Pack & Chapman of London, except no. 7, which is by Lester & Pack.

³¹⁸ Stone, op. cit. ii, 21.

³¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517.

³²⁰ Dugdale, op. cit. vi, 1041. Henry II confirmed a charter of Earl William.

³²¹ Lansd. MS. 259, fol. 24; Stone, op. cit. pt. ii, 149.

³²² See above under Church.

³²³ Transcript of Carisbrooke Chart. no. xii.

³²⁴ Ibid. no. iii; Dugdale, op. cit. vi, 1041; Add. MS. 24789, fol. 76 d.

³²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 71; Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 60b; 2032, fol. 46; 2033, fol. 8.

³²⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, pp. 268, 277;

1377-81, pp. 14, 71; 1381-5, pp. 316, 361; 1401-5, p. 319; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 75, 83, 92, 144, 146, 243.

³²⁷ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 35 d., 147 d., 161 d.

³²⁸ Pat. 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv. This grant was perhaps only made for one turn.

³²⁹ Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 23-4.

³³⁰ Ibid.; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 161 d.; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xlix, 226; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxxxvi, 118.

³³¹ Pat. 2 Chas. I, pt. vii; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, pp. 471, 578.

³³² Inst. Bks. P.R.O.

³³³ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 133 d.; 2033, fol. 8; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 230.

³³⁴ Stone, op. cit. pt. ii, 150; Carisbrooke Chart. no. 29.

³³⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

³³⁶ Dugdale, op. cit. v, 316-17; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), D 942.

³³⁷ Add. MS. 6166, fol. 121; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 108, 189, 226, 373; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 73 d., 161 d.

³³⁸ Hillier, *Mem. of Castle of Carisbrooke*, 11.

³³⁹ Brettell, *Guide to Isle of Wight* (1840), 100.

³⁴⁰ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, Hants, 37-8.

³⁴¹ Transcript of Carisbrooke Chart. no. iii; Add. MS. 24789, fol. 76 d.

³⁴² *Hants Field Club Proc.* v (2), 157.



CARISBROOKE CHURCH : INTERIOR LOOKING EAST



CHALE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

at a salary of £6 a year, paid from the parsonage of Carisbrooke. The chantry priest also received a pension from the king out of the land of the late monastery of Christchurch.³⁴³

Henry Bishop of Winchester (1305-16) consecrated a chapel under the castle of Carisbrooke dedicated to the Holy Cross and to the Apostles Peter and Paul and to St. Swithun for a burying-place for the monks in the Island; if any other should desire to be buried there, the priest of the mother church of Carisbrooke might permit it if he thought fit.³⁴⁴

John Smith's house at Castlehold was licensed for Congregational worship in 1672.³⁴⁵ There is now a Primitive Methodist chapel at Carisbrooke, also a United Methodist chapel at Gunville, built in 1907, and a Bible Christian chapel at Chillerton.

In 1603 Lord Hunsdon, by will, *CHARITIES* devised a rent-charge of £3 yearly out of the manor of Alvington for the poor.

In or about 1620 John Serle gave £50 for the poor, which was invested in land in the common field. The property now consists of a meadow at Shide, producing £12 yearly.

The income of these charities is applied in the distribution of groceries at Christmas.

In 1853 William Robinson, by his will, proved in the P.C.C., bequeathed £50 consols, the dividends to be applied in bread at Christmas amongst aged poor.

In 1879 Miss Letitia Margaret Giles, *alias* Nichol, by her will proved 25 November, bequeathed £452 13s. 6d. consols, the dividends to be applied in coal to poor of Carisbrooke and Gunville West.

In 1883 Robert Smith Gibbs, by will, bequeathed

a legacy for the poor, now represented by £46 6s. 6d. consols.

In 1891 Miss Josephine Eliza Herring, by will proved at London 26 February, bequeathed £100, now £104 19s. 8d. consols, the interest to be applied for the relief of poor.

In 1900 Miss Margaret Aurelia Dennett, by her will, proved 30th January, left a legacy now represented by £45 India 3 per cent. stock, the income to be applied to the District Visiting Society.

The several sums of stock above mentioned are held by the official trustees, producing in the aggregate £17 18s. 8d. in yearly dividends, which are duly applied for the general benefit of the poor.

The Church Lands consisted of a small tenement called the Church House and another small house and garden, also a field containing 3 r. or thereabouts in North Field, and 1 a. 2 r. at Shide. The annual income, about £7 10s., is carried to the churchwardens' accounts.

In 1888 John Wood, by his will proved at London 2 March, bequeathed a legacy, now £198 6s. 8d. consols, with the official trustees, the annual dividends, amounting to £4 19s. 2d., to be applied in the preservation of certain memorial windows in St. Mary's Church, and any residue for church expenses.

The Rev. Henry Worsley, by deed poll, 2 March 1837, gave a sum of £1,133 2s. 11d. consols, the annual dividends amounting to £28 6s. 4d. to be paid to the vicar of St. John's Church; also a sum of £203 8s. consols, the dividends of £5 1s. 8d. to be applied towards the repairs of the church.

The sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

CHALE

Cela (xi cent.).

Chale, a parish 8½ miles south south-west from Newport and some 7 miles west of Ventnor, was established at the beginning of the 12th century. The soil is Upper and Lower Greensand, with chalk above the former, and the chief occupation is dairying, early lamb breeding and barley growing. The parish contains 2,220 acres of land, of which 936 acres are arable, 1,158 permanent grass and 36 acres woodland.¹ There is an independent water supply from the Upper Greensand 400 ft. above the sea level. The village is somewhat scattered, the nucleus being about a mile and a half from Chale Green, where the three roads from Newport via Shorwell, Gatcombe and Rookley join. Blackgang, with its famous Chine, is a hamlet in this parish, and at Chale Green is a grouping of cottages with a blacksmith's shop

and a post office letter-box. To the east of the parish, dividing it from Niton, is St. Catherine's Down, rising at the southern end to 800 ft. above the sea, where in the early part of the 14th century a lighthouse, still standing,² was erected to warn mariners off this dangerous coast. This interesting building is worth more attention than is generally bestowed upon it, the scheme of radiation slits from the square interior to the octagonal exterior being very ingenious. It is of four stages, square within, octagonal without, terminating in a pyramidal roof, the whole being 36 ft. high.³ The entrance to the two lower stages is through doorways with four-centred arched heads. To the east are the foundations of a small buttressed building, which may have been the oratory⁴ mentioned in Bishop Stratford's letter to the Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight 17 August 1328,⁵ and whose

³⁴³ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 51, no. 2; 52, no. 44.

³⁴⁴ Stone, op. cit. pt. ii, 149-50.

³⁴⁵ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1672, pp. 236, 399.
¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² The history of this interesting pharos is given in Stone, op. cit. ii, 27-8, with a measured drawing, plate lxxix. The story of the wrecked wine ship appears in *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 320. Mr. Round points out that as early as 1182 the 'villa de Chele' was amerced

half a mark 'pro wrecco,' and that in Tomkins' *Tour in the Isle of Wight* (1796) there is a wild story that the men of Chale for many years had decoyed ships on shore, in stormy weather, in order to plunder them.

³ The openings for emission of light are 24 ft. above the ground.

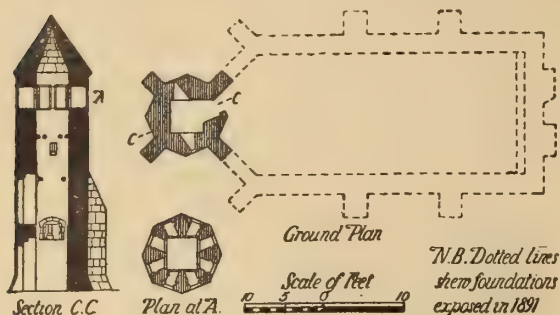
⁴ Early in the 14th century Walter de Goditon built a hermitage or oratory dedicated to the honour of St. Catherine on St. Catherine's Hill. Licence for divine service was granted in 1312 and John de Langberewe was admitted as first priest

(Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 61; 2032, fol. 46).

⁵ Stone, op. cit. ii, 153, note D. It is certain from this inquiry that the oratory in honour of St. Catherine had already been begun in 1328, and it may be the pharos was added later, as the two door-heads and external masonry are certainly of 15th-16th century date. The plate in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, xxvii, 176, shows it in a dilapidated condition, the south wall broken away to the lamp stage and the buttresses in ruin—so it must have been repaired since.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

roof certainly abutted against the pharos, as is shown by signs on the ashlar facing. It can have been of



PLAN OF ST. CATHERINE'S TOWER, CHALE

but little use on this fog-wrapt down, and after the suppression of the chantries probably owed its preservation to its use as a sea-mark. It was at this point that a beacon was always kept stacked ready for firing.⁶ Just to the south of it is the stump of the Trinity light-house, begun in 1830 but abandoned when the light-house was built on the lower level of St. Catherine's Point. At the north end of the down is the column, 72 ft. high, erected by Michael Hoy⁷ to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Alexander I in 1814.

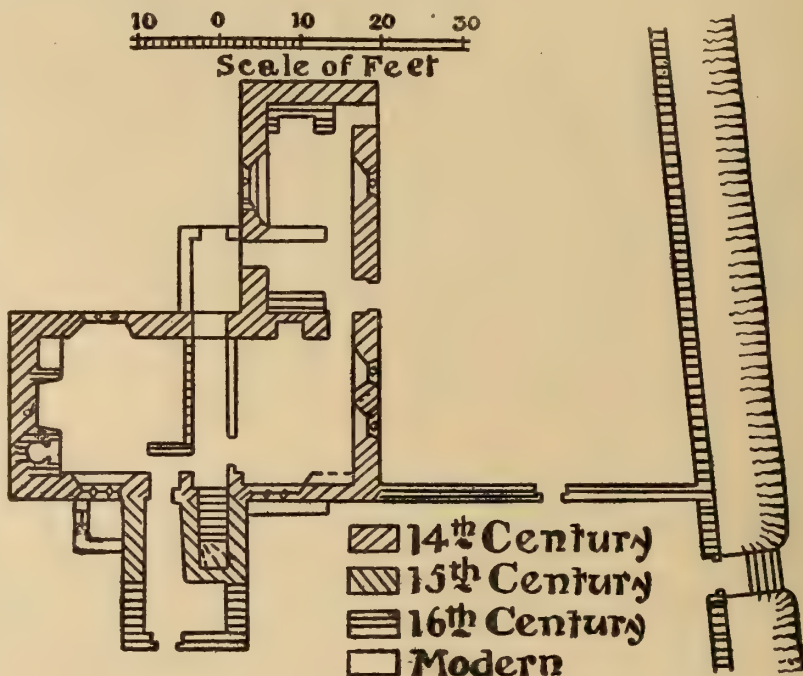
Chale Farm, the manor-house, lying under the west slope of St. Catherine's Down, is one of the most interesting in the Island, remaining much as it was planned in the 14th century, a main hall with an undercroft and a western annexe. In the 15th century a staircase was added to the east for better access to the main room on the first floor, and this wing was further extended in the 16th century to obtain an entrance lobby with a room over. The 18th century was responsible for the cutting up of the main block into smaller living and sleeping rooms. The hall, now transformed into bedrooms, is lighted at the north end by a two-light transomed window rebated for shutters and finishing in a pointed head with simple tracery. Small ogival windows in the east and west wall originally lighted the south end, and a 14th-century doorway leads into the annexe. The undercroft still retains the two oggee-headed windows now blocked by a modern cellar, and apparently had a pentice on the east face.⁸ The 16th-century kitchen, now used

as a living room, formed from the original undercroft, has an interesting fireplace with side ovens.⁹ Modern offices have taken the place of a range of buildings erected in the reign of Elizabeth and pulled down in 1845, and the main entrance till 1870 was through a Tudor arch in the outer wall now blocked up.¹⁰ A fine buttressed barn of the 14th to 15th century lies to the west of the house, and still retains one of the original principals.

The house at Walpen is merely a superior farm cottage of the 17th century, stone-built, with mullioned windows and coped gables at either end, and having a porch with a room over entered by a flat arched opening.

The road in connexion with the South Coast defence, known as the military road, starts close to the church and ends at Freshwater Gate, a distance of 10½ miles.

Chale Common was inclosed before 1855, when an amendment to the original award was made by the Inclosure Commissioners.¹¹ There are parochial schools (non-provided) built in 1843, and partly supported by an endowment of £22.



PLAN OF MANOR-HOUSE, CHALE

There is a golf club, started in 1905, with a 9-hole course, on the down. The Star Brewery, close to Chale Green, supplying this side of the Island, is owned by Mr. Oscar Sprake.

Thomas Letts, the inventor of Letts's Diary, purchased land in Chale, and built a small Doric temple there in memory of Shakespeare.¹²

The manor of CHALE has always MANORS been held of the lord of Carisbrooke Castle.¹³ In 1086 William son of Stur held the manor, having succeeded the Saxon tenant

⁶ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. viii. Also tracing of Survey 1566 in Stone, op. cit. ii, 30.

⁷ The then owner of the Hermitage.

⁸ The corbels for this are shown in Sir Henry Englefield's sketch in 1800, close under the eaves.

⁹ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, plate cxxviii.

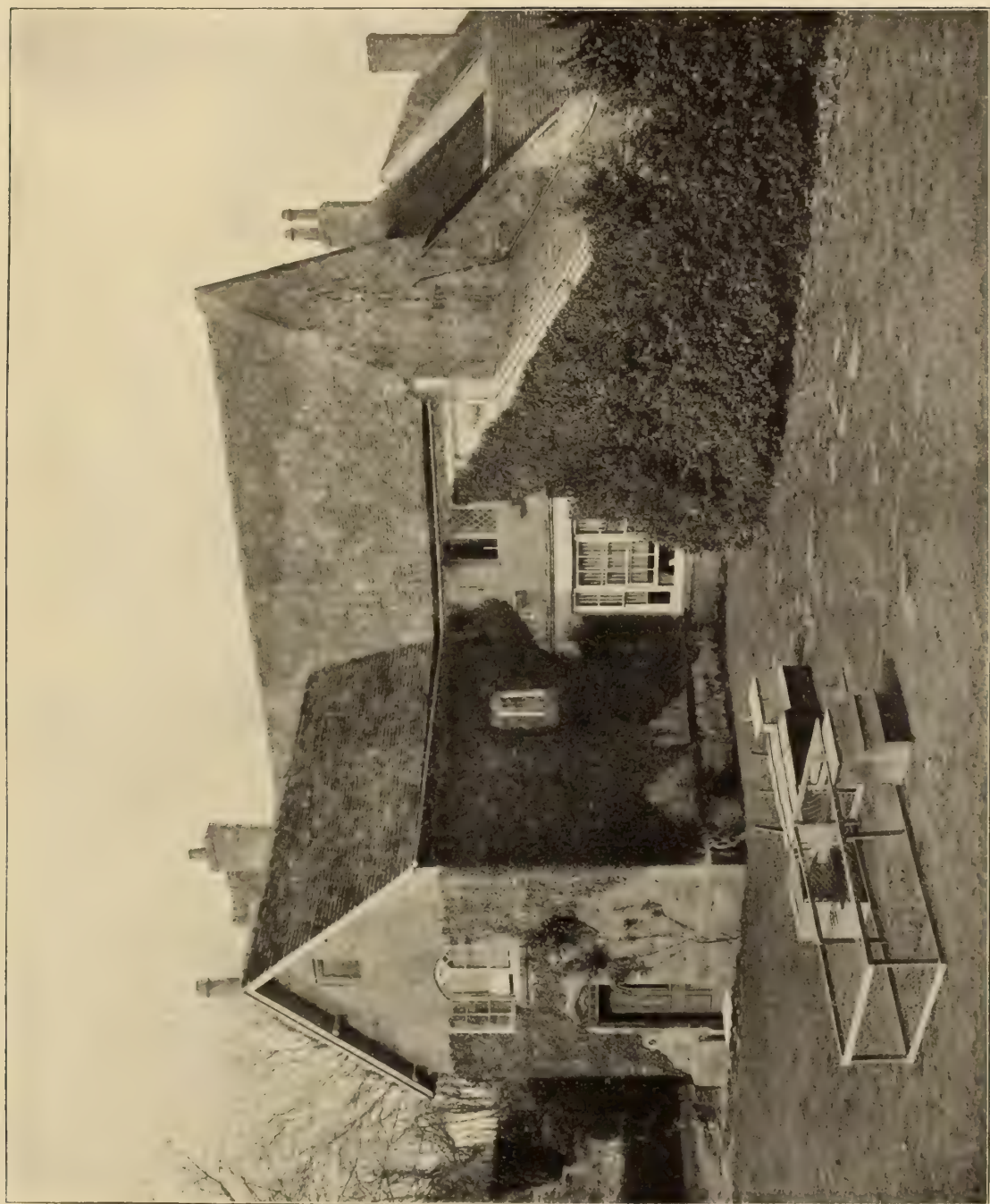
¹⁰ See Sir Henry Englefield's *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 1816, plate 3.

¹¹ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 150.

¹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹³ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II, no. 43, and

other references to the mesne lords of the manor. In 1310 Chale with Newnham was held by service of finding a barded horse in the Island for forty days in the time of war (*ibid.*). See *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccclxxxix, 126.



CHALE MANOR HOUSE : EAST FRONT

Chetle.¹⁴ At the end of the 12th century¹⁵ Hugh Gernon, probably as lord of the manor, built the church of Chale. Roger de Langford was holding the manor in the 13th century,¹⁶ possibly as successor of Richard de Langford, who had died c. 1254 holding certain lands in the Isle of Wight.¹⁷ The younger Roger died in 1309–10, and was succeeded by his grandson John,¹⁸ who in 1318 settled Chale on himself and his wife Joan, with reversion to his son John.¹⁹ It was probably the son John who received a grant of free warren in Chale in 1333,²⁰ and who died seised of it in 1342, leaving it to his son Thomas.²¹ The latter, who was afterwards knighted, married Joan daughter of Nicholas de la Bere,²² who survived him and held the manor until her death in 1393.²³ It then passed to Sir William Langford, son and heir of Sir Thomas, who was succeeded in 1411 by his son Robert.²⁴ The latter seems to have left a son Edward,²⁵ whose grandson John died in 1509, leaving an only daughter and heir Anne.²⁶ She married a certain William Stafford,²⁷ and with him sold the manor to William Pounce,²⁸ who left it by will to his younger son William.²⁹ In 1562 Thomas Pounce, son of the latter, sold it to John Worsley.³⁰ From that date it descended with Appuldurcombe in Godshill³¹ (q.v.) until in 1797 Sir Richard Worsley disposed of all his Chale property to various parties.³²

Chale Farm, the old manor-house, is said to have been granted by Sir Richard Worsley to his illegitimate son Thomas Worsley, who is described by Sir John Oglander as a 'brave wyse and stout gentleman lived well and gott a good estate out of Chale ferme.'³³ After his death it reverted to the lords of the manor, and belonged to them until about 1810, when it was sold to two brothers named Jacob. In 1844 it was purchased by Sir James Willoughby Gordon, bart., whose granddaughter, Mrs. Disney-Leith, now owns it.³⁴

From the 13th to the 16th century there was another so-called manor in Chale. It was in origin

a sub-manor held of the chief manor of Chale³⁵ at first by Gilbert de Coskevile, who is mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*³⁶ as holding a quarter of a fee in Chale and Sheat of Roger de Langford. In 1271–2 Gilbert de Coskevile granted this holding to Oliver de Insula (Lisle) to hold of him and his heirs by the service of half a knight's fee.³⁷ Oliver sold the estate to Thomas de Winton to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the rent of 1d.³⁸ In the 14th century the estate belonged to John de Kingsbury, who granted it to Hugh de Beauchamp and Aundrina his wife³⁹ and their heirs, of whom William Beauchamp died in 1419 seised of the 'manor' of Chale.⁴⁰ His granddaughter and heir, Joan daughter of John Beauchamp,⁴¹ held the manor in 1431 as Joan Malday.⁴² Some years later it was in the possession of Bolours or Bullers, probably through marriage with Joan.⁴³ John Buller, possibly her grandson, died seised of a quarter of the manor of Chale on 16 October 1485.⁴⁴ He was succeeded by his grandson Alexander Buller, who married Elizabeth Horsey and died in 1525–6. The manor then passed to Alexander's son John Buller, who died in 1528–9.⁴⁵ The latter's posthumous son John Buller sold it to William Pounce in 1556,⁴⁶ when it became part of the chief manor of Chale.

GOTTEN (Gadetune, xi cent. ; Godeton, xiv cent.), now only a small farm-house, was held before the Conquest by a certain Bruning and his brother, but belonged in 1086 to William son of Stur.⁴⁷ The overlordship passed like Gatcombe (q.v.) to the descendants of William son of Stur, being held in the 13th century as part of a fee in Whitefield⁴⁸ and Gotten, &c., of Maud de Estur, lady of Gatcombe.⁴⁹

In the 13th and 14th centuries the intermediate tenants of Gotten were the lords of Whitefield (q.v.), the Tracy family, who held the above fee,⁵⁰ while the intermediate tenants who held Gotten of the lords of Whitfield for one-twelfth of a knight's fee were the family of Goditon or Gotton, who were also holding Southale in Hale⁵¹ (q.v.). Thus in about

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

¹⁵ Worsley, op. cit. 244, quoting a chartulary of Carisbrooke Priory.

¹⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley MS. R. B 2.

¹⁷ *Cal. Gen.* 56; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 192.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. II, no. 43. This John was son of Roger's son John (*Cal. Close*, 1307–13, pp. 214, 275; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], i, 178, 184; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322).

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Edw. II.

²⁰ Chart. R. 7 Edw. III, no. 14. At this time he does not appear to have been on very good terms with his neighbours, and in 1333 complained that some of them had broken the doors and windows of his manor-house at Chale, taken away his goods and assaulted his servants (*Cal. Pat.* 1330–4, pp. 439, 456).

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 18. See also *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

²² Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II, no. 36. Sir Thomas died in 1390 (*ibid.* 14 Ric. II, no. 35).

²³ *Ibid.* 17 Ric. II, no. 36; Close, 17 Ric. II, m. 16.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 13 Hen. IV, no. 32. In 1411 the manor was held by Isabel Langford, who must have been the widow of Robert Langford (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 354).

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. IV, no. 38. Edward Davenant died in 1474, leaving a son Thomas, who died in 1508, leaving a son John (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxii, 9).

²⁶ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 965, no. 7.

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 10 Hen. VIII.

²⁸ *Ibid.* Hil. 12 Hen. VIII; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, g. 278 (30); *Pat.* 11 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 21.

²⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 978, no. 23. William Pounce the father died in 1525 and his son William in 1558–9 (*ibid.* file 999, no. 17). Ellen Pounce, evidently widow of the latter, claimed the manor for life as having been settled on her by her husband (Chan. Proc. [Ser. 2], bdle. 139, no. 9), while Anthony elder son of William Pounce, sen., dealt with it by recovery in 1539 (Recov. R. East. 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 100).

³⁰ Recov. R. East. 4 Eliz. rot. 105; Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Eliz.

³¹ Recov. R. East. 1581, rot. 102; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxciii, 81; cclxxxiii, 100; *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, 131.

³² Ex inform. Mr. Percy G. Stone.

³³ Oglander Mem. (ed. Long), 156.

³⁴ Ex inform. Mr. Percy G. Stone.

³⁵ It is possible that this manor was

represented at the time of the Domesday Survey by the half a hide of land in Chale held by Ulai (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525b).

³⁶ (Rec. Com.), 241.

³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, 56 Hen. III.

³⁸ Harl. Chart. 112, A 32. Thomas de Winton was rector of Godshill (*vide V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 180).

³⁹ Wrottesley, *Ped. from Plea* R. 286.

⁴⁰ Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. V, no. 61.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367. In 1428 John Vanner held, probably in custody for Joan, the half fee in Chale which Idoneus de Beauchamp had held (*ibid.* 354).

⁴³ There is a pedigree of this family in the *Harl. Soc. Publ.* ix, 24, in which John Buller is said to have married the daughter and heir of John Beauchamp.

⁴⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), i, 109. In an inquisition on the same John taken in October 1508 the date of his death is said to have been 16 Oct. 1499 (*ibid.* xxii, 17).

⁴⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 984, no. 3.

⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary.

⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519b.

⁴⁸ In the parish of Sandown in Brading.

⁴⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ In Arreton parish.

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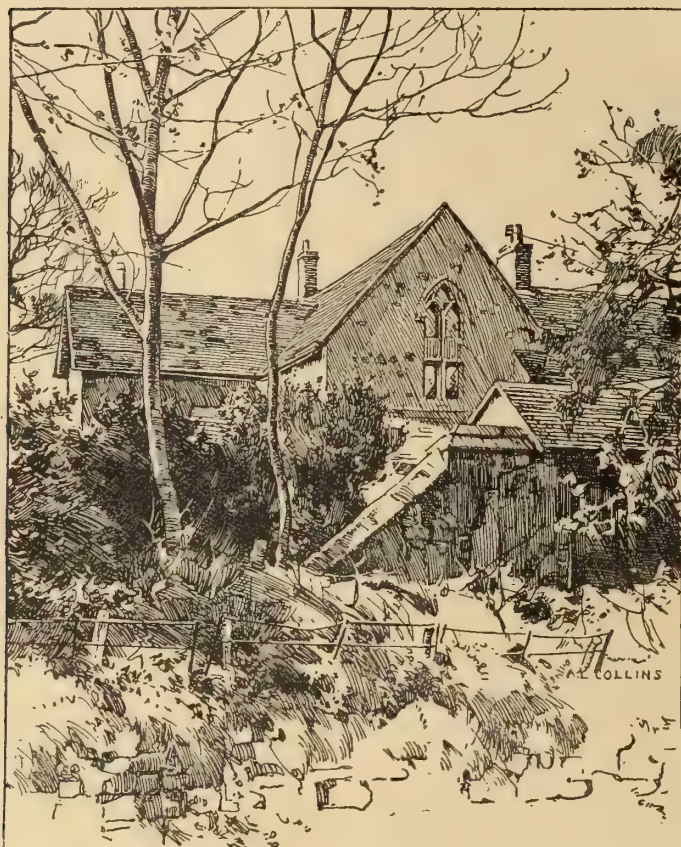
1305 William de Goditon or Gotton died seised of a tenement in Gotton, held as above, and was succeeded by his son Robert,⁵² and from this date it appears that Gotton descended like Southale in Hale (q.v.), being possibly merged in the same. In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries estates in both Hale and Gotton were in possession of the Oglander family, that in Gotton being termed half the manor of Gotton.⁵³ This estate seems subsequently to have been acquired by the lord of Chale and annexed to that manor.

WALPEN (Valpenne, xi cent.; Walpanne, xiii cent.; Walpeham, xvi cent.), now part of Chale, was formerly a separate manor held of the lords of Carisbrooke Castle.⁵⁴ Before the Conquest it belonged with Atherfield and Dungewood in Shorwell to three thegns, but was in the possession of the king

Raleigh family, with whom it descended until the 16th century.⁵⁷ Henry de Raleigh and Mabel his wife settled the manor in 1302 on their son John and Joan his wife.⁵⁸ From John Raleigh, who was living in 1324,⁵⁹ it passed to a son of the same name,⁶⁰ who was succeeded by a son Thomas.⁶¹ The latter was a man of considerable importance and was twice Sheriff of Warwickshire⁶² and Leicestershire. He died in 1398, leaving a son Thomas,⁶³ who six years later was succeeded by a son William.⁶⁴



RALEIGH. *Argent crusilly and a mill-rind cross gules.*



CHALE MANOR-HOUSE : NORTH FRONT

in 1086.⁵⁵ In the 13th century it belonged to William d'Aumale,⁵⁶ from whom it passed to the

William Raleigh died unmarried in 1419, his heir being his sister Joan wife of Gerard Braybrooke,⁶⁵ who married as her second husband Edward Bromflete. In 1428 the manor was divided between this Edward Bromflete and Lord Grey, evidently the Sir Reginald Grey of Ruthin who had married Joan widow of the last-named Thomas Raleigh.⁶⁶ Edward Bromflete and Joan his wife, who dealt with the manor by fine in 1427,⁶⁷ must have subsequently given up their right to Joan's cousin William Raleigh, who died seised in 1460. He was succeeded by his son Sir Edward Raleigh,⁶⁸ Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire in 1467,⁶⁹ from whom the manor passed to his son George Raleigh in 1512-13.⁷⁰ Simon Raleigh son of the latter⁷¹ had sold it before 1581 to Thomas Worsley,⁷² and since that date it has followed the same descent as Chale.

A mill, at one time a windmill,⁷³ and at another a water mill,⁷⁴ belonged to the manor in the 15th century.

In the 13th century a virgate of land in Walpen which the Abbess of Lacock had held belonged to the Barton Oratory in Whippingham parish.⁷⁵ In 1439 the oratory and all its possessions were granted to Winchester College,⁷⁶ to which the land at Walpen still belongs.

Of the original church of **CHURCH ST. ANDREW**, standing four-square to the winds with open and bleak surroundings, there is little trace beyond the opening in the south wall of the chancel. The date of its building, 1114,

⁵² Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I, no. 39. The tenement was extended as a hall, grange and oxstall with a garden of half an acre, a dovecot, 30 acres of arable, 20 acres of pasture and one free tenant.

⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxlv, 10; cccxii, 141. See also Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 608.

⁵⁴ Worsley MS. R. B 2; Inq. p.m. 21 Ric. II, no. 48; 6 Hen. IV, no. 28.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518a.

⁵⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; Worsley MS. R. B 2.

⁵⁷ There is a pedigree of this family in Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, i, 529.

⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 30 Edw. I. The manor was held in right of Mabel, who, according to the pedigree given in *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xii, 77, was the daughter and co-heir of Sir John Punchardon.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 17 & 18 Edw. II.

⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

⁶¹ Dugdale, loc. cit.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ Inq. p.m. 21 Ric. II, no. 48.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. IV, no. 28.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. V, no. 96.

⁶⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 354; Dugdale, loc. cit.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 5 Hen. VI. Sir Reginald and Joan were still holding part of the manor.

⁶⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 16.

⁶⁹ Dugdale, op. cit. i, 530.

⁷⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxviii, 21.

⁷¹ George Raleigh died in 1546. By his will (*ibid.* lxxv, 52) he bequeathed a life interest in the manor to his younger sons Thomas and John Raleigh.

⁷² *Recov. R.* East. 1581, rot. 102.

⁷³ Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. IV, no. 58.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. V, no. 96.

⁷⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 181.

is ascertained from the Chartulary of Carisbrooke Priory,⁷⁷ and a south chantry⁷⁸ must have been built soon after by the founder, Hugh Gernon. The church consists of a nave with south aisle, a chancel with south chapel and a tower at the west end. The early church, built for the tenants of the manor, was of the usual aisleless type of the manorial chapel, with a short chancel having a south chantry chapel. Towards the close of the 12th century this chantry chapel was lengthened westward⁷⁹ and a pointed arch inserted in the south wall of the nave directly west of the chancel. A further extension westward was shortly after undertaken, resulting in the curious second arch with its two rings of splayed voussoirs stopping against the ashlar work above the caps. The narrowness in proportion to the first bay is to be accounted for by the fact of the original nave evidently ending here. No further work seems to have been attempted till the 15th century, when the nave was lengthened westward and the aisle extended both east⁸⁰ and west and probably widened. At the same time the tower was added at the west end and a rood-loft placed across the chancel arch. In a restoration of 1872 the chancel was extended in alignment with the chantry and new windows inserted in the east wall⁸¹; a north porch, partially blocking the 15th-century window, was added, the present chancel arch⁸² built and a large window placed in the west wall of the tower.

There is little of interest in the church beyond the tower and some good modern glass by Kemp. In the angle of the south porch is a 15th-century stoup and a wall painting is said to have formerly existed over the north door.⁸³

In the jamb of the central window of the north wall is a rough niche much decayed⁸⁴ and the remains of a 13th-century piscina in the south wall of the chancel aisle.⁸⁵ The windows are all of the 15th century, square-headed, except that in the west wall of the aisle, which is pointed. The tower⁸⁶ is evidently the first of a series comprising Gatcombe and Carisbrooke. It lacks the coarseness of these latter and must have been built quite early in the century, as its buttresses project from the wall faces and not from the angles, and were it not for the interior arch moulding might have been erected in the reign of Edward III. These buttresses start from bases enriched with quatrefoil panels and terminate about 5 ft. above the floor of the ringers' chamber. The perforated openings in the belfry walls are cut into tracery and the mouldings of the internal arch connecting the tower with the nave run down to the floor level, a string at the springing forming a cap. According to a date stone under the belfry light the tower was repaired in 1768.

There are two bells,⁸⁷ the oldest a 14th-century bell inscribed in Lombardic letter 'O Sancta Margareta,' the other, a tenor, bears the legend 'ANTHONY · BOND · MADE · ME 1628. W.B. R.T.'

The plate consists of a chalice and paten, 1698, inscribed the 'gift of Mrs. Bridget Worsley to the Church at Chale,' and two larger patens, dated respectively 1842 and 1862, the gift of Anne the wife of Andrew Gother, rector.

The registers are contained in three books: (1) and (2) baptisms 1685 to 1812, burials 1679 to 1812, marriages 1701 to 1753; (3) marriages 1754 to 1812.

The church of Chale was built *ADVOWSON* by Hugh Gernon at the beginning of the 12th century and dedicated in honour of St. Andrew by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in 1114. Worsley quotes a dispute between the founder and the priest of Carisbrooke, who asserted that the church of Chale was dependent on the parish church of Carisbrooke, but gave up his right on condition that he should have half the tithes in Chale.⁸⁸ The advowson belonged to the lords of the manor until the early 19th century,⁸⁹ when it was sold to the Rev. C. Richards.⁹⁰ It was in the hands of his trustees in 1849,⁹¹ but before 1885 was purchased by the present rector and patron, the Rev. C. W. Heald.⁹²

There is a Bible Christian chapel in the parish built in 1842 and rebuilt in 1884, and also a Wesleyan chapel built in 1888 and an undenominational mission near the church.

The following charities are regulated by a scheme of the Board of Education 28 April 1905, namely, the charities of

(1) Robert Weekes, will, 1784, trust fund, £166 13s. 4d. consols, producing £4 3s. 4d. yearly, held by the official trustees;

(2) John Barber, will, proved at Winchester, 1797, trust fund, £484 18s. 8d. consols, yearly income £12 2s. 4d., held by the official trustees; and

(3) Rev. Francis Worsley, founded by codicil to will, proved in P.C.C. 1808, consisting of a rent-charge of £5 issuing out of land at Rookley, Godshill.

It is directed by the scheme that the income of Weekes' charity and a moiety of the income of Barber's charity should be applied in prizes to children attending the public elementary school and the residue in maintenance of exhibitions, &c.

The Parish Lands, comprised in indentures of lease and release, dated 18 and 19 November 1779 respectively, formerly consisted of several parcels of land held by the parish from time immemorial by the parishioners. The lands were sold in 1906 and

the Bonds bringing the metal and casting apparatus.

⁸⁸ Worsley, op. cit. ii, 244, quoting a charter of Carisbrooke Priory. There was a dispute about a messuage and lands in Chale between the parson of Chale and the Abbot of Lire in 1305 (De Banco R. 155, m. 26, 174).

⁸⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 7 and 61; 2032, fol. 134; 2034, fol. 7, 43, 107, 114, 161; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 940.

⁹⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁹¹ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*

⁹² *Clergy List*, 1911.

⁷⁷ Quoted in Stone, op. cit. ii, 149, note B.

⁷⁸ To the south of the chancel and extending to the line of its east wall.

⁷⁹ Perhaps for the accommodation of the tenants of the Carisbrooke Priory land in the parish.

⁸⁰ Extending some 5 ft. beyond the east wall of chancel as shown in Tomkins' print of 1794.

⁸¹ An east window was inserted in the aisle to match the new one in the extended chancel.

⁸² The early arch had been chopped

away in the 15th century in connexion with the rood-loft.

⁸³ Judging by the legend below, 'And Jacob awaked out of his sleep,' the vision of the angels' ladder.

⁸⁴ Stone, op. cit. ii, 23.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 26.

⁸⁶ Ibid. plate lxxviii.

⁸⁷ There were three, but in the 19th century one was cracked and ultimately removed. Mr. Stahlschmidt, the well-known campanologist, was of opinion the 14th-century bell was founded by Peter de Weston's partner. It is signed with the letter R. According to oral tradition the 17th-century bell was cast at Chale,

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the proceeds invested in £136 7s. 3d. consols with the official trustees, producing £3 8s. a year, which is applied for church purposes.

The Chale and Brook Shipwreck Fund, founded in or about 1849, consists of £315 3s. 6d. consols, with the official trustees, producing £9 9s. yearly,

which in pursuance of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners 25 April 1899 is applied in supply of clothes and other relief to persons shipwrecked on the coast between St. Catherine's Point and Freshwater Gate—unapplied income exceeding £50 to be invested in augmentation of endowment.

FRESHWATER

Frescewater (xi cent.) ; Freshewater, Fresqwatre, Ferswater (xiii cent.) ; Fershewater (xiv cent.).

Freshwater is an extensive parish including the modern parish of Totland¹ and the ancient tithings of Norton, Weston, Middleton and Easton. A narrow pebble ridge here cuts off the western extremity of the Island, which was formerly called Freshwater Isle. The bold chalk cliffs at the south-west extremity rise to a height of 600 ft. and terminate in the rocks known as the Needles.² At Freshwater Gate is a remarkable natural cave running

King's Freshwater and Prior's Freshwater. The soil is sand, gravel, and clay. The parish contains 3,526 acres of land, of which 1,111½ acres are arable land, 1,559½ permanent grass and 93½ woodland. There are also 291 acres of foreshore, 10 acres of land covered by tidal water and 2 by inland water. Totland contains 1,332 acres of land, of which 203 acres are arable, 154½ permanent grass and 25 woodland.³ There are also 36 acres of foreshore.⁴ Norton Common in this parish was inclosed in 1859 and Easton Common Fields in 1866.⁵ There is a terminus of the Isle of Wight Central railway with an omnibus service to Totland.

The old village lies near the church to the north of the station and has now extended west along the road to Totland, passing the hamlet of School Green, where the National schools are situated. The Council school in Queen's Road was built in 1906.

Totland is a civil parish comprising Totland Bay, Alum Bay, Colwell, and Weston, formed out of Freshwater in 1894.⁶ Of late

years it has been greatly developed by building, and the main street from the coastguard station to the church has practically a continuous row of houses on either side. There is a good hotel at Totland and another at Alum Bay. The meteorological station midway between Ventnor and Bournemouth is situated at Afton. The curious formation of coloured sand at Alum Bay is well known. Weston Manor, the residence of Mr. E. Granville Ward, is in the parish. There are coastguard stations at Totland and Alum Bay. The schools attached to Christ Church are non-provided, built in 1880, and since enlarged; and there are also Roman Catholic schools, rebuilt in 1902. A lifeboat is stationed at Totland Bay.

Among the place-names are Asturdinge,



FRESHWATER : THE VILLAGE STREET

into the rock some 120 ft. with an arched opening 35 ft. wide and about 20 ft. high, while about 500 yards from the shore to the eastward are two isolated rocks through one of which the sea has driven a picturesque arched opening. Extensive forts have been erected on the high ground and a military hospital established. The parish is supplied with water from works at the foot of Afton Down. On the west point of the entrance to the Yarmouth haven a watch and ward was kept day and night in the 14th century, and here in the reign of Elizabeth Sir George Carey built a 'sconce' called after his name, while half a mile to the west of it on the high ground of Norton Common Richard Worsley raised an outlook tower afterwards taken down by Lord Conway. Freshwater Isle was formerly divided into

¹ Formed into a civil parish in 1894 from Freshwater (*Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants, 38*).

² The highest, over 100 ft., undermined

by the sea, fell in 1764 (*Albin, Hist. of Isle of Wight, 662*).

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards, 151, 154.*

⁶ *Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants, 38.*

Hamelache, Lampultes, Hochene, Uppelinch (xiv cent.),⁷ Farnhill (xvi cent.),⁸ Galden Common.

In 1599 the fortification of Freshwater was described as an 'island . . . six or seven miles about and very strong by nature.'⁹ In 1638 it was stated that 'the parish of Freshwater by a cut overland between the sea and haven may easily be made an island fit to receive the people of the country, their cattle, and supplies from the main, in case of invasion.'¹⁰ Farringford was the residence of Alfred Lord Tennyson and is now that of his son. A memorial cross to Lord Tennyson stands on the Downs.

Before the Conquest the manor of **MANORS FRESHWATER**, assessed at 15 hides, belonged to Earl Tostig; in 1086 it belonged to the king and was assessed only at 6 hides, of which the Abbot of Lire held 3 virgates and William son of Azor 1 hide.¹¹ Presumably between these two dates the manor had, like Carisbrooke and Bowcombe (q.v.), belonged to William Fitz Osbern, the founder of the abbey of Lire,¹² and had been forfeited by his son Roger in 1074. Although in the 13th century Freshwater came into possession of the Earls of Devon it does not seem to have been granted like Carisbrooke to Richard de Redvers, but in the 12th century belonged to William de Vernon,¹³ who was succeeded by his son Richard de Vernon. The latter crossed over to Normandy and forfeited his lands, including Freshwater, at the beginning of the reign of King John, but his son-in-law John Arsic, who had married his daughter Margaret de Vernon, claimed the manor in right of his wife and made fine of £100 to have livery of the same.¹⁴ On the death of John Arsic in 1205 Margaret promised the king 40 marks and a palfrey to have livery of her inheritance in Freshwater with reasonable dowry of the lands of her husband's inheritance and that she might not be compelled to marry again.¹⁵ However in the same year she married Thomas de Stok,¹⁶ and on his death before 1213¹⁷ chose a third husband, William Buzun. The latter was reported dead in 1226, and the Sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to seize the lands of his widow Margery, since she had wrongfully consented to the marriage between Henry de Brayboef and the daughter and heir of William Buzun.¹⁸ However, William Buzun was still alive in July 1227, and the sheriff was ordered to survey the manor, deliver one moiety to William and the other to Margaret

until they were divorced by ecclesiastical authority or otherwise, and restore the arms and chattels of William which had been seized with the manor in the previous year.¹⁹ Two months later the sheriff was ordered to give the manor to Geoffrey de Lisle and William de Shorwell, who were to cultivate the land at their own cost and to give half the profits to William Buzun and the other half to Margaret.²⁰ In March 1249 Henry III granted the reversion of the manor of Freshwater after the death of Margaret de Vernon to his kinsman William de Chabeneys,²¹ and four months later he agreed with Margaret that she should give seisin of the manor to William de Chabeneys, on condition that a moiety was restored to her for life²² with promise of the other moiety also if she survived William. Margaret was still alive in 1251, in which year the king granted William de Chabeneys £30 a year as long as she lived, but the date of her death is unknown.

William de Chabeneys either sold or forfeited the manor or died without heirs, since in 1262 Baldwin Earl of Devon died seised of Freshwater among his Isle of Wight possessions,²³ and from that date it followed the descent²⁴ of Carisbrooke (q.v.), passing back to the Crown in 1431 on the death of Philippa Duchess of York.

Worsley states that Freshwater was sold by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Urry,²⁵ but he probably refers to two leases of it to Joan Hinde, Robert and Thomas Urry in 1590,²⁶ and to Thomas Urry in 1601.²⁷ In 1608 a detailed survey of the manor was taken while in the possession of the Crown,²⁸ and in 1623 it was chosen by the famous Duke of Buckingham 'in part of the value granted to him by the king.'²⁹ It was then apparently sold to the Urrys and passed through the marriage of Katherine daughter and heir of Thomas Urry to Anthony Morgan.³⁰ In 1746 Thomas Morgan and his wife sold the manor to Thomas Holmes,³¹ afterwards Lord Holmes of Kilmallock in Ireland, and from this date the manor followed the descent of the fee-farm rent of Yarmouth (q.v.) until the death of William Frederick Holmes-A'Court third Lord Heytesbury, when instead of passing to his widow it passed to his son Leonard Holmes-A'Court fourth Lord Heytesbury.

There was a windmill worth nothing³² in the manor of Freshwater in 1262; a new windmill was built in 1300 and was valued at 100s.³³ There was also a rabbit warren on the coast of Freshwater.

⁷ Rentals and Surv. (Gen. Ser.), R. 579.

⁸ Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. ccclxxxviii, fol. 77.

⁹ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1598-1601, p. 260.

¹⁰ Ibid. 1638-9, p. 263.

¹¹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 517a.

¹² See G.E.C. Complete Peerage, iv, 211.

¹³ Plac. Abbrev. (Rec. Com.), 78.

¹⁴ Dugdale, Baronage, i, 538.

¹⁵ Rot. de Oblatis et Fin. (Rec. Com.), 261.

¹⁶ Ibid. 322.

¹⁷ Ibid. 513.

¹⁸ Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.), i, 149. Whether this was her own daughter or daughter-in-law does not appear.

¹⁹ Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), ii, 193.

²⁰ Ibid. 200.

²¹ Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 340.

²² Cal. Pat. 1247-58, p. 44.

²³ Inq. p.m. 47 Hen. III, no. 32a.

²⁴ The variations in the descent are as follows: (i) Freshwater was granted out by Edward I to his daughter Mary, a nun

at Amesbury, in 1302 (Cal. Pat. 1301-7, pp. 52, 327). She granted her interest to Adam de Compton, who died seised in 1306 (Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 26). (ii) It did not pass to William de Montagu, but, a fee-farm rent of £32 17s. 10d. being reserved, it was granted for life in 1333 (Cal. Pat. 1330-4, p. 469), and in fee tail in 1340 (ibid. 1340-3, p. 38) to Giles de Beauchamp of Alcester, who three years later was licensed to crenellate his house at Freshwater (ibid. p. 396. See also ibid. 329; 1343-5, pp. 168, 171. Also for a settlement of the manor, Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 19 Edw. III). His son and successor John surrendered the manor to the Crown in 1362 (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], A 10928), in which year it passed to Isabel the king's daughter, who in 1364 gave her life interest to John James (Mins. Accts. [Gen. Ser.], bdle. 986, no. 19; Close, 2 Ric. II, m. 30; Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. II, no. 21).

²⁵ Worsley, op. cit. 269.

²⁶ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1581-90, p. 669; Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xvi, m. 9.

²⁷ Pat. 43 Eliz. pt. xvi, m. 36. A Thomas Urry had been farmer of the manor in the reign of Henry VIII (Harl. R. [B.M.], A 38).

²⁸ Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. ccclxxxviii, fol. 77 et seq.

²⁹ Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. vii, App. 258b.

³⁰ Close, 1 Anne, pt. x, no. 33.

³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 20 Geo. II. This Thomas was the grandson of Sir Robert Holmes, governor of the Isle of Wight, who in 1675 had purchased the fee-farm rent reserved from the manor (see Dict. Nat. Biog. and Close, 26 Chas. II, pt. xx, no. 3).

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. 47 Hen. III, no. 32a.

³³ Rentals and Surv. (Gen. Ser.), R. 579. See also Mins. Accts. bdle. 984, no. 23.

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PRIORS FRESHWATER evidently originated in a virgate of land which William Fitz Osbern granted out of the manor of Freshwater to the abbey of Lire soon after the Conquest.³⁴ In 1203³⁵ the abbey owned 2 virgates of land in the parish which were granted with its other possessions to Sheen Priory in 1414.³⁶ After the Dissolution Priors Freshwater descended with Godshill (q.v.) to the Millers,³⁷ being owned by Sir Thomas Miller, bart., in 1781.³⁸ It then seems to have been purchased by Leonard the last Lord Holmes and settled by him on his younger daughter Catherine, wife of Edward Rushworth, who was holding it in 1810.³⁹ The manor now belongs to Lord Tennyson, having been purchased by his father, Alfred Lord Tennyson, in 1853.



TENNYSON, Lord
Tennyson. *Gules a bend nebuly between three fleurs de lis coming out of leopard's heads or with a wreath vert on the bend.*

In 1086 a certain Roger⁴⁰ held 1 hide in Freshwater of William son of Azor, who held in chief and had succeeded one of Earl Tostig's reeves in its possession. The overlordship of this estate followed the descent of Yaverland (q.v.). In the middle of the 13th century the Prior of Domus Dei Portsmouth, Walter de Farringford⁴¹ and the assigns of William le Leonn were returned as holding half a fee in Freshwater of William Russell, the lord of Yaverland.⁴² In 1346 the estate was held in common by the Prior of Domus Dei and Giles de Beauchamp,⁴³ and in 1428 the prior was in possession of the entire half-fee.⁴⁴ The 77s. 8d. which the prior derived from lands in the Isle of Wight at the Dissolution⁴⁵ may have included a rent from this property.

Before the Conquest Earl Tostig had held **AFTON** (Affetune, xi cent.; Affintone, xiii cent.; Afton, xvi cent.), which in 1086 belonged to the king.⁴⁶ Its overlordship followed the descent of Carisbrooke (q.v.) until these rights lapsed in the 17th century.⁴⁷

Of the immediate tenants William de Afton died seised of Afton about 1224, when the custody of his lands was granted to Waleran Tyes.⁴⁸ In 1301 his

successor Sir Richard Afton⁴⁹ conveyed the reversion of the manor after his death to John de Drokensford,⁵⁰ afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, to whom he surrendered his life interest in 1307 in return for an annuity of 100 marks.⁵¹ Like Crux Easton⁵² (q.v.) Afton passed to Thomas Drokensford, who received a grant of free warren in the manor in 1343,⁵³ and in 1359 granted the manor to William Ringbourne for life.⁵⁴ In 1370–1 Sir Thomas Mandevile, jun., who was holding the manor in right of his wife Anne, entered into an agreement with William Ringbourne to settle on him the manor of Afton if he would cancel a debt of 40 marks of silver.⁵⁵ Accordingly William son of William Ringbourne was holding the manor in 1407,⁵⁶ and from that date Afton followed the descent of a moiety of Barton Stacey Manor⁵⁷ (q.v.), to the Brunes of Rowner and Fordingbridge.⁵⁸ In 1591 Henry Brune, son of Sir John, sold Afton to David Urry,⁵⁹ from whom it passed to three descendants of the same name,⁶⁰ the last of whom died childless in 1779, entailing the manor by his will on John Urry, second son of Captain Urry of Yarmouth, with contingent remainders to Thomas Urry of Sheat.⁶¹ In 1804 one-third of the manor belonged to Edward Rushworth and Catherine his wife. Afton House and lands were purchased from one of the Hicks family by Charles Cotton, who was holding in 1850. Benjamin Cotton was holding in 1860. It is now owned by Mr. F. Tankard, who bought it from Mr. George Fletcher Jones. Afton Farm was in 1900 held by Mr. Tankard and Mr. Fletcher Jones, but was sold to Sir Charles Seely, who now owns most of the estate.^{61a}

A water mill belonged to Afton from the 14th to the 16th century⁶²; a windmill also existed in 1342.⁶³

In 1086⁶⁴ the manor of **COMPTON** (Cantune, xi cent.), which Earl Tostig had held before the Conquest, belonged to the king, and being granted to Richard de Redvers c. 1100 its overlordship followed the descent of Carisbrooke Castle⁶⁵ (q.v.).

The intermediate tenants were the Compton family.⁶⁶ Thus in 1167 Robert de Compton owed a mark for land in Hampshire,⁶⁷ and in the 13th century Odo de Compton owned a knight's fee in Compton and Atherfield.⁶⁸ He held the manor in

³⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517a.

³⁵ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 35.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 231.

³⁷ Pat. 4 Jas. I, pt. viii; Exch. Dep. Spec. Com. Hil. 1652–3, no. 3; Recov. P. Hil. 2 Geo. III, rot. 150.

³⁸ Worsley, op. cit. 267.

³⁹ Recov. R. 50 Geo. III, rot. 387.

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 523.

⁴¹ It was evidently from this family that Lord Tennyson's estate of Farringford derived its name.

⁴² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240b.

⁴³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 354.

⁴⁵ *Mina. Accts.* (Religious Houses), Hants, Hen. VIII, 3342. In 1431 William Querle of Wiltshire is said to have held half a fee in Freshwater, but may have been the tenant of the prior.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, 517a.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175; Worsley MS. R. B 2; Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 40; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 30; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcx, 104.

⁴⁸ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 112.

⁴⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241b; Worsley MS. R. B 2; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175; *Cal. Close*, 1272–9, p. 349; Chan. Inq. p.m. Incert. temp. Hen. III, no. 13. Sir Richard was seneschal to Isabel de Fortibus (*Parl. R.* i, 335), Sheriff of Hampshire and Constable of Winchester Castle (*Cal. Close*, 1288–96, p. 226).

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1301–7, p. 2; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 30 Edw. I.

⁵¹ *Close*, 1 Edw. II, m. 15 d.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 312.

⁵³ Chart. R. 17 Edw. III, no. 30.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1354–60, p. 613. The services due to the overlord included 'seward' (sea-ward) and suit at the knights' court at Newport.

⁵⁵ *Close*, 45 Edw. III, m. 36 d., 39 d.; Feet of F. Hants, East. 47 Edw. III.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, p. 351.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 419.

⁵⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 368; *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, p. 351; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 30;

Ct. of Req. Proc. bdl. 10, no. 225; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdl. 1, no. 27; Feet of F. Hants, East. 28 Eliz.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 33 & 34 Eliz.

⁶⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 356; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcx, 104; Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants penes Lord Swaythling.

⁶¹ P.C.C. 49 Collins.

^{61a} Ex inform. Mr. Percy G. Stone.

⁶² Chan. Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 40; (Ser. 2), xxvii, 67.

⁶³ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 40.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517a.

⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 26; 24 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15; Exch. Inq. p.m. file 55, no. 41.

⁶⁶ There is a pedigree of this family in *Hants Visir.* by Sir T. Philipps, p. 14, but the early part of the pedigree is not accurate.

⁶⁷ *Pipe R.* 14 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 178.

⁶⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

demesne and at the same time three tenants held land in Compton under him: the Abbot of Quarr held 1 virgate in free alms without service, William White 1 virgate by service of a pair of spurs and Adam de Compton a tenement.⁶⁹ The latter, who was the son of Odo, succeeded him in the manor about 1296⁷⁰ and died ten years later, leaving a son John, then eighteen years old.⁷¹ The custody of his lands and heir was granted in 1307 to Robert le Noreys at the instance of Queen Margaret.⁷² John de Compton died apparently without issue before 1316, when the manor belonged to Adam de Compton, probably his brother,⁷³ who was succeeded before 1337 by a son, Sir John de Compton. The latter in that year complained that Sir John de Kingston and others had taken his eldest son John from the manor of Compton and married him against his will.⁷⁴ Margery the widow of Sir John de Compton, the father, died seised of the manor in 1350, leaving as her heir her grandson Richard de Compton, son of John, then only four years old.⁷⁵ Before 1431 the manor had come into the possession of John Lisle of Gatcombe and Calbourne through marriage with Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Compton,⁷⁶ who was probably brother or son of Richard. On the death of John Lisle, Compton was divided between two of his daughters, Agnes wife of Simon Aylward and Jane wife of John Bull.⁷⁷ Jane granddaughter of Agnes married John Gunter of Racton (co. Suss.) and brought his moiety of Compton into the Gunter family.



GUNTER. Sable three gauntlets argent.

The moiety of Jane wife of John Bull descended to Richard Bull, probably her son, who died seised of half the manor in 1528, leaving a daughter Elizabeth.⁷⁸ The latter seems to have married a Robert Goodman and with whom she joined in a settlement of her property in 1573,⁷⁹ but by 1609 either by reversion or settlement this half of Compton had also passed to the Gunter family, and the whole manor was held by Sir George Gunter,⁸⁰ grandson of the above John and Jane.⁸¹ Sir George died in 1624 and was succeeded by his grandson George son of John Gunter.⁸² He suffered for his loyalty in the Civil War, and although commended by Fairfax as one whose 'fair demeanour deserves all civil respect'⁸³ he was heavily fined and forced to sell some of his estates. Compton was purchased by his creditor John Comber of Donnington

(co. Sussex), who died without issue, leaving as heir his sister Mary wife of Mark Miller, an alderman of Chichester. From this date the manor descended like Froyle (q.v.) in the Miller family.

The Abbot and convent of Quarr received a grant of free warren in their land at Compton in 1283.⁸⁴ The ninth of their temporalities in the parish were estimated to be of the annual value of 6s. 8d. in the reign of Edward III.⁸⁵ They still owned property here at the Dissolution. James I granted a lease of it in 1610 for sixty years to Edward Kendall,⁸⁶ but there seems to be no further trace of it. In 1574-5 Michael Dennis died seised of land in Freshwater which he held of Arthur Gunter and — Holbach as of their manor of Compton by service of a pair of spurs worth 2d. and suit at the manor court.⁸⁷ It is possible that this holding, which passed to his son Thomas and is described as a third of the manor of Compton in 1576,⁸⁸ was the property which William White held in the 13th century.

WESTON (Fresshewater, xiii cent.; Weston Brayboef, xiv and xv cent.; Weston Brayfrys, xvi cent.; Western Bray Beife, xvii cent.) is probably to be identified with the land in Freshwater which William de Vernon, lord of Freshwater, granted to Geoffrey de Lisle in the 12th century.⁸⁹ Walter de Lisle, son of Geoffrey, held it in the time of King John by the service of half a knight's fee.⁹⁰ His daughter brought it to the Brayboef family by her marriage with William de Brayboef,⁹¹ and from this date it followed the descent of Eastrop⁹² (q.v.) until Sir Henry Whitehead sold it in 1611 to Robert Urry,⁹³ from whom it passed to David Urry of Afton.⁹⁴ It followed the descent of Afton⁹⁵ (q.v.) until the 19th century, when it was purchased by the Wards of Northwood. Mr. Edmund Granville Ward is now lord of the manor.

In 1505 Sir John Cottesmore, who seems to have been the guardian of one of the Whiteheads, accused Thomas Kingswell and others of breaking one of his closes at Weston Brayboef and taking sea birds worth £10 in a certain rock there, and of entering his free warren and taking coney, pheasants and partridges. The defendants stated that the close and free warren were part of the king's manor of Freshwater and that they had entered them as his bailiffs.⁹⁶

Before the Conquest WILMINGHAM, consisting of 1 hide of land, belonged to Ulviet the huntsman. It had been granted with Freshwater to William Fitz Osbern, but in 1086⁹⁷ belonged to the king, having been forfeited like Freshwater and Carisbrooke (q.v.). In the 13th century the Prior of Christchurch Twyneham held one-fourth of a fee in Wilmingham and the tenement which Henry Huse

⁶⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241. For the later descent of the Abbot of Quarr's property *vide infra*.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Gen. ii*, 514.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 733; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. I, no. 26.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 496.

⁷³ *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), pt. ii, 345.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 576.

⁷⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 24 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15. The custody of her lands during the minority of the heir seems to have been granted to William Ringbourne, lord of the adjoining manor of Afton (*Cal. Close*, 1354-60, p. 165).

⁷⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367; *Berry, Hants Gen.* 177.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lv, 41.

⁷⁹ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil.* 15 Eliz.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* Trin. 7 Jas. I. This is a settlement on the marriage of John, his son and heir, with Joan daughter of John Knight.

⁸¹ *P.C.C.* 29 Noodes and 8 Langley.

⁸² *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xli, 115; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-49, p. 70.

⁸³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 1237.

⁸⁴ *Chart. R.* 12 Edw. I, m. 6.

⁸⁵ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 115.

⁸⁶ *Pat.* 8 Jas. I, pt. xxii, m. 10.

⁸⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clxxii, 129.

⁸⁸ *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 18 Eliz.

⁸⁹ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 78.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* He claimed that he only owed this service in the Isle of Wight when it needed defending.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 148; *De Banco R. Hil.* 20 Hen. VII, rot. 429, 429 d.

⁹³ *Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 8 Jas. I.

⁹⁴ *Pat.* 14 Chas. II, pt. xiv, no. 9.

⁹⁵ *Recov. R. Mich.* 4 Geo. I, rot. 55; *Feet of F. Hants*, Mich. 4 Geo. I; *Mich.* 4 Geo. III.

⁹⁶ *De Banco R. Hil.* 20 Hen. VII, rot. 429, 429 d.

⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517. Rainald the son of Croc held 1 virgate of land which he said that Earl Roger had granted to his father.

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held in Freshwater,⁹⁶ and the estate remained with the priory until the Dissolution.

Wilmington was among the lands lately belonging to that priory which in March 1544 Henry VIII exchanged with Thomas Hopson for the manor of Tyburn and other property.⁹⁸ According to Worsley it was afterwards purchased by Thomas Cotele and passed through marriage with his daughter and heir to Lord Edgcumbe.¹⁰⁰ Wilmington certainly belonged to Richard Edgcumbe in 1705,¹⁰¹ and descended with Niton¹⁰² (q.v.) to his grandson George Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who was holding it in 1787.¹⁰³ In 1795 it was held by Edward Rushworth and in the 19th century by Lady Heytesbury, who sold to Charles Seely, father of the present owner.

The church of *ALL SAINTS CHURCHES* stands at the head of the estuary of the western Yar, and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north

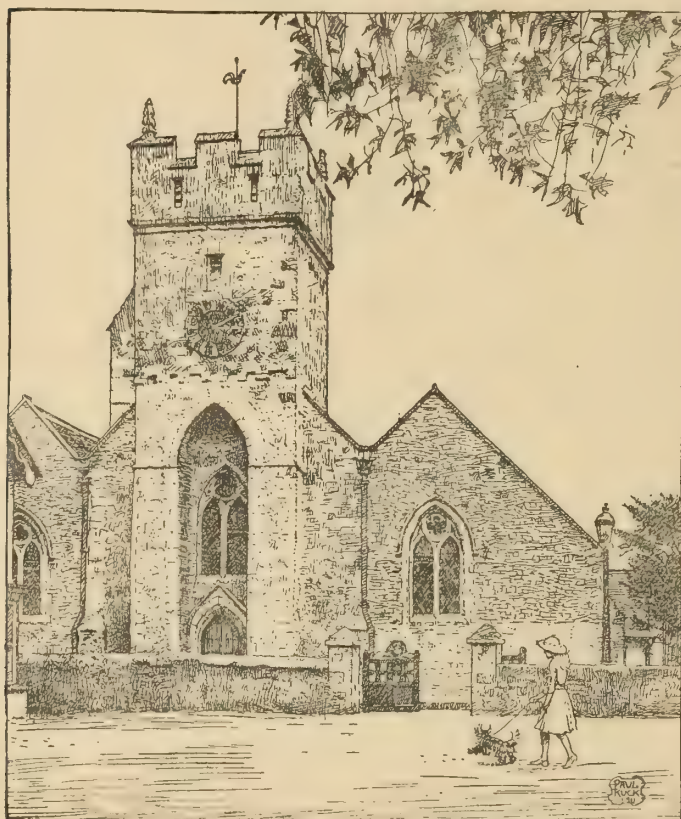


EDGCUMBE. *Gules a bend ermines between co-tises or with three boars' heads argent cut off at the neck upon the bend.*

and south chantries and a western tower. Of the church mentioned in Domesday¹⁰⁴ no visible trace remains, and the earliest work consists of an arched opening—originally in the west wall of the south chantry¹⁰⁵—of the second half of the 12th century, at which period the church must have been rebuilt. The building of the chancel evidently took place first, to be followed, at the close of the century, by that of the nave with its triple arcades to north and south. In the middle of the 13th century¹⁰⁶ a general lengthening took place. The chancel was extended eastward, the nave westward, another bay added to the aisles at the junction of the new work and a massive bell turret formed at the west end. No further work was carried out till the 15th century, when the aisle walls were raised and new windows inserted, north and south porches added and the bell turret converted into a tower. The 19th century found the church in a somewhat deplorable state, what with galleries, wooden mullions and whitewash, and in 1874 the increasing demands of a growing parish necessitated extra accommodation, which was obtained by pulling down the aisle walls and extending the chancel. In 1902 the vestry was extended northward, and to allow of access to the church the easternmost window of the north chantry was moved 3 ft. to the west.

Looking at the church as it now stands the tower deserves first notice. It springs from two piers united by a pointed arch, above which the upper stage is corbelled out, the whole being finished with an embattled parapet having crocketed angle finials. The ingenious way in which the 15th-century builders converted it to its present purpose is apparent from the inside,¹⁰⁷ where two massive piers—the north containing a stair—have been carried up to support the superstructure.

Of the north and south arcades, the former is slightly the earlier. Both have pointed arches with a single chamfer springing from square capitals splayed at the angles. The capitals to the north opening from the chancel have simple transitional 12th to 13th-century foliage. In the south wall of the south chantry is a sepulchral recess with a cusped inclosing arch of late 13th-century detail.¹⁰⁸ A 13th-century font with central drum and attached shafts stands at the west end of the church under the tower. The 12th-century arch from the west wall of the south chantry¹⁰⁹ has been inserted as a door to the modern north porch and the north chancel window¹¹⁰ removed to



FRESHWATER CHURCH FROM THE WEST

⁹⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240. It was probably granted to the priory by one of the Earls of Devon, lords of the Isle of Wight.

⁹⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 278 (70).

¹⁰⁰ Worsley, op. cit. 271.

¹⁰¹ *Recov. R. Trin.* 4 Anne, rot. 2.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* Hil. 32 Geo. II, rot. 278.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* Hil. 27 Geo. III, rot. 208.

¹⁰⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519. As one of the six held by the abbey of Lir.

¹⁰⁵ Reprehensibly removed in 1874 to form a door to the north porch. If this was in its original position it argues a south aisle earlier than the south arcade, or it would have been open to the outer air, which being unrebutted for a door was impossible.

¹⁰⁶ The windows in the south wall of the chancel are of c. 1260.

¹⁰⁷ *Vide Stone*, op. cit. ii, pl. lxxxii.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.* pl. lxxxi shows this arch *in situ* before removal.

¹¹⁰ This is of two lights with engaged columns in the jambs and mullion having trefoiled tracery in the head.

the new portion of the chancel south wall. There is a brass¹¹¹ in the vestry, a good example of late 14th-century mail, formerly in the floor of the church, and two matrices of canopied figures¹¹² which in 1850 formed part of the paving in front of the tomb in the south chantry. They may safely be adjudged as belonging to members of the Afton and Compton families, who at this period were notable residents in the neighbourhood. The way up to the rood-loft is visible in the jamb of the westernmost pier of the north arch.¹¹³

There are six bells, all cast in 1895 except the first, which is inscribed 'I to the Church the living call, and to the grave do summon all. 1785.'

The plate consists of a flagon¹¹⁴ and paten, given to the church by David Urry of Afton in 1748; a chalice and paten, the gift of Benjamin Culm, rector 1745-68; a chalice and paten presented in memory of Jane Hicks 1861, and a chalice and paten (1907) used principally in the district churches.

The four early books of registers contain all entries: (i) from 1576 to 1653; (ii) 1653 to 1675; (iii) 1678 to 1780; (iv) 1781 to 1812.

CHRIST CHURCH, Totland, built in 1875 and enlarged in 1888, 1905 and 1910, consists of a nave with south aisle and chancel. An oak lych gate was placed at the entrance in 1906 in memory of Mr. F. Burnett. At Norton Green and Freshwater Bay there are chapels of ease to All Saints.

The advowson of the church of **ADVOWSON** Freshwater was granted by William Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford to the abbey he founded at Lire in Normandy.¹¹⁵ The abbot received a confirmation of this grant from William de Vernon in the 12th century.¹¹⁶ Freshwater belonged to him until the 15th century.¹¹⁷ During the greater part of the 14th century the possessions of the abbey were in the hands of the king on account of the war with France,¹¹⁸ and after the dissolution of alien religious houses formed part of the endowment of Sheen Priory.¹¹⁹ The church of Freshwater was probably included in the grants of the site of the priory to the Earl of Hertford and Duke of Suffolk and in the restitution to the priory by Queen Mary.¹²⁰ After the final dissolution of the priory it was held by the Crown until 1624, when it was granted to St. John's College, Cambridge,¹²¹ to which it still belongs.¹²²

The chapel of Brook was at one time dependent on Freshwater.¹²³

The living of Totland Bay is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Church Patronage Society.

There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Bible Christian chapels, and meeting-rooms for the Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, and Salvation Army. The Roman Catholic private chapel belonging to the

manor of Weston, now in the parish of Totland Bay, is open to the public.

The distributive charities are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 9 August 1907, under the title of the United Charities. They comprise the charities of—

1. The gifts of the Rev. Benjamin Culm, D.D., by will, 1764, and others consist of £352 12s. 5d. India 3 per cent. stock.

2. Rev. Benjamin Holmes for poor, will proved in 1823, trust fund, £248 12s. 6d. consols.

3. Joseph Squire, will 1846, trust fund, £100 India 3 per cent. stock.

4. Julia Sarah Neale, will proved at London 1 March 1893, trust fund, £498 17s. consols.

5. Fanny Cotton, will proved at London 21 July 1897, trust fund, £203 3s. 2d. consols.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees, producing in annual dividends £37 6s.

By the scheme the income of the charity of Dr. Culm and others (£10 11s. 4d.) is applicable in apprenticing poor children in the ancient parish of Freshwater or in grants towards outfits of persons under twenty-one years, and the yearly income of the remaining charities in supply of clothes or other articles in kind, medical or other aid in sickness. The trustees are also empowered to apply the whole or any part of the income of Neale's and Cotton's charities in a pension of not less than 5s. a week to a deserving person selected from the civil parish of Freshwater.

In 1714 David Urry by will devised his messuage and lands at Brook Green, the rents to be used for instructing sixteen children. The trust property now consists of 1 rood of land and £1,849 10s. 2d. consols, arising from sales of land.

The Rev. Benjamin Holmes by his will, proved in 1823, bequeathed £100 consols for purchase of Bibles and prayer-books for distribution on St. John's Day among scholars at the National school. The legacy, less duty, is now represented by £82 17s. 6d. consols.

In 1835 Miss Rebecca Cotton by her will bequeathed £100, the income to be applied towards the support of the parochial school, now represented by £105 13s. 7d. consols.

In 1863 Sir Graham Eden Hamond by his will, proved 20 February, bequeathed £108 8s. consols, the dividends to be applied towards the support of the National school.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees, the annual dividends, amounting to £53 12s. 10d., being applied for educational purposes.

In 1875 Miss Elizabeth Anne Hamond by deed conveyed 2 acres of land as a site for a church or chapel, residence for minister, and a school, the rent

¹¹¹ Stone, op. cit. ii, pl. lxxxiii. The shield bears three molets on a bend and round the head the legend 'Pur mes petches merci prie.'

¹¹² Both appear of the same date, late in the 14th century; the one is a single male figure, the other knight and lady, with shields of arms above.

¹¹³ Through a 15th-century four-centred arch.

¹¹⁴ Inscribed 'Ecclesia de Freshwater D. D. David Urry de Afton armiger A.D. 1748.'

¹¹⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1040.

¹¹⁶ Carisbrooke Chartul. penes W. A. Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A. (*Windsor Herald*).

¹¹⁷ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 94; Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 75; 2032, fol. 137; 2033, fol. 15. The abbot and convent obtained licence to appropriate the church in 1309 (Inq. a.q.d. file 77, no. 2; *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii, 285), but apparently did not avail themselves of the permission.

¹¹⁸ Egerton MSS. 2033, fol. 15, 86; 2034, fol. 14; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, pp. 473,

523; 1348-50, p. 260; 1377-81, p. 539; 1385-9, pp. 34, 40; 1405-8, p. 434.

¹¹⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 29; Egerton MS. 2634, fol. 43, 77, 108, 116, 126, 139, 149. Even after the grant to Sheen, Freshwater was sometimes granted out to the captain with the lordship of the Isle of Wight (*Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 535). For an earlier grant see Exch. L.T.R. Memo. R.

¹²⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 30.

¹²¹ Pat. 21 Jas. I, pt. xv, no. 10.

¹²² Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹²³ Chant. Cert. Hants, 52, no. 42.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of any part not so appropriated to be applied in promoting religion, piety, and education. The rent, about £8 a year, is applied in the formation of a library, in the payment of school fees, or in the distribution of devotional books.

In 1897 Miss Fanny Cotton by her will, proved at London 21 July, bequeathed £250, the interest to be applied in blankets for the poor at Christmas. The legacy, less duty, was invested in £203 3s. 2d. consols with the official trustees. The annual dividends,

amounting to £5 1s. 4d., are under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 1 October 1901, made applicable in fuel and warm clothing as well as in blankets.

The Bowen Prize Fund, founded by declaration of trust, 11 February 1892, consists of £80 2½ per cent. annuities, with the official trustees, the income of £2 a year to be applied in prizes to scholars in the National school for proficiency in knowledge of the New Testament.

GATCOMBE

Gatecome (xi cent.); Gatecumb, Gadecombe (xiii cent.); Yatcombe (xvii cent.).

Gatcombe is one of the central parishes of the Island, inclosing a picturesque wooded valley running south into the heart of the downs. Under 3,000 acres, it contains some 400 inhabitants, and the cottages are scattered along the road to Chillerton, some few being grouped near the mill to the west of the church. The soil is loam with a subsoil of chalk and freestone. In 1905 the parish contained 1,300½ acres of arable land, 1,221¾ acres of permanent grass and 103 acres of woodland.¹ Gatcombe is united with Chillerton for secular purposes, the two being administered as one parish, and the Gatcombe children attend Chillerton school.

The chief residence is Gatcombe House, the property of Sir Charles Seely, bart., lying on the western slope of the valley sheltered by the woods from the south-west. It was rebuilt by Sir Edward Worsley in 1750.^{1a}

Sheat House lies to the south of Gatcombe, at the foot of Chillerton Down, and is of the usual E type of the 16th to 17th century. The entrance was originally to the south, where the walls of a forecourt still remain. The interior has been a good deal cut up by later remodelling, but the old parlour with its oak panelling and fine carved chimney-piece still remains,² the latter having the Urry arms in a central panel.

In 1882 Whitcombe was transferred from Gatcombe to Carisbrooke,³ and in 1894 Gatcombe was extended to include parts of the parishes of Carisbrooke and Wootton.⁴

The following are place-names: — Cleyhull, Ouges-doune, les Berghes, Everlond, la Fisacres, Vytelhull, Bretecombe (xiv cent.).⁵

Before the Conquest **GATCOMBE MANOR** was held of Edward the Confessor in parage by three brothers, but in 1086 it had passed to William son of Stur.⁶

The overlordship was annexed to Carisbrooke Castle (q.v.) until it lapsed in the 17th century.⁷ The lands of William son of Stur passed to his son Hugh, who was called Hugh de Lisle,⁸ and probably afterwards passed to Baldwin son of Stur,⁹ or de Estur, and after him to William de Estur (called de Insula).¹⁰ The latter had a son William,¹¹ who probably succeeded him in Gatcombe and left it to Baldwin de Estur, possibly his son. Baldwin died c. 1224, leaving an infant daughter Maud,¹² who is said to have married Baldwin or Walter de Lisle.¹³ However, she evidently kept the surname of Estur,¹⁴ which was also assumed by her eldest son William. In 1263 as Lady Maud de Gatcombe she was holding this manor and other property in the Isle of Wight by the service of guarding the Island when necessary and by suit at the court of Carisbrooke Castle, called 'knighten' court.¹⁵ She settled Gatcombe on her eldest son William de Estur,¹⁶ afterwards knight, but he died childless in 1291-2, leaving it to his brother Geoffrey de Lisle.¹⁷ Geoffrey was succeeded in 1293 by his son Baldwin,¹⁸ who died in 1307, leaving a son John, then only four years old.¹⁹ The custody of his lands was granted to Robert de Hanstede the younger,²⁰ who in the same year complained that Ralph de Gorges



ESTUR. *Argent a cherry tree with its fruit in its proper colours.*



LISLE. *Gules a leopard argent with a golden crown.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric.

^{1a} Albin, op. cit. 604.

² Stone, op. cit. ii, pl. cxxxix.

³ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1891, ii, 174.

⁴ *Ibid.* 1901, *Hants*, 38.

⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 49.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519b.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 16; 22 Edw. I, no. 32; 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ii, 42; xxii, 12; lxxviii, 46; lxxv, 81; cclxxxiii, 100.

⁸ See Round, *Cal. of Doc. France*, 426; *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 426.

⁹ See Round, op. cit. p. 483.

¹⁰ He occurs in *Pipe R.* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 22 Hen. II, 192. See also *Red Bk. of Exch.* ii, 634. His name also occurs as witness to several charters granted by the Earls of Devon from the middle to the end of the 12th century. See Round, op. cit. 314, 321; Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 317-18.

¹¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 317.

¹² *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 112. The custody of Gatcombe was granted to Waleran Teutonicus.

¹³ Wrottesley, *Ped. from the Plea R.* 182. His name is given here as Baldwin, but in another suit of 1253 he is called

Walter de Insula (*Curia Regis R.* 148, m. 47 d.). See also under Brading Church.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 396; 1338-40, p. 18; Feet of F. Hants, 41 Hen. III, no. 487.

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175.

¹⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; Worsley MS. R. B 2.

¹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I, no. 16. Agnes widow of William de Estur died about 1299 (*Cal. Gen.* ii, 568).

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 22 Edw. I, no. 32. At this date the value of the manor was £46 11. 8d.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. II, no. 60.

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 4.



GATCOMBE : SHEAT MANOR HOUSE, SOUTH FRONT

and others had entered the manor of Gatcombe, 'wrecked the doors of the houses' and taken away hay and other goods.²¹ In 1308 the king, at the instance of Robert de Hanstede, granted free warren in Gatcombe, Calbourne and Whitwell to John Lisle,²² but in the following year Gatcombe and Calbourne were taken into the king's hands 'for the default' that Robert de Hanstede had made.²³ John Lisle died in 1337, leaving a son John, who was under age,²⁴ and whose marriage, with the custody of his lands, was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury.²⁵ The last named John died in 1349 and was succeeded by his son John, a minor.²⁶ One third of the manor was assigned to his widow Joan in dower,²⁷ and in the following year the custody of the remaining two thirds was granted to her and to her father John de Bohun of Midhurst.²⁸ John Lisle died childless in 1369, leaving as heir his sister Elizabeth, wife of John Bramshott.²⁹ He seems, however, to have also left a brother Leonard or Laurence, whose son Thomas, a minor, was holding part of the manor in 1390.³⁰ He came of age in 1394³¹ and was still alive in 1398,³² but had been succeeded before 1428 by John Lisle, probably his son. The latter, who, with William Bramshott,³³ was holding three fees in Gatcombe, Whitwell and Calbourne in 1428,³⁴ left three daughters and co-heirs,³⁵ but his property in Gatcombe passed to the Bramshotts. William Bramshott died between 1432³⁶ and 1444, for at the latter date his son John settled Gatcombe on his prospective wife Katherine, daughter of Sir John Pelham.³⁷ Katherine, who survived her husband and afterwards married Thomas Lewknor, held the manor until her death in 1481, when it was divided between her daughters, Elizabeth wife of John Dudley and Margaret³⁸ wife of John Pakenham.³⁹

Elizabeth Dudley died in 1498, and her husband three years later, when her half of the manor passed to her son Edmund Dudley,⁴⁰ the notorious lawyer of the reign of Henry VII, who was attainted in 1510.⁴¹ His property in Gatcombe had been settled on his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey Viscount Lisle,⁴² and she with her second husband Arthur Plantagenet was holding it in 1519.⁴³ Elizabeth was living in March 1538,⁴⁴ but John Dudley, her eldest son by Edmund Dudley, had evidently already sold the reversion of the half of the manor to Sir John Ernley, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whose son William⁴⁵ made a settlement of this moiety of the manor in 1538.⁴⁶ He died seised of the same in 1546, leaving a son and heir Francis, a minor.⁴⁷ The latter evidently died childless, and was succeeded by his brother Richard,⁴⁸ who sold his half of the manor to John Worsley about 1576.⁴⁹

The other half of the manor passed from John Pakenham and Margaret to their son Edmund,⁵⁰ and from him to his daughter Constance wife of Sir Geoffrey Pole and another daughter wife of Richard Ernley.⁵¹ Constance with her eldest son Arthur sold her moiety in 1561 to John and Thomas Tawke,⁵² from whom it was purchased with the Ernley moiety^{52a} by the above John Worsley in 1566.⁵³

The latter, who thus owned the whole manor, died in 1580, having previously settled Gatcombe on his younger son Richard.⁵⁴ However, the latter died childless and was succeeded by his elder brother



DUDLEY. Or a lion vert with a forked tail.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 104.

²² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 123.

²³ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 229.

²⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55. A rent of £5 14s. 5¹/₂d. from the manor of Gatcombe was assigned to his widow Joan in dower (*Cal. Close*, 1337-8, p. 324). She afterwards married Henry Romyn (*Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 25), who is mentioned with John Lisle as holding two fees in Gatcombe, Whitwell and Calbourne in 1346 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 339).

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 547.

²⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 155.

²⁷ *Ibid.* no. 181; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 142. This third was extended as 'a low chamber at the west head of the hall, another small chamber at the east head of the same hall with upper chamber and chimney and called la Noricerye, a kitchen, wash house, larder house and wine press house, a house called the "chamber of the squires," one-third of two granges one called "le Estbern," one-third of the issues of a dovecot, one-third of a plot within the court where the houses were lately burned, a garden called "le Uppegardyn," a small curtilage behind the dairy house for cultivating vegetables, and one-third of the ancient garden, free way to the water well as often as necessary, and also to all the places assigned to her, one-third of the issues of the fishponds and of the fishery in the "Pydeford" [Pidford in Arretton parish], and one-third of a pasture on Vytelhull.'

²⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), 207.

²⁹ See *Inq. p.m.* 43 Edw. III, pt. i (1st nos.), no. 68.

³⁰ Wrotesley, *Ped. from the Plea R.* 182. This gives a pedigree of the family, but two generations seem to be left out at the beginning.

³¹ *Exch. L.T.R. Memo.* R. 163, m. 6.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Probably son of John and Elizabeth above mentioned.

³⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 354.

³⁵ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 177.

³⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 366; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), C 2658.

³⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 22 Hen. VI. She is also sometimes called Agnes (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], xxii, 12).

³⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. IV, no. 54. John Bramshott died in 1468 (*Exch. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], file 962, no. 13).

³⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxii, 12.

⁴⁰ *Stat. of the Realm*, iii, 41.

⁴¹ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 962, no. 13.

⁴² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 12; Plantagenet Harrison, *Notes to De Banco R.* xii, fol. 233.

⁴³ See G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 118.

⁴⁴ Dallaway, *Hist. of Sussex*, i (1), 25. Sir John Ernley died in 1536.

⁴⁵ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 993, no. 7.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 & 5 Eliz.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 17 & 18 Eliz.; *Com. Pleas D. Enr.* Mich. 18 &

19 Eliz.; *Recov. R.* Mich. 18 & 19 Eliz. rot. 347. In 1579 John Taylor and Anne his wife quitclaimed this moiety of the manor to John Worsley (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 21 Eliz.). It is possible that Anne was the widow of Richard Ernley, who died in 1577 (*Dellaway*, op. cit. i [1], 25).

⁵⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ii, 42; xxii, 12.

⁵¹ *Recov. R.* Trin. 21 Hen. VIII, rot. 425; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 34 Hen. VIII. This half of Gatcombe seems to have been settled on Sir Geoffrey and Constance before Edmund's death, for in his will he leaves to Constance the £10 which he had paid to her husband 'for his interest that I had by him in the ferme of Gatcombe' (P.C.C. 36 Porche).

⁵² *Exch. L.T.R. Memo.* R. Mich. 4 Eliz. pt. ii, rot. 14; *Recov. R.* Hil. 3 Eliz. rot. 129; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 & 4 Eliz.

^{52a} Mr. Percy G. Stone adds the following details from deeds which he has examined: John Tawke of Gatcombe granted patronage of Gatcombe rectory to Richard Ernley of West Wittering (Sussex) 29 April 9 Eliz.; Richard Ernley and William Cusand released same to 'John Worsley de Swainston' 29 March 11 Eliz. (Worsley MSS. 37); Richard Ernley, patron, granted advowson to John Kempe (6 Oct. 18 Eliz.) and his widow Agnes granted it to Thomas Worsley of Appuldurcombe.

⁵³ *Close*, 9 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 13 d., 29 d.; *Notes of F. Hants, East*, 9 Eliz.

⁵⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xciii, 81.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Thomas Worsley, who by his will dated 12 May 1601 left Gatcombe to his younger son John.⁵⁵ The latter was involved in a quarrel with some of the other parishioners of Gatcombe about the repair of the parish church, which was in such a ruinous condition that it was 'ready to fall,' and the minister in 'strong weather' had to 'read the service in his seat.' John Worsley being 'a litigious man and potent in estate' was accused by the churchwardens in 1637-8 of refusing to pay the rate levied for restoring the church and of taking for his own use a house and garden belonging to the same.⁵⁶ In 1640, however, he was one of the churchwardens chosen by the Archdeacon of Winchester to see that the church was restored, and although this appointment was opposed by the former churchwardens as illegal, the rector of the parish sent a petition to Archbishop Laud asking that 'Mr. Worsley and John Blake may go on in so pious a work.'⁵⁷ Sir Edward Worsley, son of John, was a noted Royalist and is said to have joined in an attempt to rescue the king from Carisbrooke Castle.⁵⁸ His estates were not sequestered, but in 1651 he asked to be allowed to compound, and paid a fine of only £3 6s. 8d.⁵⁹ The manor continued in his family until the end of the 18th century, when his great-grandson Edward Meux Worsley died without issue male.⁶⁰ It was then divided between the two daughters of the latter, Elizabeth, who married Edmund John Glynn,⁶¹ and Jane, who married Colonel Alexander Campbell.⁶² In 1805-6 the whole manor was in the possession of Colonel Campbell and his wife,⁶³ who were still holding it in 1843.⁶⁴ It was afterwards sold to Alexander Baring first Lord Ashburnham, from whom it was purchased in 1873 by Charles Seely, father of Sir Charles Seely, bart., the present lord of the manor.



WORSLEY. *Argent a chevron between three falcons sable having beaks, legs and bells or.*

A mill worth 40d. in 1086⁶⁵ probably belonged to the manor of Gatcombe until the 16th century.⁶⁶ In 1291 there were two mills worth 20s., while in 1561 there were five mills in Gatcombe and Whitwell.

In the 14th century the lord of the manor had fish ponds in Gatcombe and fishing rights in the Pidford.⁶⁷

A messuage in *WHITCOMBE*, parcel of the manor of Gatcombe, passed into the Pole moiety of the manor on the death of Edmund Pakenham. It passed with Gatcombe to the Worsleys, was settled by John Worsley on his second son, David, in 1717, and was bought in 1825 by the Rev. William Hughes,

whose son in 1879 sold to Charles Seely.^{67a} Whitcombe, divided into Great and Little Whitcombe, was transferred to the parish of Carisbrooke in 1882.

SHEAT was the name of three places in the Isle of Wight, situated respectively in Gatcombe, Carisbrooke and Brighstone. Sheat in Gatcombe was perhaps represented in 1086 by the 1 hide in 'Essuete' held by Alvrice as he had held it in the time of Edward the Confessor, and by the half hide of land in 'Soete' which belonged to the Saxon tenants Ulnod and Bruning.⁶⁸ It seems to have afterwards come into the possession of the lords of Gatcombe, who claimed manorial rights there within recent times.⁶⁹ Land in Sheat was sold in the 16th century to the Urrys,⁷⁰ one of whom built the so-called manor-house, and it continued in their possession until purchased in 1873 by Charles Seely, father of the present owner, Sir Charles Seely.

The church of *ST. OLAVE* lies *CHURCH* in a leafy hollow, just to the north of Gatcombe House, and was built in the 13th century by one of the Esturs as a manorial chapel. It comprises an aisleless nave and chancel and a western tower, and, with the exception of the latter feature, remains much as it was originally built. Late in the 15th century transomed windows were inserted in the north and south walls and a tower erected at the west end. In 1864 the chancel was pulled down and rebuilt of a greater length, when buttresses were added on either side of the lancet window.

The tower was in all likelihood built by the same masons who erected that at Carisbrooke. It has angle buttresses from which the corner finials spring and is banded together at the top by a string enriched with grotesque carvings. Angels with shields support the finials on the cardinal faces of the tower. There has been a start to groin the roof of the ground stage, but it has evidently been abandoned and only the springers remain from which the brackets supporting the floor of the ringing stage start. The shafted responds of the chancel arch (13th century) start in a curious manner from a stone plinth without bases, and in the south wall is the only remaining original lancet window.

In the 15th-century south windows the original glass still remains in part, the angel figures⁷¹ in the upper lights being practically perfect. There is an interesting 13th-century font with octagonal shaft and bowl on the faces of which are slightly sunk arched panels.⁷²

In the chancel north wall is a sepulchral arched recess containing a rough wooden effigy⁷³ of a recumbent mailed figure bearing a shield.⁷⁴

There are three bells, inscribed: (i) 'Mathias . Goldsmith . Rector . Richard . Young . Churchwarden ; Clement . Tosiear . cast . mee . in . the . yea . of . 1700.' (ii) 'God . be . our . Guyd . R.B. 1605.' (iii) 'Benedictum sit ☩ nomen Dni.'

⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxxiii, 100.

⁵⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637, p. 539; 1637-8, p. 446.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 1640, p. 536.

⁵⁸ Barwick, *Life of J. Barwick*, 90.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2691.

⁶⁰ See the pedigree in Burke, *Extinct Baronetcies*, also *Recov. R. Trin.* 11 Anne, rot. 126; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Anne; *Recov. R. Mich.* 11 Geo. II, rot. 147; *Close*, 11 Geo. II, pt. xvii, no. 21.

⁶¹ *Recov. R. Trin.* 32 Geo. III, rot. 304.

⁶² *Ibid.* 35 Geo. III, rot. 181; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Geo. III.

⁶³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 46 Geo. III.

⁶⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1843.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519b.

⁶⁶ Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I, no. 16; 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 & 4 Eliz.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 49.

^{67a} From deeds examined by Mr. Percy G. Stone.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 524b, 525b.

⁶⁹ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 125.

⁷⁰ Sir Thomas Philipps, MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁷¹ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, pl. lxxxviii. The outlines are traced in brown, the whole being relieved by yellow.

⁷² The upper, original, part is of Purbeck stone.

⁷³ Removed bodily in 1864 from a similar position in the original chancel.

⁷⁴ Figured in Tomkins' *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1796), ii, 107.



GATCOMBE : SHEAT MANOR HOUSE, UPPER PART OF CHIMNEY-PIECE

There is a fine silver drinking-cup c. 1540 used as a chalice.⁷⁵ The cover is of the reign of Elizabeth and was probably made at the time the cup was presented.

There is a good Jacobean altar table with the text 'Prayse . ye . the . Lord' cut on the front panel, and the upper part of the tower screen is formed from the old 16th-century oak communion rails⁷⁶ with their legend 'I will wash my hands in innocency so will I compass thine altar Lord. Create in me a clean heart O God and renew a right spirit within me.'

The registers date from 1560 and contain many interesting entries.

The advowson of the church of
ADVOUSON Gatcombe followed the same descent as the manor until 1821,⁷⁷ when it was sold to the University of Oxford according to the terms of the will of Dr. George Holme, rector of Headley, near Liphook, who in 1763 bequeathed £1,000 in trust for the purchase of a living as an increase to the income of the principal of St. Edmund Hall,⁷⁸ who is now patron.

At the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary Lambert Peche, rector of Gatcombe, being married, was obliged to resign the living. A certain Morris

Clinock was appointed in his place and let the parsonage to William Cuffold, who refused to give it up when Peche was restored on the death of Queen Mary and 'suffered the Chauncell of the same Church to fall to the ground for lack of Repayringe of the same.'⁷⁹

The Worsley Educational Charity
CHARITIES is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 6 September 1892, and formerly consisted of an annuity of £8 issuing out of an estate in the parish of Arretton, presumably settled upon the school by Sir Edward Worsley, kt. The annuity was redeemed in 1875 by the transfer of £267 consols to the official trustees, which with accumulations eventually reached £366 5s. 1d. consols. The sum of £118 19s. 2d. stock was sold out and the proceeds applied towards the erection of a Sunday school, leaving a balance of £247 5s. 11d. consols with the official trustees, producing £6 3s. 4d. yearly, of which £1 12s. constitutes under the scheme 'The Religious Branch' and £4 11s. 4d. 'The Secular Branch.'

The parish half acre consists of a piece of land called North Field, which has been in the possession of the parish from time immemorial.

KINGSTON

Chingestune (xi cent.) ; Kyngestone (xiii-xv cent.).

Kingston, one of the smallest rural parishes in the Isle of Wight, containing but 900 acres and a population under seventy, is wedged in between the parishes of Chale and Shorwell. In 1882 Brook Cottages were transferred from Kingston to Shorwell, and in 1889 Emmett Hill Cottages, formerly in Shorwell, became part of Kingston.¹

The soil is sandy on a sand rock and the chief crops are wheat and barley. The parish contains 575 acres of arable land, 235 acres of permanent grass and 46 acres of woodland.² There is no village proper, but a few scattered cottages. The manor-house lies under the knoll on which stands the little church about the centre of the parish. It was built in the 17th century on the site of an earlier house³ and was remodelled in the 18th century. In the hall, now used as a kitchen, is a wide flat-arched fireplace, and in the present dining-room is a good oak mantelpiece of early 17th-century detail with the Meux arms carved on a central panel.⁴ Though much modernized some of the original stone-mullioned windows remain, and the gable ends are coped with stone finishing in moulded finials. There is no evidence of any projecting wings, and the house seems to have been erected much as it now remains—a large hall opening to the south into two living rooms.

In 1086 the king owned **KINGSTON**, **MANOR** which Ulvric had held before the Conquest.⁵ Like most of the manors in the Isle of Wight, it was held of the lord of Carisbrooke Castle by military service until the overlordship lapsed in the 17th century.⁶ In the 13th century the manor belonged to Jordan de Kingston,⁷ to whom the king committed the custody of the county of Hants in 1280.⁸ He died seised of Kingston in 1296, leaving it to his kinsman Jordan son of William de Kingston,⁹ who in 1300 was returned as holding property in Hampshire to the value of £40 and over, and was therefore summoned to serve against the Scots.¹⁰ Two years later he was summoned to answer for the relief which he owed to the king for his lands, which included half a knight's fee in Kingston, for which his grandfather had paid a relief of £2 10s.¹¹ He died in 1305 seised of two thirds of the manor¹² only, from which it would appear that Margery widow of the elder Jordan¹³ was living and holding the remaining third in dower. His son and heir John, who in 1340¹⁴ commanded the militia in Kingston and Shorwell, settled Kingston on his wife Maud in 1341.¹⁵ He himself was still living in 1356,¹⁶ but on his death, at an uncertain date, left two sons James and Jordan, who both died childless, and a daughter Eleanor, wife of William Drew,¹⁷

⁷⁵ Stone, op. cit. ii, pl. lxxxvi.

⁷⁶ Ibid. pl. lxxxvii.

⁷⁷ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 14, 76; 2032, fol. 56; 2033, fol. 16; 2034, fol. 99, 149b, 164b; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 45 Geo. III. Constance and Geoffrey Pole apparently sold the advowson before the manor, the purchaser being Richard Tawke and others (Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 164 d.).

⁷⁸ Stone, op. cit. ii, 155.

⁷⁹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 140, no. 35.

¹ Census of Engl. and Wales, 1891, ii, 174.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ In the stables, burnt down in 1886, a 15th-century doorway existed.

⁴ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, pl. cxxx.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518a.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241b; Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. I, no. 8; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 147; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clii, 143; cccclxi, 123.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241b; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 50 Hen. III.

⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 36.

⁹ Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. I, no. 8. The

manor was at that time worth £12 11s. 5d.

¹⁰ *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), i, 688.

¹¹ Exch. L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich. 30 & 31 Edw. I, m. 19.

¹² Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. I, no. 56.

¹³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 95.

¹⁴ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xii.

¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 15 Edw. III.

¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340; *Cal. Pat.* 1354-60, p. 165; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 216, 235.

¹⁷ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 53.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

who finally inherited his property. In 1375 Eleanor and her husband settled the reversion of the manor, which Ralph de Wolverton and Nichola¹⁸ his wife held for the life of Nichola, on John and Richard Drew and the heirs of Richard.¹⁹ Richard must have died childless, since Kingston passed to William Drew, son of John,²⁰ who died before 1428,²¹ leaving an only daughter Alice, who married Lewis Meux or Mewis, a well-known military commander.²² In 1441 Lewis Meux and his wife Alice²³ were granted free warren for deer and coneyes in Kingston and Shorwell and licence to inclose 300 acres of wood and pasture there.²⁴ Alice, who evidently survived her husband, died in 1472 and was succeeded by her grandson William Meux, son of Thomas, who was afterwards knighted.²⁵ William left Kingston to his youngest son John Meux,²⁶ who died childless in 1568, leaving it to William Meux, son of his brother Richard.²⁷

Sir John Meux, son of William, and his two sons Sir William and Bartholomew seem to have in some way incurred the dislike of Sir John Oglander, who describes the father as being 'of a homely behaviour, as never having any breeding or good naturales,' and 'the veryest clown (of a gentleman) that ever the Isle of Wight bredd. As he wase destitute of learninge, soe of humanitie and civillite, yet although his clownisch humour a good honest man.' His son Bartholomew is said to have been 'ye picture of him,' and Sir William, although he 'wase as well a qualified gentleman as anie owre country bredd,' had 'no spirite.'²⁸

In 1628, the year before the death of his father,²⁹ Sir William Meux was offered the commission of deputy-lieutenant, but refused to accept it. His son Sir John Meux, who was a Royalist, was M.P. for Newtown (I.W.) 1640-4, and was created a baronet in 1641.³⁰ In October 1646 a fine of £375 was imposed upon him by the Committee for Compounding, but it seems to have been still unpaid in 1655, when he was summoned before the Commissioners for Hampshire to show the value of his estates. As he did not appear, he was ordered to pay £50 a year. He sent a petition to Parliament in May 1656 stating



MEUX. *Paly or and azure a chief gules with three crosses formy or therein.*

that his property, except an annuity of £100, had been 'conveyed away for debt and to provide for his children,' and asking to be assessed on the annuity only. The petition was renewed in the November following and referred to a committee, but the result does not appear.³¹ Sir John died in the following year and was succeeded by his eldest son William,³² who married firstly Mabel daughter of Robert Dillington of Knighton, and secondly Elizabeth daughter of George Browne of Buckland (co. Surrey).³³ He was succeeded in 1697 by his eldest surviving son William, who died unmarried in 1706, when the baronetcy became extinct, and his property was divided between his three sisters, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Miller of Froyle, Jane and Anne.³⁴ The two latter died unmarried, leaving their property to their niece Elizabeth wife of Sir Edward Worsley of Gatcombe.³⁵ Lady Elizabeth Miller divided her share of Kingston between two of her daughters—Jane wife of George Bockland³⁶ and the above Elizabeth Worsley. The latter was thus seised of two thirds of the manor, which she apparently settled on James Worsley, rector of Gatcombe, one of her younger sons,³⁷ and half the remaining third, which passed according to her marriage settlement to her eldest son Edward Meux Worsley.³⁸ After his death in 1782 his share of Kingston passed to his elder daughter Elizabeth, who married Edmund John Glynn of Glynn (co. Cornwall),³⁹ and with him seems to have acquired the remaining part of the manor, which early in the 19th century was divided between their three daughters Elizabeth Anne, Frances Mary and Gertrude Rose Glynn.⁴⁰ Before 1827 it had been purchased by George Ward of Northwood Park.⁴¹ It passed with Northwood to his great-grandson Mr. Edmund Granville Ward,⁴² who sold it to Mr. Francis Templeman Mew, the present owner.

The lord of the manor had a windmill in Kingston in 1296,⁴³ but the mill is said to have been in a ruinous condition in 1305-6,⁴⁴ and does not appear to be mentioned again.

The church of *ST. JAMES* stands on a *CHURCH* knoll overlooking the manor-house to the south of the Shorwell road, and remains much as it was built in the latter part of the 13th century. It is a plain rectangular structure without a dividing chancel arch, and of the original features only the double hollow lancet windows in the north and south walls,⁴⁵ the lower portion of the east window and a trefoiled credence in the south wall

¹⁸ She was evidently the widow of one of the Kingstons, either James or Jordan.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 49 Edw. III. John and Richard Drew presented to the church in 1401 (*Wykeham's Reg.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], i, 232).

²⁰ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 17.

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 354.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, pp. 327, 553; 1429-36, pp. 472, 536.

²³ They had settled the manor on themselves in 1431 (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 10 Hen. VI).

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 570.

²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 10.

²⁶ Ant. D. (P.R.O.), A 12439.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clii, 143.

²⁸ *Oglander Mem.* (ed. W. J. Long), 7, 8. Bartholomew Meux seems to have given offence by reporting 'in ye mayne-land that there wase none worth ye

havinge in ye Island for a house keper but his fathor.'

²⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxi, 123.

³⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1628-9, p. 76.

³¹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 1243.

³² Burke, *Extinct Baronetries*. Sir William dealt with the manor in 1658 (see *Com. Pleas* Recov. R. Mich. 1658, m. 19; Recov. R. Mich. 1658, rot. 109).

³³ Burke, loc. cit.; Berry, *Hants. Gen.* 56.

³⁴ Berry, loc. cit.

³⁵ P.C.C. 123 Greenly.

³⁶ Berry, op. cit. 146. They were holding a moiety of one-third of the manor in 1752 (Recov. R. East. 28 Geo. II, rot. 319) and in 1757 (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 31 Geo. II), but after the last date there appears to be no trace of their share until it was in the hands of the Glynn in the 19th century. *Vide infra*.

³⁷ See Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Geo. III. Edward Vaughan Worsley, son of James, was holding two thirds of the manor in 1794 (Recov. R. Trin. 34 Geo. III, rot. 253).

³⁸ *Ibid.* East. 11 Geo. II, rot. 329; Trin. 8 Geo. III, rot. 189; Close, 8 Geo. III, pt. xv, no. 10.

³⁹ Recov. R. Trin. 32 Geo. III, rot. 304; Mich. 36 Geo. III, rot. 357; Feet of F. Hants, East. 41 Geo. III.

⁴⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 56 Geo. III, rot. 316; Mich. 59 Geo. III, rot. 198.

⁴¹ He was the patron in 1829 (Gorton, *Topog. Dict.*). George Ward was apparently the patron in 1827 (Inst. Bks. P.R.O.).

⁴² Holding in 1903.

⁴³ Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. I, no. 8.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 34 Edw. I, no. 56.

⁴⁵ Stone, op. cit. ii, pl. lxxxix.

remain. In the 15th century windows and a south door were inserted, and to this period belong the corbels over the east and west windows.⁴⁶ In 1766 a porch was built to the south door, and in 1872 a vestry was added and the 15th-century windows replaced by lancets.

There is a good 16th-century brass⁴⁷ to Richard Meux, 1535, with his arms.

The one bell was recast in 1889.

The plate consists of a chalice and paten, 1671, and a plated 19th-century flagon.

The registers date from 1625.

MOTTISTONE

Modrestan (xi cent.); Motererestone, Moderstone (xiv cent.).

Mottistone is a small parish on the southern shore of the Island, having a village of scattered cottages along the road from Shorwell to Freshwater. The soil is light loam with a subsoil of clay and sand, producing crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas and roots. In 1905 the parish contained 427½ acres of arable land, 552 acres of permanent grass and 10 acres of woodland.¹ The only residence of any note in the parish is Pitt Place, an 18th-century house belonging to Sir Charles Seely, bart., and tenanted by Mr. Aubrey Wykeham.

The manor-house of Mottistone, a picturesque structure with the down rising behind it, consists of a main block built of squared local green sandstone with a long low wing of earlier date.² The entrance is through a porch in the angle of the two buildings with a flat arched opening in its south face over which is the date 1567.³ To the left of it lies the hall, containing a wide arched fireplace with a panel over it on which are cut the arms of Cheke and the initials T. C. and I. C. This hall opens to the staircase by what appears originally to have been an external door,⁴ which rather points to the fact of this stair having formed a separate building.⁵ The long office wing is evidently the earliest part of the building, the date 1569 being a later insertion, and is formed of the shelly limestone not quarried on this side of the Island. It may safely be assigned to the end of the 15th century, and was probably remodelled at the completion of the main building.

On the down behind the manor-house stands a menhir 13 ft. high, with another fallen one near it.

The manor of MOTTISTONE was *MANOR* held of the honour of Carisbrooke Castle.⁶ Before the Conquest four thegns had held it, but in 1086 William son of Azor held

The chapel of Kingston was built *ADVOWSON* before 1251, when there was a dispute between Jordan de Kingston and Geoffrey de Lisle concerning the advowson, all right to which the latter finally quitclaimed.⁴⁸ The advowson followed the same descent as the manor until the 19th century,⁴⁹ when it was sold before 1870 to T. C. Baring, M.P., who transferred it to three trustees for the benefit of Hertford College, Oxford.⁵⁰ Lord Francis Hervey is now the senior trustee. The vicarage is now united to Shorwell by Order in Council of November 1910.

it of the king.⁷ Like the other manors held by William son of Azor, it probably passed later to the Lisles, for, though there is no proof that the Lisles held it, it subsequently belonged to the Glamorgans, who were descended from Brian de Lisle (Insula). Brian died about 1234, leaving William Glamorgan one of his co-heirs.⁸ Robert de Glamorgan was holding the manor of Mottistone in demesne at the end of the 13th and at the beginning of the 14th century,⁹ and in 1326 John de Glamorgan was granted free warren at Mottistone.¹⁰ After his death in 1337 Alice his widow held the manor in dower with successive remainders to her daughters Denise and Anne,¹¹ until her death in 1340,¹² when Denise and her husband Edmund de Langford entered into possession.¹³

In 1347-8 a sixth part of the manor¹⁴ was claimed by a William Passelewe, evidently a descendant of the John de Passelewe who had unsuccessfully claimed a ninth part of the manor against Robert de Glamorgan in 1305-6.¹⁵ William stated that the sixth he claimed had belonged to his grandmother Sarah, wife of Brian Passelewe, in the time of Henry III, and had passed from her to her son John, William's father.¹⁶ This suit evidently went against William, for Denise Langford died in 1362 holding the manor, and during the minority of her daughter Elizabeth part of the profits accruing were received by Andrew Kirkby and afterwards by Henry Emmery, the successive husbands of Anne, sister of Denise.¹⁷ Elizabeth Langford possibly married as her first husband Edward Cheke,^{17a} for he was lord of the manor in 1374.¹⁸ She afterwards married Peter Brian, and she and her husband conveyed the manor in 1395 to Robert Cammell,¹⁹ this conveyance being ratified in 1398 by Nicholas Brian.²⁰ Robert Cammell could not long have retained the manor, for in 1400 Richard Pavy granted it to Henry Emmery and

⁴⁶ Stone, op. cit. ii, 39. The corbels are evidently not *in situ*.

⁴⁷ Ibid. pl. xc.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 35 Hen. III.

⁴⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 82; 2032, fol. 106, 140; 2033, fol. 17, 108, 100b, 150b, 166b; 2034, fol. 21; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 60, 83, 231; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.); Lewis, *Topog. Dict. of Engl. and Wales*.

⁵⁰ Inform. from Rev. G. E. Jeans.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, pl. cxxxi.

³ This date tablet took the place apparently of an earlier window and

probably refers to the building of the main block.

⁴ Stone, op. cit. ii, pl. cxxxii.

⁵ This stair is of stone built round a central pier.

⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41; 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 522b.

⁸ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 265. See *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 175.

⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240b; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322.

¹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 493.

¹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1337-9, p. 308; Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2.

¹² Chan. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56.

¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

¹⁴ De Banco R. 349, m. 223 d.; 351, m. 258 d.; 354, m. 228 d.; 356, m. 245 d.

¹⁵ Ibid. 161, m. 15 d.

¹⁶ Ibid. 354, m. 228 d.

¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II, no. 35.

^{17a} Thomas Cheke is, however, given as lord of Mottistone in a militia array temp. Edw. III (Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xii).

¹⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 54.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 19 Ric. II.

²⁰ Ibid. Mich. 22 Ric. II.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Anne his wife for their lives, with reversion to Richard and his heirs.²¹ In 1426 the manor was settled on John Cheke²² and John Roucle and the heirs male of John Cheke.²³ Cheke and Roucle were together holding the manor in 1431.²⁴

John Cheke held the manor in 1439,²⁵ and Robert Cheke his son died in 1500, leaving a son and heir David.²⁶ Thomas Cheke, grandson of David, died holding the manor in 1618,²⁷ leaving a son and heir Thomas, who sold the manor to Robert Dillington in 1621.²⁸ Robert was created a baronet in 1628 and was succeeded in 1664 by his grandson Robert,²⁹ who died in 1687, leaving by his first wife two sons Robert and John, who succeeded to the baronetcy in succession, both dying without heirs. John seems to have succeeded his brother about 1693-4, for Sir Robert presented to the church in 1692,³⁰ and Sir John was dealing with the manor in 1694.³¹ Sir John was succeeded in March 1705-6 by his step-brother Sir Tristram,³² who sold the manor to John Leigh of North Shorwell.³³ Mottistone subsequently descended with North Shorwell until 1792, when it belonged to the co-heirs of John Leigh.³⁴ It was held in 1860 by Sir John Simeon, who apparently sold it before 1870 to Charles Seely, father of the present owner, Sir Charles Seely.^{34a}

The church of *ST. PETER* and *CHURCH ST. PAUL* adjoins the south side of the road from Shorwell to Freshwater, and dates from the 12th century, though the last feature of this period, the west door, was removed in 1863. It consists of a nave with narrow aisles and a chancel with a north chapel, a small tower at the west end being almost swamped by the wide covering roof of the nave. The details of the nave arcades, with their pointed double splayed arches, curious capitals, octagonal shafts and spurred bases,³⁵ are of the middle of the 13th century, c. 1250-60, and were the first work



CHEKE. *Argent three crescents gules.*



DILLINGTON. *Gules a leaping lion or.*

undertaken as an addition to the early chapel of the manor. The bases of the columns and responds of the south arcade are similar to those at Brighstone, but the capitals follow those of the north arcade, and this aisle was probably added late in the 13th or early in the 14th century. In the 15th century the tower was added at the west end. It is built of small slate-like stones here found in abundance on the shore and has a projecting string-course 7 ft. from the top supporting an embattled parapet, the whole being finished with an octagonal spire.³⁶ About the end of the century the chancel was rebuilt of such dimensions as to dwarf the earlier nave, and a chantry was added by the Cheke family on the north side with its triple arcade very similar to that at Brighstone. Square-headed windows were at the same time inserted in the north and south walls of the nave. The outer plinth at the east end is ornamented with grotesque carvings and over the south door of the chancel, which has a water groove in the rebate, a head carved as a corbel has been inserted. Over the jamb of the east window of the south aisle is a narrow opening probably for a sanctus bell. There is an octagonal oak pulpit of the 17th century.³⁷ In the easternmost bay of the chancel arcade is a 17th-century altar tomb to Jane Freake,³⁸ wife of Sir Robert Dillington, the lord of the manor. In 1863 a good deal of injudicious restoration was undertaken. The early 12th-century doorway in the west wall and the original chancel arch³⁹ gave place to the present creations and the church was generally touched up, rendering a correct reading of its architectural history a difficult matter.

In the new lych gate is inserted the remains of a credence in which is placed part of a 13th-century stoup.

The tower contains one bell, uninscribed but ancient.

The plate consists of a chalice 1576-7, a plated flagon and paten of the 18th century, and a modern silver paten, silver gilt spoon and silver mounted crucet.

The earliest register contains baptisms and burials from 1680 to 1813, marriages from 1680 to 1754; the second volume contains marriages from 1755 to 1812.

The advowson of Mottistone appears to have been annexed to the manor⁴⁰ until about 1792.

After the sale of the manor the advowson passed to Sir Henry P. St. John Mildmay, who presented in 1806, his widow presenting in 1824.⁴¹ The advowson seems to have passed about 1830 to Mr. S. Dowell,

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 1 Hen. IV.

²² According to a pedigree of the Cheke family given in Berry's *Genealogies*, John Cheke married a daughter of — Glamorgan (Berry, *Hants Gen.* 98).

²³ Close, 5 Hen. VI, m. 15.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367.

²⁵ Worsley MS. R. B2. In an inquisition taken on the death of Sir John Lisle in 1471 it is stated that on 10 June 1460 he had given the manor of Mottistone among others to trustees to the uses of his will (Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV, no. 59).

²⁶ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 98; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxii, 17.

²⁷ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxix, 5.

²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 19 Jas. I; Close, 19 Jas. I, pt. xvi, no. 12.

²⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 56.

³⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³¹ Recov. R. Hil. 6 Will. and Mary, rot. 83.

³² G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 56; Recov. R. Mich. 5 Anne, rot. 129.

³³ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 254. This sale may have taken place in or about 1706, for in that year Sir Tristram made a conveyance of the manor to Charles Worsley and Edward Dummer, and this may have been a preliminary to its sale to John Leigh.

³⁴ Recov. R. Hil. 19 Geo. III, rot. 287; East. 20 Geo. III, rot. 37; Hil. 21 Geo. III, rot. 166; Mich. 22 Geo. III, rot. 314; Mich. 33 Geo. III, rot. 333.

^{34a} Ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone; Land Tax Bks.

³⁵ Stone, op. cit. ii, pl. xcii.

³⁶ Tomkins' print of 1794 shows a broached spire. On the timber supporting the bell is cut the date 1664.

³⁷ This is ornamented with scratch carving of good detail and has been mounted on a modern stone base.

³⁸ She was daughter of John Freake of Iwerne Courtney, Dorset, and died 9 Feb. 1674.

³⁹ A sketch of 1850 shows a stunted respond but a few feet from the ground with an ogee stopped spay.

⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41; 19 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2; 17 Ric. II, no. 35; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 19 Ric. II; Mich. 22 Ric. II; East. 1 Hen. IV; Close, 5 Hen. VI, m. 15; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxix, 5; Close, 19 Jas. I, pt. xvi, no. 12; Recov. R. Mich. 5 Anne, rot. 129; Hil. 19 Geo. III, rot. 287, &c.; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 142, 656; 2033, fol. 25, 296; 2034, fol. 51, 1196, 1676; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴¹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).



MOTTISTONE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



NEWPORT : HAZARDS HOUSE, BACK VIEW

and about ten years later to Rev. E. Robertson.⁴² He held it until 1864, when it passed to Brasenose College, Oxford.⁴³ Of the college it was purchased in 1877 by Mr. T. C. Baring, who held it until 1888, when it passed to the trustees for Hertford College,⁴⁴ who are the present patrons. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Shorwell annexed.

About 1387-8 a dispute arose between William de Montagu Earl of Salisbury and Richard Cheke as to the right to present to Mottistone Church.⁴⁵ The

earl probably claimed the presentation as overlord of the manor, for he held the honour of Carisbrooke at that time, while Richard's claim may have originated in the marriage of his son Edward with Elizabeth Langford. It would seem that the earl was successful, as he presented to the church in 1388.⁴⁶

There are no endowed charities in *CHARITIES* this parish. The children attend the Elementary School at Hulverstone in the parish of Brook

NEWPORT

Newport, the capital town of the Island, lies at the head of the Medina estuary, with a quay to which the tidal water reaches. The River Medina by the middle of the 16th century had washed down sufficient alluvial deposit to form two marshy tracts east and west of the quay. The former was suffered to remain as a place for 'old botes and crayers to lye in for the use of the tounne,' but the latter was considered of sufficient importance, being opposite the warehouses in Sea Street, to be claimed and annexed to the town, by the 17th century gaining the name of Little London.

The area of the civil parish and borough is 499 acres of land, of which about 46 acres are arable land and 151 are permanent grass.¹ There are also 7 acres of foreshore, 5 of land covered by water and 2 by tidal water.

The boundaries of the municipal borough formerly extended north down the river to a shoal called the Brambles,² and about two miles out to sea, and comprised all land on the banks of the Medina where the tide had ever flowed, thus including a small part of East and West Cowes.³ The northern part of the borough which had been excluded from the parliamentary borough in 1868⁴ was in 1876 also excluded from the municipal borough,⁵ and from that date the municipal and parliamentary boundaries have been identical, and include parts of the parishes of Carisbrooke, St. Nicholas and Whippingham.⁶

Newport is now the main centre and station of the Isle of Wight Central railway,⁷ which has its sheds and workshops here; and the town supplies a

large part of the Island with necessities, and has some large provision shops and wholesale houses, besides the extensive brewery of Mew, Langton & Co. The town lies low, surrounded by high ground, and consists of six main streets—High Street, South Street (formerly called Cosham Street), Pyle Street, Crocker Street, Lugley Street and Sea Street, running east and west, crossed by three others—Quay Street, Holyrood Street, St. James's Street—running north and south.⁸

The Tudor town evidently comprised three squares or open spaces for assembly and trade, the principal of which, St. Thomas's, was the Corn Market place. In the centre stood the church with, to the north of it, the fish and flesh shambles,⁹ or shops, forming an island between it and High Street, while to the south, adjoining Pyle Street, was a row of standings or retail shops. At the west side, opposite the church, was the market house,¹⁰ used as such up to the 19th century, when it was turned into an inn called the 'Newport Arms.'¹¹ Here the temporary 'pavillion' was erected for the pie-powder court held during fair time, when the 'glove' was set up.¹² At the north-east angle stood the Cheese Cross,¹³ forming a connecting link with the square or space at the junction of Quay, High and Holyrood Streets, in the middle of which, facing east and west, was the town hall with the audit house, and probably the Knighten Court House, in close proximity. The third open space or square was called after St. James, and served the same purpose that it does to-day,¹⁴ that of a beast market, and it is probable

⁴² *Clergy Lists*.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 598.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* i, 170.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Seven or eight miles from Newport.

³ In 1859 more than 1,100 of the inhabitants of West Cowes were in the borough. White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859, p. 599; *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835), App. ii, 773.

⁴ Stat. 31 & 32 Vict. cap. 46.

⁵ Local Act, 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 61.

⁶ *Census of Engl. and Wales* 1901, Hants, 38.

⁷ Cowes and Newport line opened 1862; Newport and Ryde 1876; Newport and Sandown 1875; Newport and Freshwater 1889; while a branch via Merston was opened to Ventnor 1897.

⁸ The names of these streets occur in corporation documents: High Street, 13th and 14th centuries; South Street—

also called Cosham Street—14th and 15th centuries; Pyle Street, 13th and 14th centuries; Crocker Street, 14th century; Lugley Street, 13th, 14th and 15th centuries; Sea Street, 13th and 14th centuries; Holyrood Street, 15th century. Quay Street does not occur before the 16th century, and is marked on Speed's map of 1611, in which the western part of Sea Street is termed Shospole Street.

⁹ Formerly known as Butchers' Row, and later converted into dwelling-houses. The fish shambles evidently formed the eastern portion of the block. *Vide* Corporation Terrar Books.

¹⁰ It shows as a projecting isolated building in Speed's map of 1611.

¹¹ With the space underneath the house formerly the Corn Market House and now called the 'Newport Arms' (Corp. MSS. 12 Mar. 1832). It shows in Brannon's view of 1854.

¹² 'a tenement . . . called the faulcon —wch paieth yearly a gluff wch the

'Sargeants are to sett upp at the booth at Whitsuntide in the time of the Fayer wch booth is called the Pavillion where the Bailiffs in times past kept their Court of Pi Powder for the fayer time' (Corp. MSS. Rental Bks. 1653). The gloves—mounted on poles—are still in existence, and were duly set up at the 'Newport Arms' till the middle of the 19th century. The house, with its classic portico, is now used as a bicycle shop.

¹³ The position of the Cheese Cross is pretty well determined by an entry in the Corp. Rental Bks. 24 Oct. 1567, *re* a corner shop on the north side of the fish shambles 'against the suth west side of ye Cheese Cross.'

¹⁴ Till 1532 'there wase no markett for beastes in owre towne of Nuport,' says Sir John Oglander, and adds that both market-places were first paved during the mayoralty of Nicholas Serle, 1610 (Oglander MSS. at Nunwell).

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that here stood the ring for the bull-baiting. It was certainly used as the place for public punishment, a poor woman in the reign of Elizabeth being burnt here as a witch.

The town hall stands at the intersection of High Street and Quay Street, and apparently occupies nearly its original position.¹⁵ It was erected in 1816 from designs by Nash, and a clock tower was added in 1887. It contains a county court room, a council chamber and various offices for the transaction of municipal business. There is a corn exchange in St. James Square, built in 1891, and, at the north-east angle of the square, a building erected in 1810 as the Isle of Wight Institution, and now occupied by the County Club. The Literary Society has premises in Quay Street, opposite the town hall, containing a good reading room and local museum. The Seely Library adjoins the technical institute in Upper St. James Street. In St. James Square is the Island memorial to Queen Victoria, erected in 1901, and at the junction of Castle and Carisbrooke roads a cross erected in memory of Sir John Simeon, bart. There is a fine drill hall at the upper end of the town, the Medina Hall in High Street used for entertainments and St. Thomas's Mission Hall in South Street. At Broadlands on the road to Staplers was a lace factory established in the middle of the 19th century by Mr. Nunn. It is now used as a training school for female servants.

There are numerous old houses in the town, many of which have been refaced. Among the most interesting are Hazards (17th–18th century), the Red House (18th century) and the Castle Inn (17th century)¹⁶ in the High Street; God's Providence House (1701), the Green Dragon (18th century), the Chantry House (18th century) in Pyle Street; No. 52 Sea Street (1697), the Grammar School¹⁷ (1614) in Lower St. James Street, a house on the north side of Crocker Street, with a date tablet, while another on the south side, nearer Holyrood Street, is an example of a small wattle and daub house of the 16th century. On the quay is a quaint old inn called the 'Fountain.'

The town is supplied with water from Carisbrooke and is lighted by gas and electric light from the works by the station. There were one or two early attempts to supply Newport with water. In 1618 a lease for 300 years was granted Philip Fleming

allowing him to break up any of the streets within the borough for the purpose of laying trunks 'for the convenient carrying and conveying of wholesome spring water into this town and so into every man's house that shall compound with the said Philip for the same.'¹⁸ Mr. Fleming was to pay sixpence yearly to the Warden of the common box, and the lease was to be void unless the water was brought into the town within three years. This apparently he failed to accomplish, for less than five years later licence was granted by the mayor to Mr. Andrew James to do the like. The water was to be conducted to a cistern house and receptacles placed in convenient positions in the streets.¹⁹ In 1709, the former projects having apparently failed, another attempt was made to supply the town with water, and a lease of a small part of the Beast Market in St. James Square on the west side opposite the present Lamb Inn was granted to a Mr. William Arnold for the term of 900 years to build 'a cistern'²⁰ to convey water into from some part of the river running by the north-west part of the town and from thence to be conveyed by pipes into the principal streets and lanes of the borough to the end that the inhabitants might at easy rates be furnished with river water in their houses upon all occasions and might be supplied with a present remedy in case of any accidental calamitous fire.'²¹ This scheme, too, apparently proved abortive,²² and another century elapsed before the subject was again brought forward.

The burial-ground to the south of the town, with its 16th–17th-century entrance, was the outcome of the plague visitation of 1582–3. It was consecrated on 23 October 1583, and was the first step towards throwing off the supremacy of Carisbrooke. Doubtless the southern part of the quay at the bottom of Quay Street occupies the site of the original landing-place for the inhabitants, but the first mention of its regular maintenance occurs in 1413 when an annual due was ordered to be levied 'for the support of the key,'²³ from which dues the present Corporation receives a considerable income.

Though the 1611 plan shows only one gate, that called the Town Gate at the north end of St. James Street, it is more than probable that other gates existed previous to the French descent in 1377.²⁴

The old 'clink' at the bottom of Holyrood Street near the river was only lately pulled down to make room for the brewery malting house.

¹⁵ Its position is clearly shown on Speed's map, where it stands as an isolated building. In 1405–6 the bailiffs let a piece of waste ground called the Little Falcon in High Street to build two shops with a solar for a new Court House for the bailiffs and commonalty to hold their Courts (Corp. MSS. Add. MS. 24789, fol. 122 d., 287, 287 d.). This Little Falcon stood on the north side of the High Street between Watchbell Lane and Holyrood Street. In 1687 a lease was granted of the shop under the 'Loft sometime being the Town Hall . . .' on the north side of the High Street (ibid.). The ancient Audit House occupied a portion of the site of the present town hall, but by 1618 had to be repaired, and in 1638 it was taken down and rebuilt the next year. A print of the old town hall is shown in

Stone's *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 115.

¹⁶ In the wall is a date tablet

1684
R E A

¹⁷ Allotted to Charles I as a residence during the Treaty of Newport. There is an excellent chimney-piece of the 17th century in the present dining-room, for an illustration of which and account of the building see Stone, op. cit. ii, 19, and pl. cxxxiv.

¹⁸ Corp. MSS.
¹⁹ Ibid. A cistern was removed from Quay Street in 1652 by order of the Corporation.

²⁰ Ibid. About 1790, when paving the beast market, the reservoir was brought to light.

²¹ In the 18th century the town possessed a fire engine—called the Indian in

the Corporation MSS.—kept in the old gun-house adjoining the west end of the church.

²² John Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 324.

²³ 'From every boat of this town called a dragger, 4d.—From every boat of this town called a passenger containing a freightage of 6 tons or above, 8d.—And for every strange boat as often as they shall come to the same key one halfpenny. And for every 1000 of firewood put upon the same key 2d., and for every freightage of one ton of other goods there put 1d.' (Corp. MSS.).

²⁴ At the west end of High Street, the West or Carisbrooke Gate; and at the east end the gate by Coppins Bridge. St. James Street would have had a South Gate, probably in a line with South Street, and there was a Sea Gate by the quay.



16TH-CENTURY HOUSE, CROCKER STREET, NEWPORT



HAZARDS HOUSE, NEWPORT

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There are many mills²⁵ within the borough boundary, the oldest being West Mill and Ford Mill, both mentioned in the charter of Isabel de Fortibus.²⁶ The other mills are Home Mill, Westminster Mill, Towngate Mill, St. Cross Mill and Pan Mill.

Newport has numbered among its worthies many men of note. The three Elizabethan townsmen, Sir Thomas Fleming, Lord Chief Justice, 1607, Dr. Edes, Dean of Worcester (1597), Dr. James, physician in ordinary to the Queen, are good examples; while among its Parliamentary representatives the borough can claim Lucius, second Viscount Falkland (1640), the first Duke of Wellington (1807-9) and Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston (1807). John Hamilton Reynolds, the friend of Keats, died at Node Hill in 1852. Newport,

too, was the birthplace of Thomas James, first keeper of the Bodleian (1573), John Dennett the inventor and antiquary (1790), and it gave the title to Mountjoy Blount, created Earl of Newport by Charles I.²⁷

Newport takes its historical origin **BOROUGH** from the date of the charter granted to it by Richard de Redvers, fourth Earl of Devon (1180-4), though it may have had an earlier foundation without a special charter or privileges.²⁸ By this charter Richard de Redvers granted and confirmed to the burgesses freedom from tolls and customs at fairs and markets, from suits at shire and hundred, and common pasture in Parkhurst. All pleas belonging to the earl arising within the borough were to be pleaded there and none should be amerced save by the burgesses, nor for more than 30d. The burgesses were also to choose their own reeve. For this grant each burgess was to pay 12d. annually for his messuage.²⁹

Isabel de Fortibus confirmed the existing privileges of the burgesses and allowed them to elect their bailiff as well as their reeve. Furthermore she granted them one mill and a moiety of another, and all amercements arising from pleas pleaded in the borough, and toll and custom in the borough except in the thirteen and a half places at Newport, afterwards known as Castle Hold, which the countess had already granted to the chapel of St. Nicholas. Instead of paying 1s. for each tenement the burgesses were now to pay a lump sum of 18 marks, 2s. 2d., to the lady and 1 mark to the hospital of St. Augustine for their burgages,³⁰ and for the mills, tolls and amercements 18 marks to the lady and 2 marks in frankalmoin to the monks of Carisbrooke.³¹ A clause is inserted in this charter saving the liberties granted by the countess to the Abbot of Quarr and to the Priors of Christchurch and Appuldurcombe.

The burgages of Newport, like those of Christchurch (q.v.), were known as 'places' from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Thus they are called 'messuages' in the charter of Richard de Redvers,³² 'tenements' in 1262³³ and 'places'³⁴ in Countess Isabel's charter. In later times the value of these holdings varied considerably. Thus in an extent of the Island taken in 1297-8 the tenants of Newport 'places' paid sums varying from 15d. to 5s.,³⁵ while in 1357-8 the bailiff and burgesses



No. 77 HIGH STREET, NEWPORT

²⁵ Large quantities of flour were shipped from Newport in the 18th century to the western counties and the Channel Islands, and a hair powder factory in 1790 paid a duty of over £3,000 a year to government (Albin, op. cit. 318).

²⁶ 'Moreover I have given and granted to my aforesaid Burgesses . . . one water mill situate near the Priory of the Holy Cross which is called "le Whetmulle" . . . and a half of a water mill situate near the Ford which is called "le Fordmulle"' (Charter in Chart. Bk. Corp. MSS.).

²⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1628-9, p. 230. Grant to Mountjoy Blount Lord Mountjoy of Thurstaston, co. Derby, to be Earl of Newport, Isle of Wight.

²⁸ The charter, which is undated, begins: 'Sciant omnes quod ego Comes

Ricardus filius Comitis Ricardi de Redveris dedi et concessi et hac mea carta et sigillo meo confirmavi burgensibus meis de Novo Burgo meo de Meda, &c. . . .' (facsimile Hillier's *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 72).

²⁹ Charter of Ric. de Redvers quoted in *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 773.

³⁰ Assuming that the sum of 1s. was still paid for each place, the number of places at that time would appear to have been 255½.

³¹ Chart. of Isabel de Fortibus in Carisbrooke Chartul. quoted in full, *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, pp. 236-7.

³² Charter of Ric. de Redvers in *Rep. o Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 773.

³³ *Chan. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, file 29, no. 2.

³⁴ A 'place' contained about a fifth of

an acre (*Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 777).

³⁵ The fee-farm rent of Newport was £12 2s. 2d., while the total value of the borough was £27 6s. 2d., from which must be deducted payments amounting to £2 14s. 6d. made up of dues to the Prior of Carisbrooke (26s. 8d.), the lepers of St. Augustine (13s. 4d.), the vicar of St. Nicholas for the 13½ places (13s. 6d.), and the rent of a burgage which had escheated to the countess (12d.). Among the tenants of burgages a certain Henry Clerk paid rent for a stall erected on the waste ground in the High Street (Great Street). Mention is also made of a house assigned for the use of the Knighten Court (for the pleas of the Knights' Court in the said borough) (Rentals and Surv. [P.R.O.], R. 579).

leased a 'place' 7 ft. in length and 10 ft. in breadth for a rent of 2d.³⁶

The charter of Isabel de Fortibus was confirmed by Edward III in 1352,³⁷ by Richard II twice in 1393,³⁸ by Henry IV in 1401,³⁹ by Henry V in 1414,⁴⁰ by Henry VI in 1439,⁴¹ by Edward IV in 1464,⁴² and by Henry VII in 1490.⁴³ Henry VII further granted the burgesses the lands and goods of outlaws, felons and fugitives and petty custom in all ports and creeks of the Island.⁴⁴ This charter was confirmed by Henry VIII in 1531,⁴⁵ by Edward VI in 1547,⁴⁶ and by Elizabeth in 1559.⁴⁷ Edward VI in 1549 confirmed the grant of tolls and customs and petty customs due under the grants of Isabel de Fortibus and Henry VII.⁴⁸

In 1490 in the charter of Henry VII the style of the borough was for the first time changed from 'the burgesses of the borough' to 'the bailiff,^{48a} burgesses and inhabitants of the town,' and this later form was observed until 1608. In that year James I granted an incorporation charter by which the bailiff and burgesses were to be a body corporate under the name of 'the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Newport, and were to have a common seal.'⁴⁹ One of the burgesses was to be yearly elected mayor and twenty-four others were to be capital burgesses, and the mayor and capital burgesses, or the majority of them, were empowered to make by-laws. The other officers were a recorder,⁵⁰ a common or town clerk⁵¹ and two serjeants-at-mace. A court of record, with jurisdiction over all causes arising in the borough, was to be held weekly on Fridays before the mayor and recorder and two capital burgesses. The mayor, recorder and predecessor of each mayor were to be justices of the peace and there was to be a double seal for recognizances of debt. The mayor was to be clerk of the market, and there was to be a gaol in a convenient place in the borough. Further, the corporation was empowered to acquire land to the annual value of £30.⁵²

In December 1661 Charles II granted the burgesses their final charter,⁵³ under which the town was governed⁵⁴ until 1835. By this charter the limits of the borough were extended to include the Castle Hold.⁵⁵ Further, instead of the mayor and twenty-three burgesses, the charter ordained that there should be a mayor and eleven aldermen, who with the recorder should form the common council of the borough, and twelve capital burgesses. The mayor was still to be elected yearly, while the aldermen,

capital burgesses, recorder and town clerk were to hold office for life. In addition to the Friday court of record, another might be held on Tuesdays when occasion required. The number of justices of the peace was increased, the mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, the last predecessor of each mayor and two other senior aldermen from thenceforth holding the office. The annual value of the land which the corporation might acquire was increased to £50, and the mayor, aldermen and chief burgesses were exempted from being jurors or suitors at any court outside the borough. Further, the inhabitants of Castle Hold were secured against the imposition of any military duties in the borough.

In 1683 the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Newport surrendered to the king all their charters and possessions,⁵⁶ in accordance with the invitation of Charles II to all boroughs to surrender their charters as a sign of loyalty to the king, and a new charter was granted in March of the following year.⁵⁷ The Castle Hold was again excluded from the borough boundaries, the number of aldermen was reduced to nine and the capital burgesses to six. The mayor was vested with authority to nominate attorneys of the court of record, not exceeding four in number. All justices of the peace of the quorum of Hampshire who were resident in the Isle of Wight were to be justices of the peace in Newport. Charles II, in accordance with his policy of acquiring complete power over the chartered boroughs, inserted in this charter a clause reserving to the Crown the right to remove any mayor or other member of the corporation. On 17 October 1688 a proclamation was issued by James II annulling all surrenders made to Charles II, and restoring corporations to their ancient charters.⁵⁸ By this proclamation the corporation of Newport was re-established under the charter of 1661. In 1835 the town was divided into two wards, with six aldermen and eighteen councillors, and it was to have a commission of the peace.⁵⁹ The corporation has from that time remained unaltered.

The election of the early borough officers, the bailiffs, apparently took place in the church, and was a very solemn and ceremonious affair,⁶⁰ beginning with an assembly of bailiffs and burgesses in the town hall 'the Thursday before the Sunday preceding the feast of St. Michael the Archangel,' followed by a prayer in the church for God's guidance, the rendering up of the maces by the bailiffs, with an account of their stewardship and an endurance of criticism on

³⁶ Add. MS. 24789, fol. 150.

³⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, pp. 236-7.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 1391-6, p. 317.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 1399-1401, p. 441.

⁴⁰ *Pat.* 1 Hen. V, pt. v, m. 27.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 288.

⁴² *Ibid.* 1461-7, p. 406.

⁴³ *Materials for Hist. of Hen. VII* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 523.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, v, g. 119 (34).

⁴⁶ Inspected by Elizabeth Pat. 1 Eliz. pt. iv, no. 6.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* This charter was confirmed in 1651 by 'the keepers of the liberties of England' (Add. MS. 24789, fol. 174 d.).

⁴⁸ *Pat.* 3 Edw. VI, pt. viii, m. 21. Oliver Cromwell confirmed this charter in 1651 (Add. MS. 24789, fol. 174 d.).

^{48a} During the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries there were two bailiffs or pro-

vosts, perhaps representing the town reeve and the port reeve (ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone).

⁴⁹ *Pat.* 5 Jas. I, pt. xv.

⁵⁰ A deputy recorder is also mentioned in the charter as a judge of the quorum in the court of record in the absence of the mayor or recorder, but the mode of his election is not given.

⁵¹ Who was also to be the clerk for recognizances of debt.

⁵² The charter suggests that there had already been a mayor in Newport, for though it is addressed to 'the bailiffs and burgesses of Newport,' the mayor was to be admitted to office in the chapel 'according to ancient custom' and was to be clerk of the market 'as had been the custom.' Yet these two references, applying as they do to the earlier officer, the bailiff, probably only go to show that

the status of the two officers was the same (see below).

⁵³ *Pat.* 13 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 4.

⁵⁴ Except for five years (see below).

⁵⁵ The burgesses of Newport in petitioning for the extension of their borough to include Castle Hold stated that 'the place increaseth much in building and is out of all command of justice, a receptacle for all manner of sectaries, rogues and villains who often fly thither from the face of justice in Newport' (Add. MS. 24789, fol. 335 d.).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 338.

⁵⁷ *Pat.* 36 Chas. II, pt. iv, no. 3.

⁵⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* no. 2391, Oct. 1688.

⁵⁹ *Munic. Corp. Act*, 1835 (5 & 6 Will. IV, cap. 76).

⁶⁰ See account temp. Eliz. in the old ledger book among the Corporation MSS.

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the same. The bailiffs then resumed their office till Michaelmas, when they attended a dinner given by the junior bailiff at his house, where the whole company adjourned 'and there maketh merrie.' After dinner they all went to church, leaving the bailiffs behind, where, 'dividing themselves into two companies after the old usage,' those who had already served as bailiffs went into the chancel, the rest remaining in the nave. The elders then consulted and chose two candidates 'to supplie ye roome of ye Elder Baylive,' whose names written on a scroll of paper they sent down to the burgesses in the nave

visited the new bailiffs' houses for a 'shortte drincking.' Before, however, they were admitted to office they had to attend at the castle and take the oath before the governor.

Under the charter of 1608 the election of the mayor took place on the identical day that had been customary for the election of the bailiffs, and he, as they before him, had to take oath before the Captain of the Island or his seneschal in the chapel of the castle.⁶¹ However, in 1661 he was ordered, in the absence of the captain and his seneschal, to take oath in the town hall before the then mayor and the other justices of the peace.⁶²

Until 1621 the election took place by 'pricking,'⁶³ but in that year it was decreed⁶⁴ that it should be by ballot.⁶⁵

In 1835 the existing method was as follows: the junior chief burgess was first called upon to sign his name under that of the alderman he wished to be mayor, then the rest of the electors were called upon by juniority to do the same, the mayor signing last.⁶⁶

In addition to the functions already mentioned the mayor was also admiral of the borough, judge of the court of pie powder, returning officer in the election of members for Parliament, commissioner under the Act for the Court of Requests in the Isle of Wight, and king's escheator within the borough.⁶⁷ He also had the right to fix the assize of bread and ale and was entitled to 2 bushels of coal from every ship which discharged in Cowes Harbour, as well as fish to the value of 1s. 4d. from all parcels of fish brought to the town.⁶⁸

The recorder and town clerk were, under the charter of 1608, to hold office during the pleasure of the mayor and capital burgesses by whom they were to be elected.⁶⁹ In 1661 they were to be appointed for life by the Crown.⁷⁰ A deputy-recorder was also to be nominated by the recorder.⁷¹ The two sergeants-at-mace were elected by the mayor and capital burgesses.⁷² Other officers of the corporation were: a town warden,⁷³ water bailiffs,⁷⁴ a harbour master,⁷⁵ con-



GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE, NEWPORT

with instructions to prick. This settled, they chose the younger bailiff 'by voyces onely,' and finally

Other officers of the corporation were: a town warden,⁷³ water bailiffs,⁷⁴ a harbour master,⁷⁵ con-

⁶¹ Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xv.

⁶² Ibid. 13 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 4.

⁶³ i.e., pricking with a pin against the candidates' names on the paper.

⁶⁴ At a Court of Common Council held in the Guildhall on 10 Aug. 1621 (Corp. Bks.).

⁶⁵ One of, if not the earliest instance, of voting by ballot in England. Each burgess was to have a red and a white ball—representing noes and ayes—which he was to drop into the two boxes inscribed with the candidates' names. These boxes and balls are still in existence and were exhibited at the Society of

Antiquaries in 1899 (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xvii [2], 381).

⁶⁶ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 775.

⁶⁷ There is no modern instance of this last function being exercised.

⁶⁸ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 778.

⁶⁹ Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xv.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 13 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 4. In practice they were nominated by the burgesses.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid. 5 Jas. I, pt. xv.

⁷³ Elected from aldermen and chief

burgesses. No town warden has been appointed since 1829, his duties having been performed by the town clerk (*Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* App. ii, 776).

⁷⁴ They performed the office of constables on the water and were elected, usually for life, by the corporation. There were about twelve in 1835 (ibid. 776-7).

⁷⁵ Harbour master is a water bailiff who attends to the moorage of vessels, compelling them to obey the regulations of the harbour. The first appointment to the office was made in 1831 (ibid. 777, 780).

stables,⁷⁶ a beadle,⁷⁷ a receiver of assize returns,⁷⁸ coal meters,⁷⁹ corn measurers,⁸⁰ a measurer and gauger,⁸¹ gashers of hides, sealers of leather,⁸² and a gaoler.

There were also three classes of freemen or burgesses; first, those who, having a freehold of a whole place or half a place within the borough, built upon, and also a wife and household, had become free by payment of 6s. 8d. to the use of the common box; secondly, those who had become free by payment of a sum of money (varying from 13s. 4d. to £20) named by certain corporate functionaries⁸³; thirdly, the honorary freemen or burgesses. All burgesses of the first two classes had disappeared before 1835, and there were only four or five of the third class.⁸⁴

Walter de Wyte and Peter de Coskevill attended the Parliament of 1295 as members for the boroughs of Newport and Yarmouth,⁸⁵ but no member for Newport was returned from that time until 1584, when two members were elected,⁸⁶ this privilege having been obtained for the burgesses by Sir George Carey. From 1584 until 1867 Newport regularly returned two members. In that year the number was reduced to one,⁸⁷ and in 1885 by the Redistribution of Seats Act the representation of Newport was merged in that of the Island.⁸⁸ Until the passing of the Reform Act in 1832 the elective franchise was exercised only by members of the corporation.⁸⁹

Of the courts formerly held within the borough of Newport the most ancient was the Knighten Court or *Curia Militum*.⁹⁰ It is supposed to have been instituted by William Fitz Osbern and its suitors were those who held knights' fees or part of knights' fees of the honour of the castle of Carisbrooke.⁹¹ It corresponded to the sheriff's court and was confirmed to Isabel de Fortibus at the end of the 13th century.⁹² The Priors of Christchurch and Appuldurcombe, the Abbot of Quarr and the Abbess of Lacock received the amercements of their men in the knights' court,⁹³ the abbess having obtained the privilege by grant of Isabel de Fortibus.⁹⁴

In 1626 the gentlemen of the Island addressed a report to Lord Conway on the constitution of the Knighten Court, suggesting alterations. It was held by the captain's steward in the town hall of Newport on Monday every three weeks, and had jurisdiction throughout the whole Island, with the exception of the borough of Newport. It held pleas of all actions of debt and trespass under the value of 40s., and all actions were entered and pleaded by certain attorneys

allowed in that court. The petitioners suggested that as the judges were few in number and often did not attend it would be well to empower the election of a certain number of judges, in order that justice might not be delayed, and also to increase the value of actions to be tried in the court. The Attorney-General was therefore ordered to draw up a grant enlarging the jurisdiction of this court to all cases, civil or criminal, under the value of £20, provided the same did not extend to the life, member or freehold of any of the inhabitants.⁹⁵ These reforms were, however, never carried into effect, and the jurisdiction of the court remained unaltered until 1806, when it was partially superseded by a Court of Requests for the Isle of Wight for the recovery of debts under £5, the commissioners of which were to be the several members of the corporation of Newport and the justices of the peace for the Island.⁹⁶ The Knighten Court and Court of Requests seem to have existed side by side in 1835,⁹⁷ but in 1847 the Court of Requests was superseded by the county court.⁹⁸ The Isle of Wight became a separate administrative county in 1890,⁹⁹ and the county court for the Island is held every month, alternately at Newport and Ryde.

The court leet of the borough was for convenience summoned to meet on the days of two of the quarter sessions. The corporation were lords of the leet, which did not include Castle Hold within its jurisdiction. As late as 1670 the court-leet jury were in the habit of formally presenting the different ordinances and customs of the borough.¹⁰⁰

The mayor was judge and the town clerk registrar of the court of pie powder, which was proclaimed regularly once a year on the Saturday succeeding Michaelmas sessions. The corporation in 1832 published a notice that a court of pie powder would be held every market day. The petty constables were sworn in at this court, but the origin of this custom is not known.¹⁰¹

The corporation books contain entries of the holding of courts of Admiralty, presided over by the mayor as admiral of the borough, but in 1835 these courts had long been discontinued.¹⁰² Newport became subject to the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Portsmouth Court in 1869.¹⁰³

In 1835 petty sessions were held every Saturday for the borough, the county petty sessions being held at the same time.¹⁰⁴ The borough petty sessions

⁷⁶ Two high constables were appointed at the time of the election of the mayor and were sworn in with him at Carisbrooke Castle. There were about forty constables in 1835 (ibid. 777).

⁷⁷ Appointed by the corporation. He was formerly keeper of the pound (ibid. 777, 781).

⁷⁸ Made returns to the mayor of all corn bought and sold in the borough with the prices, from all corn dealers within seven miles of the borough (ibid. 781).

⁷⁹ Coal meters measured all coal brought to the borough. The remuneration was 4d. for every chaldron of coal measured, paid by the owner (ibid. 781).

⁸⁰ Corn measurers measured all corn sold in the borough (ibid. 781).

⁸¹ Had, under the mayor, the custody of the standard measures and tried all measures of capacity in the borough (ibid. 781).

⁸² The functions of gashers of hides and sealers of leather were quite obsolete before 1835 (ibid. 781).

⁸³ In this class may perhaps be included apprentices, who, after service of seven years in the borough, paid a fee of 6s. 8d. for liberty to trade.

⁸⁴ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 777.

⁸⁵ *Ret. of Members of Parl.* i, 5.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 415.

⁸⁷ Stat. 30 & 31 Vict. cap. 102.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 48 & 49 Vict. cap. 23.

⁸⁹ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 779.

⁹⁰ Court Rolls of some of the Knighten Courts still exist (Ct. R. [P.R.O.], portf. 202, no. 20-40).

⁹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. II, no. 8, 45; 5 Edw. II, no. 41; 10 Edw. II, no. 33; 6 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 65; 17 Edw. III, no. 109, &c.; *Cal. Close*,

1354-60, p. 613; Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

⁹² Worsley MS. R. B. 2.

⁹³ Rentals and Surv. R. 579; Mins. Accts. bble. 985, no. 9.

⁹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 57.

⁹⁵ Adams, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 121.

⁹⁶ Local Act, 46 Geo. III, cap. 66.

⁹⁷ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 783.

⁹⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 1847, pp. 990-9.

⁹⁹ Local Act, 52 & 53 Vict. cap.

177.

¹⁰⁰ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 782.

¹⁰¹ Ibid. 783.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 1869, p. 214.

¹⁰⁴ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 782.

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have now for many years been held on Mondays in the town hall, the county petty sessions on Saturdays at Newport and on Tuesdays at Ryde. The magistrates at the quarter sessions in 1835 were the mayor, late mayor, recorder, deputy recorder and two senior aldermen, and the town clerk was clerk of the quarter sessions.¹⁰⁵

No early grant of a market or fair to the borough of Newport has been found. Adams in his *History of the Isle of Wight* states that the privilege of holding a market was granted to the town about 1222,¹⁰⁶ while the Commissioners appointed to inquire into market rights in 1888 reported that the market had been granted to the town in 1184 by Richard de Redvers.¹⁰⁷ No mention of any market or fair is made in any charter until 1684, when in the cancelled charter of Charles II the burgesses obtained the right to hold a market every second Wednesday in each month with a toll of 1*d.* for each head of cattle and 3*d.* for every score of sheep sold.¹⁰⁸ A Saturday market and a fair lasting three days at Whitsuntide existed at Newport before 1280, when they were claimed by Isabel de Fortibus and allowed to her by the justices itinerant,¹⁰⁹ yet no tolls from the market or fair are entered in contemporary ministers' accounts for Newport. At the end of the 13th century part of the tolls of the market of Newport, namely, the tolls on all corn bought or sold there, were held by freeholders of the manor of Bowcombe for the service of carrying writs at the will of the lord or his bailiff throughout the whole Island.¹¹⁰ The tolls of the Whitsuntide fair belonged in 1835 to the corporation and amounted to £8 or £10 a year.¹¹¹ This fair was abolished in 1871.¹¹² Until the end of the 19th century the market was held on Saturdays and alternate Wednesdays, the Saturday market being the principal one. The Wednesday market is now held on Tuesdays. Hiring fairs were formerly held on the three Saturdays nearest Michaelmas and were called 'Bargain Saturdays.'

The harbour dues were in 1835 received by the harbour master. The dues were levied on all unregistered vessels anchoring in Cowes Harbour or up the river. The rates in 1835 were 1*s.* 4*d.* for British vessels under 50 tons, 2*s.* 6*d.* for vessels above 50 and under 100 tons, and 5*s.* for vessels over 100 tons. The dues on foreign vessels were double in each case. These dues had not been levied for a long time, and on their renewal about 1830 great discontent arose in various quarters, causing the corporation some expensive litigation.¹¹³

The corporation parted with nearly all their landed property early in the 19th century to defray the expense of building a town hall and market-place.¹¹⁴ Their property now includes wharfage and harbour dues, half of the latter being retained by the corporation since about 1835, the rest being taken by the harbour master.¹¹⁵

The corporation has two fine maces¹¹⁶ of silver gilt, the one given by Lord Cutts in 1696, the other the gift of Leonard Troughear Holmes in 1766.¹¹⁷ There are two good seals belonging to the corporation. The older 15th-century one is of bronze, bearing in the centre a ship with a single mast and sail; round the edge the legend in black letter, 'SIGILLUM COMUNE VILLE DE NEUPORT IN INSULA DE WIGHT.' It measures 2 in. in diameter.



15TH-CENTURY SEAL OF THE
BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

The other is of silver, 1 in. across, and displays in the centre a three-masted ship of the 16th century with the legend 'SIGILLVM COMVNE VILLAE DE NEWPORT IN INSVLA VECTIS.' This is known as the Mayor's Seal.

Few details are known of the early life of the town, but in the spring of 1349 the Black Death, which had broken out the previous August at Weymouth, visited the Isle of Wight and wrought havoc amongst the Newport inhabitants. This was followed in August 1377¹¹⁸ by the total destruction of the town by a body of marauding Frenchmen, who did their work so thoroughly that for nearly two years afterwards the place was deserted.¹¹⁹ It never

¹⁰⁵ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 781.

¹⁰⁶ *Op. cit.* 116.

¹⁰⁷ *Com. on Market Rts. and Tolls*, xiii (1), 236.

¹⁰⁸ *Pat.* 36 Chas. II, pt. iv, no. 3.

¹⁰⁹ *Worsley MS.* R. B 2.

¹¹⁰ *Rentals and Surv. R.* 577; *Add. MS.* 6166, fol. 181 et seq.

¹¹¹ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 784.

¹¹² *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 1871, p. 3805.

¹¹³ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 980, 981.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* 785.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁶ The original maces as shown in the drawing in the old Ledger Book of the swearing-in of the bailiffs before Sir Edward Horsey are of similar character

to those of Newtown and Yarmouth. In 1652 it was 'ordered that the twee maces of this Tounne be newe made wth the States Armes on them—to be made bothe of one biggnesse and 5 li. or thereabouts is to be added for the making of them bigger' (*Corp. Bks.* 5 Nov. 1651).

¹¹⁷ The 1696 mace is 5 ft. 1 in. long and 7½ in. diameter across the base of crown. It is inscribed 'BURG DE NEWPORT DONVM HONORATISS DNI DNI IO CUTTS PRAEFECT. INSVL. VECT.' and has the king's arms in relief at the top and on the base an engraved achievement of John Lord Cutts with the scutcheon of his second wife Elizabeth Pickering in pretence. The 1766 mace measures 3 ft. 4½ in. and is 9½ in. across the base of crown, and has the royal arms in relief at the top.

It is inscribed 'BURG DE NEWPORT DONVM LEO TROUGHEAR HOLMES ALDERMANVS BURGII PRAEDICTI 1766.'

¹¹⁸ *Add. MS.* 24789, fol. 91 a, 92.

¹¹⁹ In Aug. 1377 the French landed on the north shore of the Island, and after sacking Yarmouth and Newtown proceeded, in the words of the records of the Exchequer, to the 'entire burning, wasting and destroying of the town of Newport so that no tenants were there resident' for upwards of two years. John Sampson, the receiver of the fee farm of the borough at that time, was unable to raise any of the rent from Oct. 1377 to Christmas 1380 (*Add. MS.* 24789, fol. 91 d, 92; *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 989, no. 19, 20). There is no mention of Newport in the Poll Tax Ret. of 1378.

seems to have thoroughly recovered itself, as at the lawday held there 8 October 1462 it was determined 'to note and consider and diligently search and learn of the people within the centon whereupon the cause of the decay of the people hath been grown and how the same may be restored again.' Despite this the decay of the town went on, and to such an extent that in 1559 a commission under the direction of Sir Francis Knollys was appointed to inquire into it.¹²⁰ To the interrogatories the bailiffs and burgesses made answer referring to the wasting of the town in 1377 and the endeavour to recover its prosperity in 1462, asserting that ever since the disaster of 1377 when 'we loste our habitacons, our people and the full use of our liberties' . . . the town 'hathe not, nor ys yette fullie builded and recou'd,' and requesting 'the Queene's Ma^{tie} and her honorable counsaylle' to give a favourable ear to the remedies they suggested for the prosperity of Newport and the Island in general, namely: To grant the endowments of Newport Chantry for the support of a schoolmaster 'to brynge uppe youthe in lerninge and vertewe'; to remit payment of tenths and fifteenths and the tax on 'Kersies made within the said towne' so that the industry may increase; to transfer the receipt of custom on goods entering and leaving the port from Southampton to Newport; to allow Island fishermen to sell their herrings and mackerel where they wished and forbid any Island sheepskins from being sold without being first tanned; to relieve Islanders from attendance at mainland sessions and allow outside processes to be served by the bailiffs of Newport; and that the Captain of the Wight 'may also be Vice-Admiral within its bounds.' Despite these suggestions little seems to have been done, though the population at the time the commission was appointed had increased since the reign of Edward VI by nearly 500—as the town, according to Sir John Oglander, was a poor sort of place in the 16th century,¹²¹ and in such an insanitary condition that in Michaelmas 1583 the plague broke out and carried off over 200 inhabitants.

The Corporation Books of the 17th century give a very graphic insight into the daily life of a provincial town of the period. Curiously enough the very time when interesting entries are to be expected—during the Treaty of Newport, 6 September to 30 November 1648—is an absolute blank. Not a line of record is preserved about the coming of the king, his meeting with the Parliamentary Commissioners, the daily brawls between Cavaliers and

Puritans which we know took place, or the final departure of Charles for Hurst Castle.

During the negotiations the king and his friends occupied the grammar school and the Parliamentary Commissioners the Bull Inn, while the meetings took place in the town hall. The subject of the negotiations related chiefly to the governance of the church and the militia, but the treaty led to no satisfactory results.

In the latter part of the 18th century Newport was quite a lively town, with dramatic performances,¹²² a periodical assembly,¹²³ routs, reviews, and even duels,¹²⁴ for the Island was full of the military element¹²⁵ with the gay consequences. The country gentlemen drove in for diversion and many of them had town houses in the principal streets. On market days the town was crowded with farmers' waggons and country people.¹²⁶ It was in Newport market the legality of the customary bushel was first questioned.¹²⁷

The manor of *NEWPORT* was *MANORS* always held by the lords of the Island, whose representatives held courts. It passed with Carisbrooke Castle (q.v.) to the Crown, whose interest was eventually represented only by a fee-farm rent paid by the Corporation.¹²⁸

During the 13th and 14th centuries the abbey of Quarr acquired in and near the borough of Newport numerous tenements and land, afterwards known as the manor of *NEWPORT*.¹²⁹ At the Dissolution the manor was valued at £6 6s. 2d.¹³⁰ The manor seems to have been retained by the Crown until 1628–9, when it was granted by Charles I to trustees for the City of London in payment of his debts to the city.¹³¹ In February 1629 these trustees sold the manor to John Lamott and William Kinge,¹³² and they conveyed it in 1632 to Humphrey afterwards Sir Humphrey Bennet.¹³³ It passed from him to his brother Thomas Bennet of Babraham, who was created a baronet in 1660 and died in 1667.¹³⁴ His son and successor Sir Levinus sold the manor in 1668 to Cheyney Colepeper, one of the younger sons of the Rt. Hon. John Lord Colepeper, and to Alexander Colepeper of Leeds Castle.¹³⁵ From them it seems to have passed to Thomas Lord Colepeper, elder brother of Cheyney,¹³⁶ who died in 1688–9,¹³⁷ leaving a daughter Katherine wife of Thomas Lord Fairfax of Cameron. Her two sons Thomas and Robert both died without leaving surviving issue,¹³⁸ and the latter on his death in 1793 left his estates to the issue of his sister Frances by

¹²⁰ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59. In the reign of Edward VI Newport had 800 inhabitants. 'Mo that the said town of Newport hathe in houseling people besides greate resorte of mariners viii^e people' (Chan. Cert. [Aug. Off.], 52, no. 42).

¹²¹ Oglander wrote: 'Since my memory Newport was a very poor town—the houses most thatched, the streets unpaved, and in High Street where now be fair houses were garden plots. The Baylives themselves but Fishermen and oyster draggers . . . the meanest shop now in Newport had far more wares in it than all the shops then had' (Oglander MSS.).

¹²² Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 1795, p. 325.

¹²³ Ibid. 326.

¹²⁴ As late as 12 July 1813 a duel was fought at Carisbrooke Castle between Lieut. Blundell and a Mr. Maguire, the former being mortally wounded.

¹²⁵ At a review held in Parkhurst Forest 4 June 1799 some 7,500 troops were present, the 10th Regiment being then quartered at Newport.

¹²⁶ Two hundred waggons are frequently loaded and brought for sale amounting to fourteen or fifteen hundred quarters. Provisions of other kinds are also brought to the market in great abundance, especially poultry and butter. Wheat was then 48s. a quarter (Albin, op. cit. 317).

¹²⁷ i.e. the customary bushel was 9 and sometimes 9½ gallons, as against the legal Winchester bushel of 8 gallons, and con-

sequently raised the price of grain by 9s. a quarter (ibid. 318).

¹²⁸ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. xxvi; Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv, no. 2; S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59.

¹²⁹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 2652, 2703, 2710, 2754, 2809, 2813, 2820, 2826, 2831, &c.

¹³⁰ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 320.

¹³¹ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv (2).

¹³² Close, 5 Chas. I, pt. ix, no. 10.

¹³³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Chas. I.

¹³⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 130; App. p. 65.

¹³⁵ Close, 21 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 15.

¹³⁶ Albin, op. cit. 536.

¹³⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 329.

¹³⁸ Ibid. iii, 306–7.

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Denny Martin.¹³⁹ Dr. Denny Martin, afterwards Fairfax, the elder son of Frances, died in 1800, and

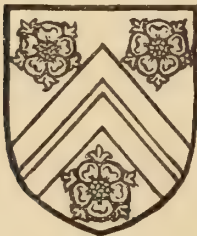


COLEPEPER. *Argent a bend engrailed gules.*



FAIRFAX. *Argent three gimel bars gules with a lion sable over all.*

his brother General Philip Martin, who dealt with the manor of Newport in 1816,¹⁴⁰ died in 1821, leaving his estates to his paternal relative Fiennes Wykeham.¹⁴¹ He assumed the name Martin¹⁴² in accordance with the will of General Martin, and died in 1840, when his son Charles Wykeham Martin



WYKEHAM. *Argent two cheverons sable between three roses gules.*



MARTIN. *Gules a lion in an orle of crosslets and molets or.*

succeeded.¹⁴³ No manorial rights now exist in connexion with this estate, which is perhaps represented by two houses, two cottages and some land in Newport belonging to Mr. Charles Wykeham Martin.

Towards the end of the 13th century Henry Oglander held two thirds of half a fee in Nunwell and CODIBEAR (Cotebear, Codibere, xiii cent.; Codebare Poyly, Suthcodibear Poyly, Codibypoyly, xiv cent.) of the honour of Carisbrooke.¹⁴⁴ In 1285 Bartholomew Attenalre and Alice his wife quitclaimed half a messuage in Newport to Jordan de Poyly,¹⁴⁵ and in 1327 William de Poyly, rector of St. Mary the Greater, Ilchester, granted Nicholas le Yonge and Annora his wife all the lands and tenements at Codibear Poyly near Newport which had descended to him on the death of his kinsman John de Poyly.¹⁴⁶ Annora was the widow of Henry Poyley, William's

brother, and in 1332-3 she granted this estate to her brother Henry Oglander.¹⁴⁷ William Poyly when granting the estate to his sister-in-law retained for himself a yearly rent, which in 1332-3 he granted to Henry Oglander.¹⁴⁸ The latter in 1333 agreed to grant this property to the Abbot of Quarr,¹⁴⁹ and did so on obtaining royal licence to that effect in 1337.¹⁵⁰ After this date Codibear was evidently included in the Abbot of Quarr's manor of Newport. The name has now disappeared, but a close called Coderberry on the north part of Powleslane in Newport is mentioned in a conveyance of the manor of Newport in 1628,¹⁵¹ and in a conveyance of 1666 it occurs as a parcel of the manor of Newport.¹⁵²

The priory of ST. CROSS, a cell of the abbey of Tiron, was sold by the Abbot of Tiron in 1391 to the warden and scholars of Winchester College.¹⁵³ The priory has long since disappeared, but St. Cross Farm, which marks its site, is still held by the warden and scholars of Winchester College.¹⁵⁴

In 1854 the 12th-century church CHURCHES of ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY,¹⁵⁵ built c. 1180, was pulled

down to make way for the present structure, a fine building with 14th-century details, whose lofty tower dominates the town. The church, which is entered by a west door in the tower, has a long nave of five bays with high pointed arches with clearstory over and a chancel with north and south chapels, in the latter of which stands the fine 16th-century monument¹⁵⁶ to Sir Edward Horsey, Captain of the Wight 1565-82. This is of coloured alabaster, inlaid with marble, with side columns supporting a cornice, over which are the armorial bearings of Sir Edward, who lies in effigy below clad in the full armour of the period, his feet resting against a horse's head, his family bearing. In the north chapel is the memorial erected by Queen Victoria in 1856 to the Princess Elizabeth,¹⁵⁷ a remarkably fine piece of modern sculpture, and a good medallion bust of Prince Albert, both by Marochetti.

The church, which is of good proportions though rather poor detail, is much disfigured by western galleries which block the light and add a gloominess to the interior. There is a fine 17th-century pulpit with an elaborate canopy,¹⁵⁸ the gift of Stephen March in 1631. On the sides are emblematical figures representing the theological virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity, and the cardinal virtues, Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude, beneath which are carved the seven liberal sciences.¹⁵⁹ The canopy bears figures of Peace and Justice, supported on either side by angels with trumpets, while along the frieze runs the legend, 'Cry aloud and spare not, lift up

¹³⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 306-7.

¹⁴⁰ *Recov. R. Mich.* 57 Geo. III, rot. 54.

¹⁴¹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 306-7.

For pedigree see *Her. and Gen. vi*, 407.

¹⁴² Phillimore and Fry, *Changes of Name*, 355.

¹⁴³ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁴⁴ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. xxx; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241b.

¹⁴⁵ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 209.

¹⁴⁶ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 2834.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.* B 2824.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.* B 2821.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.* B 1135. Apparently for this

reason he obtained a quitclaim of the same from his brother Robert in 1337 (*ibid.* B 1136).

¹⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 565. See *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B 1139, 1141, 1142.

¹⁵¹ *Pat.* 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv (2).

¹⁵² Close, 18 Chas. II, pt. xiii, no. 4.

¹⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 225.

¹⁵⁴ *Act for Disafforesting Parkhurst*, 52 Geo. III, cap. 171.

¹⁵⁵ Described in Stone's *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 43, and illustrated by plans made before its demolition.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.* pl. xcvi.

¹⁵⁷ The princess lies in effigy under an

arched canopy with the points of a portcullis protruding from it; on her lap is an open Bible. Till 1793, though her burial is entered in the registers, the position of her grave was unknown. In that year her coffin was brought to light by some workmen digging a new grave, and a palimpsest of George Shergold, minister of Newport, who died in 1707, was placed in the floor to mark the spot.

¹⁵⁸ Stone, *op. cit.* frontispiece. Stephen March was an influential citizen of Newport and mayor in 1637.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.* pl. xcvi. The figures are very crude and appear to be Flemish.

thy voice like a trumpet.' On a panel at the back is an arm holding in the hand a battle-axe, the crest of the donor. The remains of an old chancel screen¹⁶⁰ are worked into the reading desk. There is a Jacobean font inscribed 'THE · GIVET · OF · ANNE · KEITH · WIDOW · 1637,' the cover of which now does duty as a stand for the lectern. To this period belong the quaint oak collecting boxes on which is carved the date 1635.¹⁶¹ The fine organ was built in 1870.

There are eight bells: the fourth, sixth, seventh and tenor cast by William Eldridge in 1675; the third and treble recast in 1808 and 1857 respectively; the second and fifth cast by Mears in 1808.¹⁶²

The plate consists of two chalices with covers, 1630; two flagons, an almsdish and two patens, 1696; the gift of Eustace Man of Osborne.

The registers date from 1541. Under the year 1554 is a reference to the coming of 'a Navy of Shyppys oute of Spayne . . . wyth Phylp Prynce of Spayne.'

The church of *ST. JOHN BAPTIST* in St. John's Road—a plain, uninteresting stone structure erected in 1837—consists of a nave and chancel with two octagonal turrets flanking the west end. The register dates from 1838, the ecclesiastical parish having been formed from Carisbrooke in 1837,^{162a} and the living is in the hands of trustees, the endowment being chiefly derived from pew rents.

Newport was originally a chapelry *ADVOWSON* annexed to the church of Carisbrooke. Richard de Redvers, fourth Earl of Devon, arranged with the monks of Carisbrooke that they should hold divine service every day in the chapel of Newport, and his uncle and successor William de Vernon granted the monks a rent of 2 marks from the tolls of Newport on their undertaking to serve the chapel.¹⁶³ The townfolk of Newport upon 'the great feast day' were to visit their mother church of Carisbrooke, as had formerly been the custom. In 1559 the burgesses of Newport stated that they had no parish church but a chapel maintained at their own expense belonging to the church of Carisbrooke, with a minister hired at a wage of £6 13s. 4d. They suggested that as no service had been held in the chapel of St. Nicholas for thirty years, the profits of the vicarage of St. Nicholas might be annexed to the chapel of Newport.¹⁶⁴

In 1644 the inhabitants of Newport unsuccessfully petitioned that their chapel might be made parochial, and that an annual payment of 2s. in the pound might be made, half by the landlord and half by the tenants, from the rent of houses and lands in the town for the maintenance of the ministry, and that part of the tithes and profits belonging to the impropriation of Newchurch might be annexed to the living.¹⁶⁵ However, in 1653 the mayor and chief burgesses ordered that a rate not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the pound for one year should be levied on all lands and houses in the borough for the maintenance of a minister.¹⁶⁶ The chapelry became a vicarage in 1858,¹⁶⁷ and the

patronage was transferred in 1871 from the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Bishop of Winchester,¹⁶⁸ who has since held it.

At the time of the plague in Newport in 1582 the death rate was so great that the churchyard at Carisbrooke was found insufficient, and one had to be opened at Newport on a parcel of land called Cossam, part of the manor of Cosham where the shooting butts stood.¹⁶⁹ This burial-ground was superseded by a new one provided by the Burial Board in 1858.¹⁷⁰

Sir John Oglander in his memorials of the 16th and 17th centuries mentions a custom which was then observed at Newport. On Easter Day the vicar of Carisbrooke came to his chapel of Newport to administer the sacrament, 'and he wase to dine with ye Baylie nowe maior of Nuport, and at suppor the Viccor invited ye burgesses to supper to an inne, where he wase to provyde gammons of bacon at his owne chardge, and to giye 5s. towards ye wyne: and every burges was to pay his shilling, and every new burges that had been made since ye last meeting wase to give his pottell of wyne to ye maior: and then aftor supper the maior and burgesses weare to bring ye Viccor on his way to Caresbrooke as far as ye chappell fylde, and then to take theyre leaves. This wase called ye love feast betweene ye towne and theyre Viccor.'¹⁷¹

Sir Anthony Wydevil in 1468 agreed to pay the tenths and fifteenths due to the Crown from the bailiffs of Newport, on condition that they would pay 4d. in the pound to the indigent poor and pray specially for Sir Anthony and Elizabeth his wife, and find during the term of the grant a fit chaplain to celebrate masses at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary on four days in the year.¹⁷²

In 1616 a faculty was granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Mayor and burgesses of Newport for ten pews in the church to be reserved to their use.

John Garston, a prominent burgess of Newport, proposed to found a chantry dedicated in honour of the Virgin Mary in the chapel of Newport, but was prevented by death from doing so. But he left certain lands to Robert Parfite, John Vobe, Robert Virsey and John for its foundation, and these trustees obtained licence in 1449 to found a chantry, to be called the chantry of John Garston and John White.¹⁷³ Garston's object in founding the chantry was to supplement the services of the single chaplain of Newport by those of another 'chaplain to celebrate daily divine service and the sacraments to fishermen and other mariners coming to the said town in tempestuous times,' and 'also specially to pray for the welfare of our lord King Henry VI and Queen Margaret his consort.'¹⁷⁴ The chantry at its suppression is stated to have been founded by John Garston and John White to support a priest to sing for their souls.¹⁷⁵ In 1455-6 Robert Parfyte, clerk, granted a messuage, land and stalls in Newport, Fairlee and Shide (*inter*

¹⁶⁰ Shown in a print by Brannon, 1853. This screen took the place of an earlier one destroyed by fire in 1643.

¹⁶¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xvii, no. 11, p. 380.

¹⁶² For inscriptions on bells see Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 158, note M.

^{162a} *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, *Hants*, 4.

¹⁶³ Transcr. from Carisbrooke Chartul. no. 2.

¹⁶⁴ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59.

¹⁶⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. i, 29a.

¹⁶⁶ Adams, *op. cit.* 120.

¹⁶⁷ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, *Hants*, 7.

¹⁶⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 July 1871, p. 3062.

¹⁶⁹ Warner, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 118; Corporation MSS. Old Ledger Bk.

¹⁷⁰ White, *Gazetteer of Hants*, 1859, p. 603.

¹⁷¹ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 43-4; Oglander *Memoirs*, 104-5.

¹⁷² Stone, *op. cit.* 116.

¹⁷³ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, p. 244.

¹⁷⁴ Winton Epis. Reg. Wayneffete, fol. 57b.

¹⁷⁵ Chant. Cert. Aug. Off. 51, no. 2; 52, no. 42.

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alia) to John Boynton, the chaplain of this chantry,¹⁷⁶ and in 1456–7 John leased to John White and John Baret a messuage called Chaunterie Barn.¹⁷⁷

There is no record of any grant of this chantry after the time of its seizure by the Crown, but in 1559 the inhabitants of Newport suggested that its endowment should be granted to the grammar school.¹⁷⁸ This does not seem to have been done, for in 1780 John Fleming was paying rent for the chantry of Newport.¹⁷⁹

There is a Roman Catholic church in Pyle Street,¹⁸⁰ a plain brick building erected in 1791, at the cost of Mrs. Elizabeth Heneage; a Congregational church in Lower St. James' Street,¹⁸¹ established in 1662, built in 1699 and rebuilt in 1778 and again in 1848¹⁸²; a Baptist chapel at the top of the High Street, built 1809,¹⁸³ enlarged 1872; Wesleyan¹⁸⁴ and Primitive Methodist¹⁸⁵ chapels in Pyle Street; a Unitarian¹⁸⁶ church in High Street, founded in 1728; a United Methodist chapel in Quay Street, built in 1880; a Friends' meeting-house in High Street; and a Salvation Army barracks in Lugley Street. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Hunny Hill.

The Free Grammar School in
CHARITIES Lower St. James' Street was founded by subscription in 1614, and endowed by Sir Richard Worsley (deed 1617), Sir Thomas Fleming (deed 1617), John Pittis (deed 1625) and John Serle (deed 1620), and is endowed with houses and land of the annual rental value of £150 or thereabouts.

The Blue School Foundation, formerly the Girls' Charity School, is regulated by a scheme of the Board of Education, 23 December 1907, and possesses an endowment of £4,817 1s. 4d. consols, producing £120 8s. 4d. a year, of which £2,513 6s. 6d. arose from subscriptions and donations, £242 14s. 10d. consols from sale in 1889 of land and disused school buildings, and £723 8s. 9d. consols accumulations of income, and the remainder from legacies under the wills of Miss Scott (1860), Rev. G. Richards (1843), Mary Davis Parker (1876), Robert Bell (1880), and Miss Cecilia Scott (1888). The stock is held by the official trustees.

In 1688 John Mann by his will gave a fee-farm rent of £53 16s. 4d. issuing out of the manor of Overton, Yorkshire, for the benefit of poor orphans and maintenance of poor old people. The charity is applied in apprenticing poor children, a preference being given to orphans.

In 1909 four were apprenticed at a premium of £10 each.

Almshouse Charities.—The Lower or Worsley's Almshouse in Crocker Street was founded by Giles Kent, who devised the almshouse and £100 to Sir Richard Worsley, bart., for the accommodation of five or more old people. Sir Richard Worsley by deed 17 May 1618 granted the almshouse to the mayor and burgesses and also a rent-charge of £10 out of the manors of Chale and Walpen. The trust property

now consists of the almshouse occupied by six inmates, a small garden at rear let at £5 a year, the rent-charge of £10 above mentioned, and a rent-charge of £10 under will of Christian Roman of Shorwell. There is also a sum of £160 in the Isle of Wight Savings Bank.

The Upper Almshouses in the High Street, supposed to have been established in 1650 by Stephen Marsh, are occupied by four inmates, who receive 10s. a year about Christmas in respect of the charity of John Serle for the grammar school. The upkeep of the almshouses is defrayed out of parochial funds.

The Broadlands Home Charity was founded and endowed by Mrs. Mary Nunn Harvey in 1880 for the following purposes, namely: to provide a home training (as servants) and outfit for a number of poor girls for two years, and to provide residence and board for forty ladies of limited means, on payment by them of sums varying from £20 to £26 per annum.

The endowment consists of £10,000 London and South-Western Railway 3½ per cent. preference stock, £9,162 London, Tilbury and Southend Railway 4 per cent. debenture stock, £100 annuity East Indian Railway, £2,000 3 per cent. debenture stock of the same railway, and £12 annuity of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

The several securities are held by the official trustees, producing £890 a year or thereabouts.

The Poor's Land consists of 10 a. 1 r. 12 p. in Kitbridge, allotted in 1815 as compensation for the right of the inhabitants to sere and broken wood in Parkhurst Forest. The rents of about £15 a year are applied for the benefit of the poor.

The poor formerly received £4 a year in respect of a legacy of £100 by will of William Bowles, proved in the P.C.C. 1748; also £4 a year in respect of a legacy of £100 by will of Sarah Ruffin, proved in the P.C.C. 1773, which legacies were secured by two bonds of £100 each of the Isle of Wight House of Industry.

The Congregational United Charities are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 22 April 1910, namely:—

1. The chapel and trust property in St. James's Street, comprised in deeds dated in 1813, 1847 and 1877.

2. The school building and trust property in St. James's Street, comprised in deeds dated in 1835 and 1876.

3. The chapel building situate at Nodehill, comprised in deeds dated in 1811 and 1829.

4. Stephen Day's endowment (£115) for benefit of the minister of the congregation in St. James's Street.

5. Sundry school and trust property at Horsebridge Hill in the parish of Northwood, comprised in deed dated 26 December 1895.

The real estate consists of a house and shops producing £50 yearly belonging to the chapel in

¹⁷⁶ Inq. a.q.d. file 452, no. 3 (34 Hen. VI).

¹⁷⁷ Add. MS. 24789, fol. 137.

¹⁷⁸ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59.

¹⁷⁹ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxvi.

¹⁸⁰ Registered for marriages in 1840 (*Lond. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 1840, p. 363).

¹⁸¹ Registered for marriages in 1837 (*ibid.* 5 Dec. 1837, p. 3220).

¹⁸² *Congregational Year Bk.* 1908, p. 256. Ex inform. Rev. Arthur Jones, minister. John Smith's house in Castle Hold was licensed in 1672 for Congregational purposes (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 55, 236, 238, 399).

¹⁸³ *Bapt. Hd. Bk.* 1908, p. 66.

¹⁸⁴ Registered for marriages in 1838 (*Lond. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 1838, p. 57).

¹⁸⁵ Registered for marriages in 1859 (*ibid.* 21 Jan. 1859, p. 206).

¹⁸⁶ Registered for marriages 1837 (*ibid.* 7 July 1837, p. 1720).

St. James's Street and a house and shop and a house at Nodehill producing £34 yearly.

The personal estate consists of £115, Stephen Day's endowment above mentioned, £100 given by Edward Cooke for the chapel in St. James's Street, £100 by the same donor for the school in the same street, and £180 given by Mrs. Mitchell for the chapel in St. James's Street. These several sums have been applied in liquidation of a mortgage of £500, and by an order of the Charity Commissioners 1 March 1889 are being replaced by payment of twenty-five annual instalments of £15 each.

The amount now (1910) held by the official trustees is £442 14s. 6d. consols.

There is also a sum of £150 consols held by the trustees representing Mrs. Moore's legacy.

In 1891 John Odyer by his will, proved at London 9 February, bequeathed £45, the interest to be applied in equal shares among poor men and women over sixty years of age, who shall receive Holy Sacrament on Christmas Day, Easter Day or Whit-Sunday. The legacy was invested in £46 17s. 2d. consols with the official trustees, producing £1 3s. 5d a year.

NEWTOWN

Francheville (xiii cent.); Francheville, La Neuton (xiv cent.); Fraunchevill, Newetoune (xv cent.); Newton (xvii cent.).

Newtown, containing the hamlet of Porchfield, was formerly a borough by prescription, returning two members to Parliament, with a charter of liberties dating from the 13th century. At the present day it consists of a few scattered cottages, a coastguard station and a dilapidated town hall. The very streets¹ are now but grassy lanes and the market square resembles a village green, but the narrow strips of ground which formed the ancient burgage tenures are still in many cases to be seen fringing the forsaken streets. The village—if it can even be called that—lies at the extreme north of the parish on the tongue of marshy land inclosed by the Clamerkin and Newtown creeks, and consists of a few cottages bordering what was once the High Street.² The town hall, which was built in 1677, stands by the side of the road leading from the bridge, with a colonnade on the north face and an iron staircase on the south. It was repaired in 1812 by the patrons of the borough, but is now falling into ruins. The oyster fishery is an old industry and still flourishes.

A considerable manufacture of salt³ was carried on at Newtown until the end of the 19th century. The salterns are still to be seen on the coast.

A croft known alternately as Longbridge Croft, or St. Mary Magdalen's or the Parson's Ground occurs in the 16th century.⁴

Many celebrated men have been returned as members of Parliament for Newtown. Among them may be mentioned George Canning (1793, 1806 and 1807).

Traditional evidence only assigns **BOROUGH** to the borough of **NEWTOWN** or **FRANCHEVILLE** a very early existence, identifying it with one of the towns destroyed by the Danes when they raided the Island in 1001.⁵ It does not appear in the Domesday Survey, being

included in the manor of Swainstone (q.v.) and may have been held as a mesne borough by the lords of Swainstone.

In 1255 Aymer de Valence, Bishop-elect of Winchester, obtained from the Crown a grant of a market and fair at his manor of Swainstone⁶ which, it would appear from later evidence, were held at Newtown within that manor. Probably as a consequence of this grant, the bishop in the following year gave to his burgesses of Francheville or Newtown all the liberties and free customs which the burgesses of Taunton, Witney, Alresford and Farnham enjoyed.⁷ These rights were confirmed by Edward I in 1285 on the occasion of his visit to Swainstone,⁸ and in 1318 Edward II confirmed to the Earl of Chester (as lord of Swainstone presumably) a weekly market on Wednesday and a yearly fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Mary Magdalene (July 22) at La Neuton,⁹ the date of the fair and the day of the market being the same as in the grant to Aymer at Swainstone.¹⁰ Francheville was not numbered among the boroughs of the Isle of Wight in 1295, and never seems to have made its appearance before the justices in eyre by twelve separate jurors as distinct from the hundred. Nevertheless, at the beginning of the 14th century the burgesses as a body owned 26½ acres of land and a fishery, for which they paid 17s. 8d. and 5s. respectively to the lord of Swainstone, and farmed their own court at 10s. They also rendered a yearly rent of assize amounting to 70s., payable half-yearly.¹¹ When the manor of Swainstone was granted in 1307 by Edward II to his sister Mary that part of it which was extended at £104 16s. 9¾d. annually was reserved from the grant,¹² and in this reservation the town of Francheville was perhaps included. From 1330 onwards a fee farm of 102s. 8d. was paid for the vill,¹³ but at Michaelmas 1331 the men of the town seem to have raised some objection to paying this rent because Lady Mary, the king's sister, occupied their fishery.¹⁴ This rent was paid to the manor

¹ The Survey of 1768 gives Gold Street—a central wide street; High Street, in which stands the church; Church Street, a broad street connecting the two and apparently running on north to the marsh; Broad Street, running north from the bridge across the creek to Gold Street, crossing High Street on its way, and passing each side of the town hall, which stood in the middle; and Town Gate Lane at the extreme east.

² An interesting map of the borough as it was in 1768 is reproduced in *Hants*

Field Club Proc. ii, 102–3. In 1835 there were fourteen cottages.

³ In 1664 a lease for thirty-one years of the saltmarsh extending from the port of Newtown to Shalfleet was granted to Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Peterborough, John Viscount Mordaunt, George Howard and James Altham (Pat. 16 Chas. II, pt. v, no. 1).

⁴ Add. MS. 2034, fol. 161.

⁵ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 110–11.

⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, p. 324.

⁷ *Ibid.* Whether the borough was founded under this charter is not clear.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ This appears to be the first occasion on which the town is called Newtown.

¹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 377.

¹¹ *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 985, no. 4, 5, 8; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 31 Edw. I, no. 35.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, p. 19; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 217.

¹³ *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 985, no. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* no. 8, 16.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of Swainstone year by year until the corporation was dissolved. The amount in 1835 is given as £4 12s. 8d.¹⁵

The town is said by tradition to have shared the fate of Yarmouth at the hands of the French in the reign of Richard II.¹⁶ If such was the case it must have been speedily rebuilt, for in 1393 the charter of the borough was confirmed by Richard II,¹⁷ and a further confirmation was granted by Henry V in 1413.¹⁸ The latest charter, by which the borough was governed until its corporate life ceased, is dated 7 July 1598¹⁹ and exemplifies the previous charters at the request of the mayor and burgesses of Newtown. The town had, however, long before this time²⁰ lost all importance as a port and borough, for in 1559 it was stated that, though from the great cross streets in Newtown it would seem to have been twice as large as Newport was then, there was neither a market nor any good house standing. This decay the surveyors attributed to the taking away of the staple from Winchester to Calais, to the suppression of small holdings, the destruction of woods and the inclosure of commons.²¹ They advised the encouragement of corn-growing and cloth-weaving and tanning in the Island, and that an order should be made that no timber should be exported.²²

As the earliest books of the corporation begin only in 1636, it is impossible to determine the exact date at which the office of mayor originated. The town seems, however, to have been governed by a bailiff until about the middle of the 14th century.²³ Worsley states that there are in existence a grant of the freedom of the borough by the mayor and burgesses dated 1356-7 and a grant of 1380-1 of 40 acres of land in Calbourne to the Mayor and burgesses of Newtown.²⁴ William Woodnut and William Smythe, Mayors²⁵ of Newtown, were witnesses to deeds of 1444.²⁶ The only charter to the town in which the office is mentioned is that of Elizabeth, and there it is recognized as already existing.²⁷

The mayor was elected annually by the mayor and chief burgesses from among the latter, whose numbers varied considerably. There was no fixed date for the election, but it usually took place in the first week of October, and the mayor issued notices of meetings to all chief burgesses resident in or near the borough, only ten to fifteen of whom were usually present. The mayor was usually a friend of the patron of the borough and, since his residence was optional, seldom resided in the town.²⁸

The chief burgesses were elected by the mayor and chief burgesses from holders of a freehold or life estate in one or more burgrave tenements, and held office only so long as they held the estate. The number of burgrave tenements in 1835 was thirty-nine.²⁹ These

were held by twenty-three burgesses, and the reversionary right in them belonged at that date to three families in unequal portions, so divided that any two had a majority over the third. The election of members of Parliament being vested solely in the owners of these tenements, life grants were often made to friends of the proprietors, usually non-resident in the borough. If these failed to vote the proprietor would nominate another, who was immediately elected into the corporation. In the time of Charles II the corporation of Newtown limited the number of its capital burgesses to twelve and confined the right of voting to such burgesses; but in 1697 Lord Cutts, then governor of the Island, was empowered to call a hall at Newtown and examine witnesses concerning the ancient method of choosing members to serve in Parliament.³⁰ Consequently, in 1698 the limitation of the burgesses to twelve was pronounced illegal and the qualification of a burgrave was admitted to be payment of rent to the borough for a freehold.³¹ However, in 1721 this also was found to be contrary to ancient usage; the minutes were erased from the town book, and an election by the majority of the existing chief burgesses was henceforth necessary before any holder of a burgrave tenement could become a chief burgrave. This decision was upheld by the House of Commons in 1729, but in practice anyone showing his title to a burgrave tenement was elected a chief burgrave.³²

Free burgesses³³ certainly existed at one time in the borough. Their oath is set out in one of the corporation books with the oaths of the mayor and chief burgesses, and they are often mentioned in the rolls of the court leet.³⁴ The last election of a free burgrave took place in 1701, when a chief burgrave relinquished his burgrave ship and was sworn a free burgrave.³⁵

The common clerk or steward of the borough was elected by the mayor and chief burgesses, and held office during pleasure, being chosen or approved by the patron of the borough. His office, to which no salary or fee was attached, was to attend meetings of the corporation, enter the proceedings in a book and see that notices and summonses to special meetings were duly issued. He also managed the funds of the corporation and served as steward of the court leet until its discontinuance. The duty of the town serjeant,³⁶ who was elected by the mayor and chief burgesses during pleasure, was to serve notices and summonses for meetings of the corporation and to attend meetings as a servant of the corporation. The constable, elected until 1683 at the court leet and afterwards at the mayoral election, was nominally a peace officer, but owing to the small extent of the jurisdiction of the court leet and to the paucity of the population his duties were not onerous.³⁷

¹⁵ *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* (1835), App. ii, 795.

¹⁶ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 156.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 214.

¹⁸ *Pat.* 1 Hen. V, pt. ii, m. 16.

¹⁹ This charter has not been found at the Public Record Office.

²⁰ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 91.

²¹ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59.

²² *Ibid.* ²³ *Add. Chart.* 15887.

²⁴ Worsley, *op. cit.* 156.

²⁵ Possibly nothing more than bailiffs.

²⁶ *Add. Chart.* 15853, 15854. The charter of the borough of Newtown was

confirmed by Henry VI in 1441 (*Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 91; *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. ii, 793), but this charter has not been found at the Record Office.

²⁷ *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. ii, 793. ²⁸ *Ibid.* 793-4.

²⁹ There had in the 13th century been many more burgages, for in a Survey of 1299-1300 rent was paid to the manor of Swainstone from sixty-nine burgages at Francheville (*Add. MS.* 6166, fol. 228 et seq.).

³⁰ Worsley, *op. cit.* App. no. 45.

³¹ The rent roll of the borough for 1685 was to be the standard (*Warner, Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 135 et seq.).

³² *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. ii, 794; *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 100; *Warner, loc. cit.*

³³ Their qualification is unknown.

³⁴ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 92. Distinction is also made between in- and out-burgesses in the court rolls.

³⁵ *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. ii, 794. ³⁶ His salary was 5s.

³⁷ *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. ii, 794-5.

From 1584 to 1832, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Act, the borough sent two members to Parliament,³⁸ but, as has been seen above, the electors were seldom inhabitants of the borough. Hence the Commissioners of 1835 found that no contest had taken place for many years, the return being arranged by the patrons of the borough.³⁹

The only sources of revenue of the corporation in 1835 were some fee-farm and quit-rents and a rent of £10 reserved upon a lease of an oyster fishery for a term of years. The fee-farm rents were paid to the corporation for burgage tenements and the quit-rents arose from four small tenements leased upon lives. These fee-farm and quit-rents together amounted to £4 18s.⁴⁰

The corporation possessed an ancient silver mace bearing the seal of Henry VII.⁴¹ The 13th-century seal of the town is of latten. It is circular (1½ in. in diameter)



13TH-CENTURY SEAL OF NEWTOWN

and bears the device of a ship with a leopard of England on the deck, and over the rear castle a shield of St. George, with the legend 's. co'ITATIS : DE : FRANCHVILLE : DE : LILE : DE : WYHT *' round the border. The corporation property was bought by Sir Richard Godin Simeon, lord of Swainstone, when the borough was dissolved, and besides the mace includes all the rolls and records of the corporation, among which are the charters of Richard II, Henry V, Henry VI and Elizabeth, with the black box in which they were kept since 1671 and the seal with a small iron box in which it was kept, fitted with a lock with four bolts.⁴² A drawing of the mayor's chair of Newtown, one of a set of eighteen, was exhibited at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association held at Winchester in 1845. The chairs date from the time of William III,⁴³ and some are still in existence.

A borough court never seems to have existed at Newtown as distinct from the court leet. The latter

was held continuously from 1636 to 1683, when the last court leet was held before the mayor, deputy-mayor⁴⁴ and eight chief burgesses, with twelve inhabitants as a jury. A constable and hayward were presented and several presentments were made relating to depasturing on the common land and repairing highways.⁴⁵ From 1683 business formerly transacted at the court leet was undertaken by the mayor and burgesses at their meeting for the election of a mayor.

After the grant to the Earl of Chester of a market and fair at Newtown in 1318 (see above) no further reference has been found from authentic deeds to any market or fair held in the borough. No entries of profits from the market or fair occur in the ministers' accounts of the 14th century, but the fair at any rate seems to have been continued, as in 1778 and 1792 it was held on 22 July, the date mentioned in the grant of 1318, though the market had become obsolete before 1559.⁴⁶ The fair had also ceased to exist before 1835.

The Commissioners of 1835 reported : 'Not only does no burgess reside within the borough, but from the appearance of the houses it is not probable that there is an inhabitant capable of exercising any municipal function : there are probably not sufficient inhabitants of intelligence to constitute a court leet jury. Since the Reform Act the functions of the corporation have become entirely nominal, and there does not seem to be any district which could be added to the borough by which a useful and efficient corporation might be constituted.'⁴⁷ The Commissioners of 1876 found that the borough was extinct,⁴⁸ as all traces of corporate life had disappeared. Newtown was again incorporated in Swainstone.

Newtown, though it possessed at one time a haven considered to be the safest in the Island, was never summoned to provide ships for the king's service. In or about 1657 a scheme was started for draining and embanking the haven of Newtown, and in 1662 plans were made for the carrying out of the work, but nothing was done, possibly owing to the failure of a similar scheme at Brading.⁴⁹ In 1781 the harbour was able at high water to receive ships of 500 tons burden, but is now completely silted up.

The 13th-century church of *ST. CHURCH MARY MAGDALEN*⁵⁰ at the end of the 18th century was but a ruin.⁶¹

In 1835 it was replaced by a stone church dedicated in honour of the Holy Ghost. This consists of an aisleless nave and chancel with 13th-century details run in plaster. It has a bell-turret on the west wall and pretentious crocketed pinnacles at the east. The one bell, dated 1837, is cracked and disused. The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten given by Sir Richard Simeon, bart., in 1837, also a small plated flagon. The registers previous to 1871 are at Calbourne.

³⁸ *Ret. of Members of Parl.* i, 415.

³⁹ *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. ii, 794.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 795.

⁴¹ It was inspected in 1855 by the British Archaeological Association, and during examination the seal fell out, exposing on the other side the arms of the Commonwealth (*Journ. of Brit. Arch. Assoc.* ii, 276). Engravings of this mace appear in *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 107; Stone,

Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight, ii, 47; *Proc. of Soc. of Antiq.* 28 Feb. 1889 (Ser. 2), xii, 325.

⁴² *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 105.

⁴³ *Brit. Arch. Assoc. Winchester Congress*, 1845, p. 466.

⁴⁴ This is the only mention of such an officer.

⁴⁵ Deeds penes the lord of the manor of Swainstone.

⁴⁶ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59; *Rep. of*

Com. on Market Rts. and Tolls, i, 167; Sir T. Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants.

⁴⁷ *Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. ii, 795.

⁴⁸ *Munic. Corp. Act*, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. cap. 18).

⁴⁹ Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 93.

⁵⁰ A deed of 1407 contains a reference to the churchyard of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen (*Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 94).

⁶¹ See ill. in Stone, op. cit. ii, pl. xcvi.

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Newtown was a chapelry of Calbourne⁵² until 1871,⁵³ when it was formed with Porchfield, part of Shalfleet, into an ecclesiastical parish. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

In 1395 the rector of Calbourne was, for some unknown reason, admonished not to allow his chaplain to perform divine service in the chapel at Newtown.⁵⁴ In 1547 an arrangement was made by the bishop as arbitrator between a certain John Mewes and the rector of Calbourne. It was agreed that Mewes should pay his whole tithes for his marsh called Bernard Marsh in Newtown, and that although the parson of Calbourne had formerly only paid 20s. a year towards finding a priest for the inhabitants of Newtown, he should in future, with the aid of the people of Newtown, maintain a priest at his own cost to reside in the house adjoining the churchyard at Newtown. The mayor and burgesses of Newtown on this consideration gave up their claim to Longbridge Croft, otherwise called Magdalen's Croft, to the rector and his successors for ever.⁵⁵

The chapel appears to have been in a dilapidated state in 1663, and in 1724 the rector of Calbourne returned that, Newtown being reduced to a few cottages, the chapel, which was formerly supported at the charge of the inhabitants, had been out of repair for many years, so that no divine service could be performed in it. Before its decay it was served once a month by the rector of the parish.⁵⁶ When the borough was dissolved the proceeds of the sale of the corporate property were applied in rebuilding and partially endowing the chapel.

There are Bible Christian and Congregational chapels at Porchfield, the latter having been built in 1810.

The Church Repair Fund consists of £49 12s. 6d. consols, held by the official trustees under a deed dated 27 October 1837, producing £1 4s. 8d. yearly.

The official trustees also hold a sum of £537 12s. 8d. consols under a deed of same date for the benefit of the vicar, producing £13 8s. 8d. yearly.

NORTHWOOD

Northwode (xiii cent.).

Northwood is a parish and village midway between Newport and Cowes, and now includes Pallance Gate. In 1894 the parish was extended to include a part of the parish of St. Nicholas.¹ The soil is for the most part loam, while the subsoil is of clay and gravel. The parish contains 4,333 acres, of which 878 acres are arable, 2,612 acres are permanent grass and 419 acres woodlands. There are also 292 acres of foreshore, 2 of land covered by water and 78 by tidal water. Cowes contains 576 acres, of which 2 acres are arable and 166 permanent grass. There are also 35 acres of foreshore and 5 acres of land covered by water.² There is a station on the Isle of Wight Central railway at the cement works, available for Northwood, and the pumping station of the Cowes Waterworks is situated at Broadfields within the parish. The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers have large works on the Medina at the West Medina Mills, and there are brickworks at Hillis belonging to Messrs. Pritchett. There existed a confraternity of Brothers and Sisters of St. John Baptist³ in a building, later called the Church House, which was standing in 1690. It was founded c. 1500 and dissolved in 1536. An old glebe barn, with a date stone 'Restored 1742,' was pulled down in 1901. There is a Council school (mixed), built in 1855 and enlarged in 1906. The rectory-house lies to the east of the church and dates from the 18th century.⁴

The parish has a long seaboard as the north-west

boundary, which includes the bays of Thorness and Gurnard, the latter the landing-place of Charles II in 1671. Gurnard⁵ is a small village, mostly consisting of villas with a number of artisans' dwellings. There are a coastguard station here and a Council school, erected in 1863.

Northwood Park, the property of Mr. E. Granville Ward, was occupied from 1902 to 1906 by a community of Benedictine nuns, who have since moved to Appley, near Ryde (q.v.). The house, which is properly in Cowes, was built in 1837, on the site of a former residence called Belle View, by Mr. George H. Ward, uncle to the present owner, and is a somewhat stately stone building of classic detail, to which a wing has been since added.

At Hurstake on the Medina there was in the 18th century a flourishing shipyard, but by the end of the century it had fallen to decay.⁶

Cowes was taken out of Northwood and constituted a separate parish under the Local Government Act of 1894.⁷ It is a thriving seaport town, daily increasing inland to the south, and is a terminus of the Isle of Wight Central railway and the main entrance to the Isle of Wight from Southampton. A steam ferry and launch service connect it with East Cowes. The town affairs are regulated under the Local Government Act of 1894 by an urban district council, who have acquired control of the water supply and gasworks. There is a steamboat pier and landing-stage, and the Victoria Promenade Pier was built by the urban district council in 1901. There are

⁵² Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 549; Add. MS. 2034, fol. 161.

⁵³ Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants, 7.

⁵⁴ Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 549.

⁵⁵ Add. MS. 2034, fol. 161; Worsley, op. cit. 257-8. In a survey of the Island taken in 1559-60 it is noted that the parson of Calbourne held 40 acres of land called Magdalen's land belonging to the

chapel of Newtown, for which land he provided a reader for the chapel (ibid. 258).

⁵⁶ Hants Field Club Proc. ii, 94.

¹ Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants, 37.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Worsley quotes a conveyance of land to the Stewards of the Fraternity by John Wynyatt, 1512 (*Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 182).

⁴ On a brick in the south-east angle is cut H T 1736. Dr. Troughear was rector 1722-61 and lived at Northwood.

⁵ Gurnard was held in the 13th century by Henry de Stella (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 241).

⁶ J. Albin, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (1795), 587.

⁷ Census of Engl. and Wales, 1901, Hants, 37.

wharves and storehouses along the Medina. The principal industries are the shipbuilding business of John Samuel White & Co., Ltd., the brass and iron foundry of Messrs. William White, the ropery of Messrs. Henry Bannister & Co. and the well-known sail-making establishment of Messrs. Ratsey & Lapthorn. A recreation ground of 9 acres was presented to the town by Mr. W. G. Ward in 1859.

The main or High Street of Cowes is a narrow, winding, old-fashioned road, widening as it approaches the shore at the north end, and finally terminating in the Parade, the principal sea-front of the town. At the end of the Parade is the Royal Yacht Squadron⁸ Club House, converted to its present use in 1858, and beyond is the 'Green,' made over to the town authorities in 1864 by Mr. George R. Stephenson. The well-known annual regatta is held here the first week in August.⁹ The oldest inn is the 'Fountain,' by the landing-pier, dating from the 18th century. The Gloucester Hotel, by the Parade, was the former home of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and probably owes its name to the visit of the Duke of Gloucester and his sister the Princess Sophia in 1811. The Royal Marine Hotel, also on the Parade, was certainly in existence at the beginning of the 19th century.¹⁰ A public cemetery, about half a mile south of the town, was opened in 1855, and is under a joint burial board composed of members from Cowes and Northwood.

Besides Northwood Park, the principal residences are Egypt House,¹¹ the property of Mr. E. Granville Ward, and Nubia House, the home of Sir Godfrey Baring, late M.P. for the Island.

The name Cowes dates from the beginning of the 16th century, before which time the port—if port it could be called—was higher up the river at Shamblers.¹² In 1512 the fleet under Sir Edward Haward victualled at Cowes (the Cowe) on its way to Guienne,¹³ so it is evident the place did not take its name from the defensive work, which was certainly not built before 1539.¹⁴ Leland speaks of forts both at East and West Cowes,¹⁵ but the former had become a ruin by the 17th century.¹⁶ The latter, however, was kept up and added to, and had, in addition to the gun platform and magazine, apartments for the captain and gunners, and at the end of the 18th century mounted eleven nine-pounders.¹⁷

The inhabitants of this part of Northwood parish seem to have been seafarers and traders, or at any rate smugglers, as early as the 14th century. In July 1395 Thomas Shepherd received a 'pardon of

the forfeitures and imprisonment incurred by him because he and two of the ferrymen sold two sacks of wool to men of a skiff from Harflete, carried the said wool as far as le Soland and there delivered the same, taking money.'¹⁸ At another time he 'sold wool without custom . . . with the clerks of the chapel of the Earl of Salisbury, and at another time with a skiff from Harflete belonging to Janin Boset of Harflue.'¹⁹

The merchants' houses and stores were principally at East Cowes, where most of the business was transacted; but West Cowes in the 18th century became a shipbuilding centre, contributing many first-class battleships to the English navy.²⁰ By the year 1780 it was 'the place of greatest consideration in the parish of Northwood,'²¹ and though the town was indifferently built, with very narrow streets, the inhabitants managed to be 'in general, genteel and polite although not troublesomely ceremonious.'²²

In 1795 there were 2,000 inhabitants and the town had a good trade in provisions to the fleets riding in the roads waiting for a wind or a convoy. While the lower part of Cowes was crowded with seamen's cottages and business premises, the upper part on the hill slope was occupied by villas, chiefly of retired naval men.²³

By the 19th century the tide of prosperity began to flow from East to West Cowes, which became a favourite bathing and boating resort, patronized by Royalty. The town now grew rapidly, and in 1816 an Act was passed for 'lighting, cleansing and otherwise improving the town of West Cowes . . . and for establishing a market within the said town.'²⁴

The advent of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the consequent popularity of racing, put a seal on West Cowes. It became fashionable and has remained so ever since—the hub of the yachting world.

There are two halls for entertainments—the Foresters' Hall in Sun Hill and another in Bridge Road, each capable of seating over 500 people.

There are Council schools in Cross Street (infants), and a mixed school has been lately erected in the same street; boys' and infants' in York Street; non-provided (boys and girls) in Cross Street.

There is no mention of a manor of *MANORS NORTHWOOD* in Domesday Book, and it seems probable that then, as in the 13th century, the greater part of the land in the parish formed a member of the manor of Bowcombe in Carisbrooke²⁵ (q.v.). In the 17th century this land came to be regarded as a separate manor, but it

⁸ Founded 1 June 1815 at the Thatched House, St. James' Street, and two meetings were held annually, one in the spring at the Thatched House, the other at the Medina Hotel, East Cowes. In 1825 the club acquired a house in West Cowes—now the Gloucester Hotel—and in 1857 bought the old castle.

⁹ Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Royal Yacht Squadron; Friday, Saturday, Town Regatta.

¹⁰ Bullar's *Guide* of 1824 refers to it.

¹¹ Was in the 18th century the residence of a Mr. Collins, who kept an 'elegant yacht' (Albin, loc. cit.).

¹² In the 14th century the three ports of the Island were Ryde (la Riche), Shamblers (Shamlord) and Yarmouth (Ermue) (Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*,

31). Shamblers was only just above the present steam ferry to East Cowes, and a wood to the south is still called Shamblers Copse.

¹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 3118.

¹⁴ William Earl of Southampton writes to Lord Cromwell in 1539 that Calshot is approaching completion and that 'the work at the Cowe in the Isle' is progressing, but that both would require another 1,000 marks to complete (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv [2], 152).

¹⁵ Leland, *Itinerary* (ed. Hearne), iii, 95.

¹⁶ Camden, *Brit.* (ed. Gough), i, 123; Oglander MSS.

¹⁷ Albin, op. cit. 116. A plan of it in the 18th century is given in Stone's *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, pl. cxxix.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 601.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ 'Cowes, Sept. 5, 1758, Was launch'd a new Frigate called the *Cypress* of 28 guns to be commanded by Captain Webber' (ex old Newsletter). 'Cowes, Nov. 3, 1780. On Tuesday the 28th of this month will be launched at this port his Majesty's ship *Repulse* of 64 guns allowed to be an exceeding fine model' (*ibid.*). Besides these the Cowes yard contributed to the Royal Navy *Vanguard* (70 guns), *Veteran* (64), *Salisbury* (60), *Experiment* (45), *Astrea* and *Cerberus* (32).

²¹ Worsley, op. cit. 232.

²² Hassall, *Tour of the Isle of Wight*, i, 127.

²³ Albin, op. cit. 583.

²⁴ Local Act, 56 Geo. III, cap. 25.

²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. file 29, no. 2.

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continued to follow the descent of Bowcombe²⁶ until the latter half of the 18th century, when it was presumably sold to the Wards, whose representative, Mr. Edmund Granville Ward, is the present lord of the manor.

There was a small holding in Northwood possibly, as Mr. Stone suggests from research he has made, to be identified with Shamlord (q.v.). It was held, together with other property, under the manor of Bowcombe by a branch of the Trenchard family at least as early as 1338.²⁷ In 1560 Richard Trenchard, who seems to have been the grandson of John Trenchard of Chessell in Shalfleet, died seised of this property, which he had held 'in socage by fealty and rent of 25s. yearly, suit at court and finding one man and one woman yearly to mow the corn of the farmer of Bowcombe for one day.' He was succeeded by his son William.²⁸

There were also lands in Northwood which formed a member of the manor of Alvington in Carisbrooke and were held in the reign of Henry III by William de St. Martin.²⁹ They afterwards belonged to Sir Stephen Popham³⁰ and descended to Sir Nicholas Wadham in the early part of the 16th century, at which time they were regarded as a separate manor; they continued, however, to follow the descent of Alvington (q.v.).

In the reign of Henry VIII there was in the parish much woodland which belonged before the Dissolution to the Prior and convent of Christchurch Twyneham,³¹ who had perhaps bought it from the abbey of St. Mary, Romsey, to which it belonged in the 13th century.³² In 1280 this abbey had received from Edward I a confirmation of a charter of Henry II granting them 'all their wood of Northwood, as King Edward gave it to them.'³³ There is, however, no mention of any property in Northwood among the possessions of Romsey Abbey at its dissolution. In 1544 the wood was granted to Thomas Hopson³⁴ and subsequently followed the descent of Ningwood in Shalfleet (q.v.). It was described as 'the manor of Northwood' in 1626, at which time it was in the possession of John Hopson.³⁵

The manor of *WERROR* (Werore, xii cent.; Werole, xiii cent.; Warror, xvi cent.) was granted to God's House, Southampton, immediately after its foundation about 1197, for it was confirmed to the hospital by Richard I in 1199.³⁶ It had been given to the hospital by a certain Mark, and his gift was

confirmed in 1209 by his son Roger, of whom the manor was to be held at a yearly rent of 6d.³⁷ William de Redvers Earl of Devon (1184-1216) granted to the hospital rights of pasturage and fuel, except for six weeks each year, over the whole land of Werror which belonged to his fee, and which is described as lying within Parkhurst, Northwood, Carisbrooke and the Medina.³⁸

The estate remained in the hands of successive priors until the Dissolution³⁹ and passed with God's House to Queen's College, Oxford,⁴⁰ by whom the manor is still owned.⁴¹

The church of *ST. JOHN THE CHURCHES BAPTIST* lies to the east of the road from Newport to Cowes. It was built as a chapel for the northern portion of the parish of Carisbrooke in the middle of the 12th century, and consists of a chancel, a nave with north and south aisles and a modern tower with spire added at the west end in 1864. The south door is a good specimen of 12th-century work, to be classed with those of Yaverland and Wootton. Both aisles are very narrow and are of four bays, with columns having the characteristic splay-cornered capitals found elsewhere in the Isle of Wight,⁴² and must have been added towards the end of the century, the south being the later.⁴³ There are curious flying arches across these, evidently inserted later, to withstand the thrust of the roof and carry the flat above. In the 15th century windows of the period were inserted in the walls and the chancel reroofed,⁴⁴ if not rebuilt, and a small door inserted in the north wall of the nave. There is a good canopied Jacobean pulpit, somewhat similar in detail to that at Wootton. The chancel arch is a plain splay springing direct from the wall without an impost, and looks as though the earlier one had been destroyed and the opening widened in the 15th century. The memorials of interest are a painted wooden tablet to the children of Samuel and Grace Smith, who died in 1668 and 1670, and a curious memorial to Thomas Smith, rector, who died in 1681.⁴⁵

The one bell, founded by Mears, was hung in 1875.

The plate consists of a chalice inscribed 'T.H. E.L.'; a paten inscribed 'Thomas Troughear, D.D. istius Ecclesiae Rector,' dated 1732; a flagon (plated) inscribed 'Northwood Church, 1831'; an oval paten inscribed '1813.'

The registers date from 1539, and are in seven books⁴⁶: (i) 1539 to 1593; (ii) 1594 to 1598; (iii)

²⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322; *Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.)*, portf. 202, no. 4, 6; *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cxxxi, no. 182; *Pat. 1 Chas. I*, pt. ii, no. 10; Close, 1652, pt. xxxii; 2 *Geo. II*, pt. vii, no. 10. In 1814 Lord St. Leonards gave opinion that Northwood was not a separate manor but parcel of Bowcombe. *Ex inform. Mr. Percy G. Stone.*

²⁷ *Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.)*, portf. 202, no. 4.

²⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cxxxi, no. 182.

²⁹ *Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.)*, 241.

³⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 367.

³¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 278 (70).

³² *Cal. Pat. 1272-81*, p. 357.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, loc. cit.

³⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, App. i, 6.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 452.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.* 454.

³⁹ *Ibid.* vi, App. 1, 551-69; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 205. The tapers in the chapel of God's House were made of wax from the beehives of Werror and Cosham. Robert the priest and John Fleming went to the Island to hold the courts of the manor in 1298-9 and the former became bailiff and lived at Werror in 1312. *Ex inform. Mr. Percy G. Stone* from documents examined by him.

⁴⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. i, 551-69.

⁴¹ *Inform. from the Provost of Queen's Coll., Oxford.*

⁴² At Arreton and Freshwater.

⁴³ The north arcade has arches with a single splay, while those to the south arcade have double-splayed voussoirs and a rough double-splayed label over. The north arcade columns too have high bases.

⁴⁴ The line of the earlier roof is visible on the exterior of the east wall of the nave.

⁴⁵ The former having a border decorated with the symbols of death, the latter being cut out of one piece of chalk and carved with hieroglyphic characters.

⁴⁶ Thos. Sparkes, the curate in charge in 1640, had a sort of Commonplace Book in which he entered such things as how to tell the coming seasons from oak-apples, &c., which is very quaint reading. Samuel Smith, incumbent 1655-89, gives an account of the visit of Charles II to Sir Robert Holmes, the governor, at his house at Yarmouth and the knighting of William Stephens of Bowcombe. John Scott, his successor, gives an account of a naval engagement fought off the Needles and the final victory of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Dr. Troughear, on his induction in 1722, mentions he found both

1599 to 1605; (iv) 1606 to 1618; (v) 1621 to 1660; (vi) 1653 to 1759; (vii) 1743 to 1812.

There is a mission church in Pallance Road with a Sunday school attached.

The church of *ST. MARY, WEST COWES*, built in 1867 on the site of an earlier church erected in 1657, is a stone structure consisting of chancel, nave of four bays and aisles, with a tower containing one bell and a clock. It has a handsome reredos and a fine organ. There is a brass memorial tablet to Dr. Arnold of Rugby. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the vicar of Carisbrooke. The register dates from 1679.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, built of brick in 1832 at the sole expense of the late Mrs. S. Goodwin, was enlarged by the addition of a chancel in 1862. It has a western tower with embattled cornice and angle pinnacles. The register dates from 1833. The living is in the gift of Mr. Ll. Loyd.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas of Canterbury in Terminus Road is a white brick building erected in 1796. There is a large altar-piece by Cau representing the Descent from the Cross, and another of the Death of the Virgin, on the north wall.

At Gurnard is the church of *ALL SAINTS*, attached to Holy Trinity, Cowes. It is of brick with Bath stone dressings, and has nave, chancel, north and south transepts and a turret with one bell.

The church of Northwood was *ADVOWSONS* a chapel of ease to Carisbrooke, and belonged in early times to the priory there,⁴⁷ to which it had been granted by William de Redvers Earl of Devon. When the prior and convent obtained the rectory and endowed the vicarage of Carisbrooke, the tithes of Northwood, both great and small, were assigned to the vicar.⁴⁸ In the reign of Henry VIII Northwood obtained parochial privileges and was exempted from contribution to the repairs of Carisbrooke Church.⁴⁹ The living is still attached to Carisbrooke, and the patrons at the present day are the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

Cowes is ecclesiastically divided into two districts. The church of St. Mary was built in 1657, and further endowed in 1679 by George Morley Bishop of Winchester, 'provided that the inhabitants should pay the minister (who is always of their own choosing) £40 a year.'⁵⁰ The living is a vicarage, net yearly value £130, in the gift of the vicar of Carisbrooke.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas of Canterbury was served at the beginning of the 19th century by two chaplains of Napoleon's Foreign Legion. The earliest register contains the names of several of the officers and men.

There are several large Nonconformist chapels in the town. The oldest of these is the Congregational chapel, which was built in 1804. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1831, the Baptist chapel in 1877 and the Primitive Methodist and United Methodist Free Churches in 1889.

Northwood.—In 1688 John Mann *CHARITIES* by his will devised a fee-farm rent of £20 15s. 4d. out of the Grange of Lazenby, Yorkshire, to be applied in the first place in maintenance, education and setting up of poor orphan children of West Cowes, then to other children of Northwood, and then to poor, ancient, lame and impotent people of the parish. In 1909 two apprenticeship premiums of £4 each were paid, and the remainder in sums of £2 or £1 to seven poor.

In 1699 Richard Smith, by his will proved 15 March, charged his lands at Northwood with £2 a year for the poor, also with £10 a year for apprenticing poor children. The annuities are duly received, the £2 being applied in tickets for provisions and the £10 in apprenticeship premiums of £4 each.

In 1831 James Hoskins left a legacy, now represented by £485 19s. 3d. consols, with the official trustees for the benefit of destitute and decrepit men and women not in receipt of parochial relief. The annual dividends, amounting to £12 3s., are applied in the distribution of provision tickets to about sixty poor.

West Cowes.—In 1725 Thomas Cole by his will bequeathed £50, now represented by £46 11s. India 3 per cent. stock, the annual income, amounting to £1 7s. 8d., to be applied for the benefit of poor children of West Cowes, usually given in boots.

In 1887 Mrs. Harriet Beckford, by a codicil to her will proved at London 19 January, bequeathed £1,000, the income thereof to be applied in repairs of St. Mary's Church. The legacy was invested in £982 16s. consols, producing £24 11s. 4d. yearly.

The Market Hill almshouses for the accommodation of twelve poor women were founded by the Rev. Thomas Binstead Macnamara and endowed by his will, proved at London 1 February 1910, with £3,500, the annual income to be applied as to £75 in quarterly payments to the inmates and the residue in the upkeep of the almshouses. The legacy has been invested in the following securities—namely, £1,487 4s. 6d. India 3½ per cent. stock, £993 13s. 10d. Metropolitan 3½ per cent. stock, £993 13s. 10d. Birmingham Corporation 3½ per cent. stock, and £126 0s. 2d. consols, producing in the aggregate £124 15s. 2d. annually.

The several sums of stock above mentioned are held by the official trustees.

Carisbrooke and Northwood Churches 'in worse repair than I can express,' and refers to a native of Newport, John Pedder, who was touched for evil by

Charles I and wore a gold piece round his neck.

⁴⁷ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 1041; Chan. Misc. Inq. file 153, no. 71.

⁴⁸ Worsley, op. cit. 232.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

SHALFLEET

Scealdanfleot (ix cent.); Seldeflet (xi cent.); Scaudefflete (xii cent.); Schaldeflet, Eskaudfflete, Scheldflute, Chaldflut (xiii cent.).

Shalfleet is a parish on the north of the Island, about midway between Newport and Freshwater, and at one time doubtless included the town of Yarmouth. The nearest station is at Calbourne on the Isle of Wight Central railway. The village consists of a grouping of cottages to the north and east of the church. In the hollow of the road, which here dips, lies the New Inn, behind which, a little to the north, stands the manor-house, a picturesque small building of the 16th–17th century.

East of the church is the old parsonage, now used as a cottage. Shalcombe Farm is picturesquely situated by the side of a large pond on the main road from Ventnor to Freshwater. Built in the early part

building purposes, and at Hamstead, the northernmost part of the parish, at the mouth of the Newtown River, are one or two private residences. Ningwood House, about half a mile from the station, is an 18th-century house, the residence of Mr. E. W. Cottle. The soil is a stiff clay, and in 1905 Shalfleet included 1,617½ acres of arable land, 2,406 acres of permanent grass and 504¼ acres of woodland.²

Hulverstone and part of Brook Green were transferred from Shalfleet to Brook in 1889, and at the same date part of Shalfleet was transferred to Calbourne and part of the parish of St. Nicholas in Carisbrooke to Shalfleet.³

The manor of *SHALFLEET*, with its *MANORS* member of *CHESSELL*,⁴ was in 1086 held in chief by Gozelin son of Azor as it had previously been held by Edric⁵ of King Edward.

For nearly three centuries the Trenchard family held Shalfleet in chief. It is possible that Payne Trenchard, collector of danegeld in the Isle of Wight about 1135, held the manor in the 12th century.⁶ Payne was succeeded in his estates before 1164 by his grandson Robert,⁷ who was still living in 1189⁸; he was succeeded by his son Henry.⁹

In the reign of Henry III Henry Trenchard, the son of this Henry, held the manors of Shalfleet and Chessell in demesne and John his son held of him the eighth part of a fee in Shalfleet.¹⁰ In 1278 Henry Trenchard complained that Amice Countess of Devon and her men took thirty of his oxen at Chessell and detained them at her manor at Thorley and kept

imprisoned Nicholas de Baseville till Henry ransomed him for 100s. Moreover, they broke his park of Chessell and 'rescued the beasts lawfully impounded therein' and drove off the deer from his park at Shalfleet.¹¹ Henry Trenchard was succeeded by his son John, who died about 1302, leaving the estate to his son Henry, a minor,¹² who eight years later settled the manor on himself and Eleanor his wife and his heirs.¹³ This Henry Trenchard was hardly of a law-abiding nature. In 1309 the Abbot of Titchfield complained that Trenchard 'besieged his abbey, so that neither he, nor the canons, nor the



SHALFLEET MANOR-HOUSE

of the 17th century, it has been modernized by the insertion of wooden windows, though many of the old stone mullions still remain. The general plan of the house is L-shaped, and with its ivied front mirrored in the water it makes a pleasant, homely picture.

The parish includes the hamlets of Newbridge, Wellow and Ningwood. There is a National school (mixed) at Ningwood, built in 1870 and enlarged in 1905. There is a water mill at Shalfleet,¹ at the head of the Newtown River, and brickworks at Ningwood, Bouldnor and Hamstead. Bouldnor, about a mile from Yarmouth, has been lately developed for

¹ Mentioned in Domesday (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 524).

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1891, ii, 175.

⁴ Represented either by the 2½ virgates held of Gozelin by Godfrey or by the half hide held by Turgis.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 524.

⁶ *Mag. Rot. Scacc. de 31 Hen. I* (Rec. Com.), 41.

⁷ *Pipe R. 11 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 42.

⁸ *Great Roll of Pipe 1 Ric. I* (Rec. Com.), 199.

⁹ John Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, iii, 326.

¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272–81, p. 283.

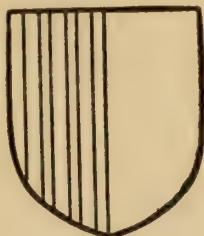
¹² *Ibid.* 1296–1302, p. 546; *Inq. p.m.* 30 Edw. I, no. 32; *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, p. 595. The wardship of his lands

was granted to Queen Margaret in part payment of money for the discharge of her debts, and she granted it to the king's clerk, John de Drokensford (*Cal. Pat.* 1301–7, p. 97).

¹³ See *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, p. 226; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Edw. II; East. 5 Edw. II; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 222, 240; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 327; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 3246.

servants of the abbey could go forth to transact business or bring in victuals.' Moreover the said Henry 'felled his trees . . . entered his free warrens, hunted therein, took away game and his goods, and assaulted his servants.'¹⁴ Trenchard was excommunicated (see below). In 1320 Sir Ralph de Gorges informed the king that, although Trenchard had been outlawed in July 1318, Sir Henry Tyes, constable of the castle of Carisbrooke, maintained him and had bought from him 'the fair manor of Shalfleet'¹⁵ and other lands which should have escheated to the Crown.¹⁶ Sir Henry Tyes stated in defence that Trenchard had made him a life grant of the manor before the pronouncement of the outlawry.¹⁷ In the end Trenchard was evidently pardoned,¹⁸ since he was holding the manor in 1328,¹⁹ and on his death in 1349 it passed to his son and heir Giles.²⁰ His second wife Joan survived him and married Richard Aleyn, and in 1365 she brought a suit against her stepson Giles for a third of Shalfleet Manor, which she claimed as her dower. He refused on the plea that Henry his father 'was not seised of the said manor on the day he married Joan, nor afterwards.'²¹

Giles Trenchard left Shalfleet at his death to his daughter Margaret,²² who was thrice married; her third husband John Pershute apparently survived her and was seised of the manor in accordance with a settlement of 1403,²³ but he died before 1428, in which year her son Thomas Deepdene was the owner.²⁴ Thomas died before 1438, leaving as his heir his daughter Agnes the wife of Edmund Brudenell,²⁵ whose daughter and heir Alice married Richard Waller of Groombridge (co. Kent).²⁶ Alice died in 1481,²⁷



TRENCHARD. *Party argent and azure with three pales sable in the argent.*



TYES. *Argent a cheveron gules.*

leaving as her heir her son John, who in 1496 was expelled by the escheator because John Trenchard of Chessell was supposed to have died in September 1495 seised of the manor.²⁸ Waller won the suit, but died in July 1497, leaving a son and heir John, who died seised of Shalfleet in 1526,²⁹ leaving a grandson and heir Richard.³⁰ Richard Waller died in 1552 and was succeeded by his son William,³¹ who conveyed the estate about 1575 to Anthony Kempe,³² by whom it was sold in 1591 to Thomas Worsley for £900.³³ From this date the manor remained in the Worsley family³⁴ (see Appuldurcombe) until 1780,³⁵ when it was sold by the Worsleys to the Barringtons, and so passed by marriage to the Simeons, and descended like Swainstone (q.v.) to Sir Edmund Charles Simeon, bart., the present lord of the manor.

Until the early half of the 14th century³⁶ the manor of CHESSELL followed the descent of the manor of Shalfleet. However, before 1346 it had been acquired by John Gymminges,³⁷ who in 1349 settled it on himself and Avice his wife, with remainder to John son of John de Lisle of Gatcombe,³⁸ who died seised of it in March 1349.³⁹ In 1443 John Bramshott, who had succeeded to the Lisle property,⁴⁰ sued William Fauconer and others for the manor of Chessell,⁴¹ but quitclaimed the same in the July of the following year.⁴²

This transaction seems to have been for purposes of conveyance to the lord of Shalfleet, with which Chessell subsequently descended and in which it became merged.

It is just possible that the manor of NINGWOOD (Lingwede, xii cent.; Nyngewode, xiii cent.) was represented in 1086 by 1 hide in 'Lenimcode' held in chief by a certain Gerin.⁴³ Before the 12th century it had passed to the Crown and was granted by Henry I to Richard de Redvers, who gave it to the priory of Christchurch Twynham.⁴⁴ This gift was confirmed in 1292 by Isabel de Fortibus, who further gave the prior and convent leave to inclose the land with dykes and hedges, 'save that the doe with her fawn should have free passage, and that the dyke of the wood of Ningwood should remain by the high road, and might be repaired without denial by the grantor and her heirs.'⁴⁵ The prior and convent received a grant of free warren in their manor from Richard II in 1384.⁴⁶

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 251.

¹⁵ 'Le beau Manoir de Schaldeflete.'

¹⁶ *Parl. R.* i, 384. Henry Trenchard had previously been outlawed for non-appearance to answer when impleaded of trespass by Peter the son of Reginald; but for this outlawry he had been pardoned in April 1318 (*Pat.* 11 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 19).

¹⁷ *Parl. R.* loc. cit.

¹⁸ He does not, however, seem to have become more law-abiding, for in 1332 he and his sons, Giles, Edmund and Henry, carried away deer from the king's forest of Parkhurst (*Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 388), and in August 1335 they 'mowed down and carried away the king's crops at la Panne, in the Isle' (*ibid.* 1334-8, p. 211).

¹⁹ In that year a commission of oyer and terminer was issued concerning his complaint that Richard de Bourne and others had broken into his house and carried away his goods and a writing by which the said Richard was bound to him in £4,000 (*Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 283).

²⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 27.

²¹ *De Banco R.* East. 39 Edw. III, m. 222 d.

²² Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Ric. II.

²³ *Ibid.* East. 4 Hen. IV; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 354.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. xxxiii.

²⁶ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 109.

²⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xx, 14.

²⁸ *Ibid.* xxiii, 141; Q.R. Memo. R. (no. xxxiii), 274, m. 4.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 979, no. 1.

³¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xcvi, 98.

³² *Recov. R.* Trin. 17 Eliz. rot. 735; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 17 Eliz.

³³ *Recov. R.* East. 33 Eliz.; Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Eliz.

³⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxxxiii, 100; see W. and L. *Inq. p.m.* lxiii, 131; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*; and Worsley, op. cit. *passim*.

³⁵ Worsley, op. cit. 260.

³⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Edw. III; *De Banco R.* East. 22 Edw. III, m. 392.

³⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 155. The custody of the manor during the minority of the heir, John de Lisle, was granted to his mother Joan, his grandfather John de Bohun of Midhurst, and Geoffrey Roule, for a yearly rent of £40, which was afterwards remitted (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 207, 237).

⁴⁰ See under Gatcombe.

⁴¹ *De Banco R.* Mich. 22 Hen. VI, m. 121.

⁴² Close, 22 Hen. VI, m. 10 d.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525. This identification is suggested by Mr. Percy Stone.

⁴⁴ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 305.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 231-2.

⁴⁶ *Chart. R.* 77, m. 6; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 321; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxii, 18.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

At the Dissolution Ningwood was granted by Henry VIII with other church lands to Thomas Hopson in exchange for the manor of Marylebone.⁴⁷ Thomas died seised in 1559, leaving as his heir his son and namesake,⁴⁸ who was succeeded at his death in 1594 by his son, a third Thomas.⁴⁹ In November 1627 John Hopson, probably a son of the latter, was appointed 'to have the charge and leading of the company of Ningwood as their captain.'⁵⁰ In 1631 this John Hopson conveyed the manor to trustees,⁵¹ who, according to Worsley, sold it to John Comber of Chichester (co. Sussex).⁵² The latter died childless and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas the son of his sister Mary and Mark Miller.⁵³ From this date the manor passed like Froyle (q.v.) in the Miller family until the end of the 18th century, when it was sold to John Pinhorn (afterwards knighted), a London banker, who remodelled the house. In 1806 John Nash of East Cowes Castle bought it of a Mr. Chamberlayne. He died in 1835 and his widow devised it to John Pennethorne and his sister Anne, at whose death it came to their niece, Miss Rose Pennethorne, the present lady of the manor.^{53a}

The manor of *WELLOW* (Welige, xi cent.; La Wellonde, xiii cent.; Welwe, Welwe, xiv cent.) was held in parage of King Edward the Confessor by Coolf and afterwards by King William in demesne.⁵⁴ It was granted in 1337 by Edward III to Hugh le Despenser and descended with the manor of Thorley⁵⁵ (q.v.) until it passed to the Crown in 1478.

In 1540 it was leased to Thomas Dore for a yearly rent for twenty-one years⁵⁶; the lease was renewed in favour of John Dore, possibly a son of Thomas, about 1557 and again in 1581.⁵⁷ John Dore died before 1612, in which year his sons Thomas and John were the tenants of Wellow.⁵⁸ The third John Dore was still living at Wellow in 1629,⁵⁹ but after this date it is difficult to trace the history of the manor. According to Worsley, however, it was subsequently bought by John Comber and followed the descent of Ningwood until the end of the 18th century.⁶⁰ It was later acquired by the Rev. Richard Walton White, and at the end of the 19th century it belonged to Miss White, who died in 1911. It is now held by her nephew, Captain Macpherson, R.N.

The manor of *HAMSTEAD* (Hamestede, xi cent.) was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Gozelin the son of Azor, and had previously been held in parage by Alvrice.⁶¹

The 'land of Hamstead' was granted by Richard de Redvers with Ningwood to the priory of Christchurch Twynham in the reign of Henry I,⁶² and in

1263 the prior and convent enlarged their property by the acquisition of two small holdings from Geoffrey and Wymarc Brodhaye and William de Egesford and Denise his wife.⁶³ In 1384 Richard II granted to the priory free warren in the lands of Hamstead.⁶⁴

The grant of Richard de Redvers did not include all the land in Hamstead which belonged to the lords of the Isle, for in 1279 Isabel de Fortibus granted her lands of Hamstead to the abbey of Quarr.⁶⁵ In 1284 the abbot and convent received a grant of free warren in their lands in Hamstead from Edward I.⁶⁶ They remained in possession of the land till the Dissolution.

In 1544 Henry VIII granted to Thomas Hopson, in exchange for the manor of Marylebone, all the lands in Hamstead which had belonged to the priory of Christchurch and the abbey of Quarr.⁶⁷ The property subsequently followed the descent of the manor of Ningwood.

There was another manor of *HAMSTEAD* which was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Nigel of William the son of Azor, and had previously been held by Alvrice in parage.⁶⁸ It was held in the time of Henry III by John de Lisle of Wootton⁶⁹ and followed the descent of that manor until the early part of the 14th century.⁷⁰ In 1346 it was held by Idonea de Beauchamp, but it is impossible to trace its history with certainty after this date.⁷¹

The manor of *SHALCOMBE* (Eseldecumbe, xi cent.; Shelcecumbe, xiii cent.; Shaldecumbe, Shalecombe, xvi cent.) was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Alwin Forst and subsequently by the chapel of St. Nicholas of the castle of Carisbrooke.⁷² This chapel was granted by Richard de Redvers Earl of Devon to the abbey of Quarr about 1195.⁷³ In 1284 Edward I granted free warren in the demesne lands of Shalcombe to the abbot and convent and their successors,⁷⁴ who remained in possession until the Dissolution.

The manor of Shalcombe was among the church lands granted by Henry VIII to Thomas Hopson in exchange for Marylebone⁷⁵; it subsequently followed the descent of the manor of Ningwood (q.v.) until it was sold, according to Worsley, by the third Thomas Hopson to the Stanleys of Paultons in the parish of Copythorne⁷⁶ (q.v.). It remained in the possession of this family till the end of the 18th century, when it was divided between Sarah the wife of Christopher d'Oyley and Anne the wife of Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, the sisters and co-heirs of Hans Stanley, after whose death it came back to the Stanley family and is now owned by Captain Sloane Stanley.⁷⁷

⁴⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 278 (70).

⁴⁸ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 29.

⁴⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxxxix, 105.

⁵⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1627-8, p. 448. This Captain Hopson and his wife, Lady Margaret Lee, were friends of the poet Milton, who frequently visited them and addressed one of his sonnets to Lady Margaret. See *Paradise Lost* (ed. 1795), i, 35-6.

⁵¹ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich.* 17 Chas. I, m. 2 d.

⁵² Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 142; Worsley, op. cit. 261.

⁵³ *G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*, 194.

^{53a} *Ex inform.* Mr. Percy G. Stone.

⁵⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 517.

⁵⁵ *Pat.* 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 29.

⁵⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (94).

⁵⁷ *Pat.* 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. ii.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 8 Jas. I, pt. xxxiv, no. 4.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv, m. 9.

⁶⁰ Worsley, loc. cit.

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 524.

⁶² Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 305.

⁶³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 47 Hen. III.

⁶⁴ *Chart. R.* 7 & 8 Ric. II, no. 6, m. 5.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* no. 72, m. 4. Adam de Stratton attempted to destroy the charter containing this grant, for which attempt

he was condemned to imprisonment (*ibid.*).

⁶⁶ *Chart. R.* 12 Edw. I, no. 77, m. 6.

⁶⁷ *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII, pt. xiii; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 278 (70).

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 522.

⁶⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

⁷⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 340.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519.

⁷³ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), D 942.

⁷⁴ *Chart. R.* 12 Edw. I, no. 77, m. 6.

⁷⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 278 (70).

⁷⁶ Worsley, op. cit.; see *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 552.

⁷⁷ Bayley, *House of d'Oyley*, 64.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there was 'a wood worth twenty swine' attached to the manor of Shalfleet.⁷⁸ The wood thus mentioned may have included both Ningwood and the holding known as *SHALFLEET WOOD*, which subsequently came into the possession of Hugh Gernon⁷⁹ and was granted by him to the abbey of Quarr.⁸⁰ This gift was confirmed about 1175 by Thomas de Evercy, Hugh's descendant,⁸¹ and the abbey remained in possession of the land until the Dissolution.

In 1537 Henry VIII granted the land called Shalfleet Wood to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley,⁸² who sold it in the following year to John Mill.⁸³ From the latter it passed, like Nursling⁸⁴ (q.v.), to Sir Richard Mill (1568), but after this date the history of the estate becomes obscure.

There were four messuages and land in Shalfleet which belonged in the 14th century to the Gorges of Knighton, who added to their holding between 1310 and 1315 the 3 acres of land called *LA ELDELONDE*, together with the patronage of the church, which had previously belonged to Henry Trenchard. Sir Ralph de Gorges, who thrice presented to the living between May 1320 and May 1321,⁸⁵ died in 1325 and was succeeded by his son, a namesake.⁸⁶ This Ralph de Gorges settled the estate in 1320 on himself with remainder to William son of his sister Eleanor and Theobald Russell, and the heirs of his body, and failing such to Theobald, William's brother.⁸⁷ Theobald, who subsequently took the name of Gorges,⁸⁸ succeeded his brother William in 1346⁸⁹; his son Bartholomew died seised of the land in 1395,⁹⁰ leaving as his heir his brother Thomas,⁹¹ but after this date the history of the estate becomes obscure.

A quarter of a fee at *BOULDNOR* (Bolenore, xiv cent.) was held towards the end of the 13th century of Isabel Countess of Devon by Henry Tolouse.⁹² He or a descendant of the same name held an eighth of a fee at Bouldnor of the castle of Carisbrooke in 1334-5.⁹³ In 1345 Geoffrey Doget died seised of a messuage and land in Bouldnor, leaving Margaret his daughter and heir.⁹⁴ Margaret died in 1349 and was succeeded by her cousin Alice daughter of Walter Doget brother of Geoffrey.⁹⁵ Livery was made to Alice in 1354-5.⁹⁶

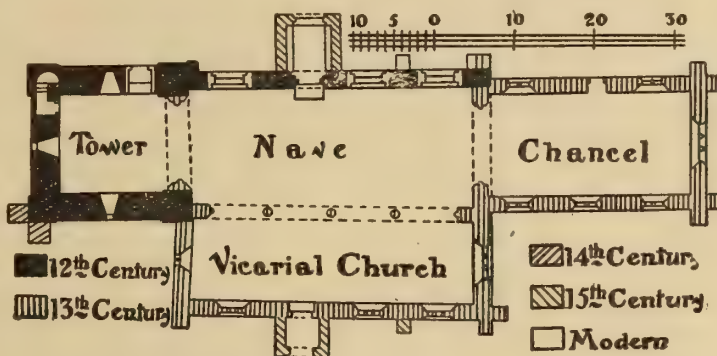
From the Dogets the manor apparently passed to the Ringbournes of Afton in Freshwater, for in 1431, when the manor is next mentioned, it belonged

to John Holcombe of Afton,⁹⁷ who had married Agnes the widow of William Ringbourne. From that date it descended with Afton⁹⁸ until 1591-2, when Henry Bruen sold it to Thomas Urry.⁹⁹ The further descent of the manor has not been traced.

The manor of *HULVERSTONE* (Hunfredeston, xiii cent.; Humfrideston, xiv cent.) was held at the end of the 13th century as a quarter of a knight's fee by Robert de Glamorgan and John Paslew,¹⁰⁰ and in 1346 the whole estate belonged to William Paslew son and successor of John.¹⁰¹ John Roucle or Rookley, lord of Brook, had acquired this property before 1428,¹⁰² and it probably then became merged in the manor of Brook. Hulverstone now forms part of the parish of Brook, having been transferred from Shalfleet in 1889.¹⁰³

Land in Shalfleet was granted by Egbert King of the West Saxons¹⁰⁴ to the see of Winchester in 838, and this grant was confirmed in the following year.

Shalfleet Church, of which the invocation has been lost, is one of the most interesting in the Island. The original church was built before the Great Survey, as it is there mentioned,¹⁰⁵ and probably served all the



PLAN OF SHALFLEET CHURCH

inhabitants of the low ground watered by the Newtown River as well as the tenants of the manor. The massive tower,¹⁰⁶ with walls of over 5 ft. in thickness, belongs to the end of the 11th century, and till 1889 had no entrance except through the church. The present nave must have been added in the middle of the 12th century, to which period the north door belongs. That a south aisle may have been added later in the century is possible, as there are undefined signs of a widening in the west wall, but it is more probable this aisle belongs altogether, as do its details, to the latter half of the 13th century,¹⁰⁷ at which period the chancel was

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 524.

⁷⁹ Add. Chart. 15699.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), g. 1150 (7); Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. iii, m. 2.

⁸³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 30 Hen. VIII.

⁸⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 434.

⁸⁵ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 445-6.

⁸⁶ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. II, no. 65.

⁸⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. III.

⁸⁸ De Banco R. East. 2 Hen. IV, m. 99; Mich. 10 Hen. VI, m. 136.

⁸⁹ Ibid. Mich. 19 Edw. III, m. 409.

⁹⁰ Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 26.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 241.

⁹³ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. vii.

⁹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III, no. 12.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 27 Edw. III, no. 42.

⁹⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 231.

⁹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 368.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 30; Chan.

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxvii, 67; Chan.

Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 10, no. 61; Ct. of

Req. bdle. 10, no. 225; Feet of F. Hants, East. 28 Eliz.

⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 34 Eliz.

¹⁰⁰ Worsley MS. R. B 2; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240.

¹⁰¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339; De Banco R.

354, m. 228 d.

¹⁰² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 355, 366.

¹⁰³ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1891, ii,

175.

¹⁰⁴ *Cart. Sax.* i, 593.

¹⁰⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 524.

¹⁰⁶ It is an example of a western tower overlapping the nave as at St. Giles Church, Codicote, Herts.

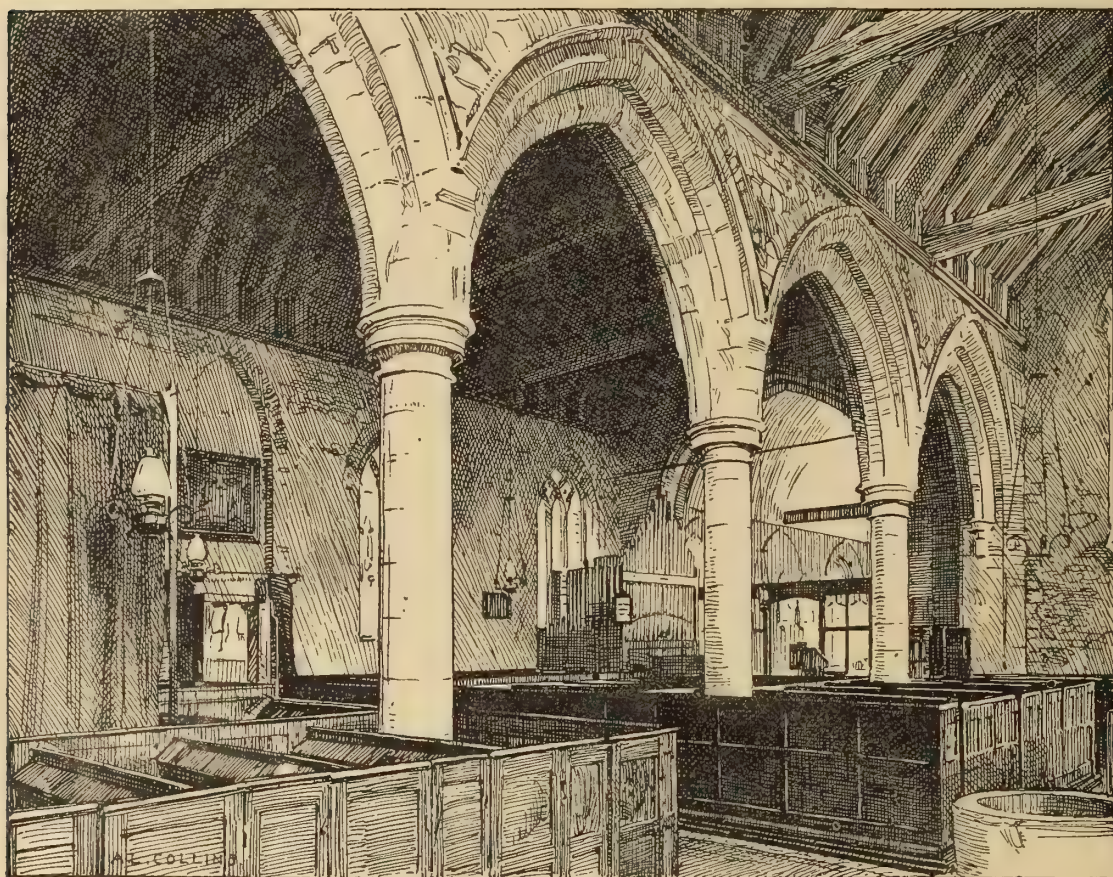
¹⁰⁷ Its walls are thinner and not parallel to the older north wall.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

added with its series of windows of much the same detail as those at Arreton. Late in the 14th century the tower was buttressed at the south-west angle and the original round-headed windows filled in with tracery. The 15th century saw the addition of the south porch, the strengthening buttress to the east of it and a new roof,¹⁰⁸ as well as the insertion of square heads to the south-east and east windows of the aisle.¹⁰⁹

Happily the two succeeding centuries saw little or no change beyond the addition of a cupola roof to the tower, which was replaced by the present spire during the first quarter of the 19th century.¹¹⁰ In 1889 the plaster was removed from ceiling and walls—the latter a questionable proceeding—the tower

thickness in 1812, when wooden mullioned windows with brick reveals took the place of what may have been 15th-century lights. The insertion of the wide arch in the 13th century, practically cutting away the whole eastern face of the tower at this stage, has resulted in a serious subsidence to the north and east, with a corresponding contortion of the arch. When this was blocked as a precautionary measure there is nothing to show, but its opening in 1889 and the cutting of a door in the northern face of the tower was an unwise and risky proceeding, probably resulting in the serious crack in the upper part of the north-east angle. The nave arcade of four bays is supported, as at Arreton,¹¹² by Purbeck shafts and has settled considerably towards the east.¹¹³



SHALFLEET CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING NORTH-EAST

arch unblocked, a new door cut through the north face and the east window of the aisle reconstructed.

The church is fortunate in having escaped late additions and thus remaining an excellent example, with the exception of the tower, of late 13th-century work. The entry is by the north door, bearing the date 1754 on its inner face, through the 12th-century opening with its primitive carved tympanum.¹¹¹ The north wall is practically modern work, partly rebuilt on the old foundation and of the same

The windows of the aisle are somewhat singular with their curious oval tracery in the heads, that in the west wall being a double lancet with unpierced head. In the south door the arch mouldings run down the jamb and the roll finishes in a base. The outer splay on the east face of the chancel arch is cut away to the height of the respond cap, probably in connexion with the woodwork of a screen.¹¹⁴ The chancel windows are of two lights in the side walls,¹¹⁵ with engaged shafts and trefoiled circles in the heads,

¹⁰⁸ The older weathering is visible on the east face of the nave east wall.

¹⁰⁹ That in the east window was removed and the present head 'restored' in 1889.

¹¹⁰ Certainly after 1812, in which year a print was published showing the cupola.

¹¹¹ Representing a clothed figure between two conventional lions.

¹¹² In the chancel arcade.

¹¹³ This may have occurred from the temporary absence of the chancel during its rebuilding.

¹¹⁴ This splay on the western face comes

down the jamb and stops about 4 ft. from the floor level.

¹¹⁵ The north windows differ slightly from the south, having engaged columns both sides of the mullions, while those on the south have a splay only outside.



SHALFLEET CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH



SHORWELL CHURCH AND VICARAGE C. 1880

the east window being of three lights with three quatrefoiled circles above. There is a priest's door in the chancel north wall similar to that at Arretton. The tower has a belfry stage, but the bells are hung above it in the steeple, thus adding a good deal to the insecurity of the tower, which is here braced across the internal angles by iron ties. A 13th-century window similar to that in the west wall of the aisle has been inserted in the south wall of this stage. There is a trefoil-headed piscina below the sill of the easternmost window in the south wall of the aisle and an ambry in the chancel rebated for a wooden door with a drop-arch over. On the floor are two interesting sepulchral slabs of the 13th century,¹¹⁶ one bearing a spear and shield, the other spear, shield and pot helmet. On the east wall of the aisle is a 17th-century memorial tablet, which bears no inscription beyond the date 1630. It is divided into two panels with four-centred arched heads and has shields in the centre of each. There is an oak pulpit of the time of Charles I and altar-rails of the 18th century.¹¹⁷ A simple oak chancel screen has lately been added.

A noticeable feature in the church is that the floor slopes down gradually to the east end without a break at the chancel arch.

The two bells in the tower are inscribed 'May all whom I shall summon to the grave, The ransom of a well-spent life receive. Thos. Way, James Street, Churchwardens, 1815. T. Mears of London fecit.' The smaller bell has only the names of the churchwardens, J. Jolliffe and J. Cooper, and the date 1807.

The communion plate consists of two silver patens¹¹⁸ dated 1594 and a chalice 1798.

The registers are as follows: (i) all entries from 1604 to 1761; (ii) baptisms and burials 1762 to 1812; (iii) marriages 1754 to 1812.

The advowson belonged in early *ADVOWSON* times to the lords of the manor,¹¹⁹ and as late as 1310 it was in the possession of Henry Trenchard, who in that year conveyed it to Richard de Bourne, clerk, for purposes of settlement.¹²⁰ In 1315 Richard was summoned before Richard Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester, to answer for his intrusion into the living of Shalfleet¹²¹; at the same time Henry Trenchard is stated to have

laid claim to the advowson, which had come into the hands of the Gorges.¹²² Both Henry and Richard were summoned to appear before Bishop Sendale in 1317,¹²³ and early in 1320 the rector of Shalfleet resigned.¹²⁴ In January 1323, however, Richard de Bourne obtained from Bishop Rigaud de Asserio, the successor of Bishop Sendale, a sentence of greater excommunication upon Henry Trenchard,¹²⁵ and two years afterwards he returned to Shalfleet,¹²⁶ of which place he was described as rector in the time of Bishop Stratford.¹²⁷ During this period Sir Ralph de Gorges had presented to the living and the patronage followed the same descent as his lands in Shalfleet until 1346,¹²⁸ when it passed from Theobald Russell to William Montagu Earl of Salisbury,¹²⁹ whose son and heir William in 1362 obtained a quitclaim from Giles Trenchard.¹³⁰

The advowson presumably reverted to the Crown with the forfeiture of the earl in 1400,¹³¹ but was restored to his son Thomas, by whom it was granted in 1414 to the Prior and convent of Bisham,¹³² who subsequently presented to the living.¹³³ After the Dissolution in 1541 the patronage was granted to Anne of Cleves for life,¹³⁴ and it afterwards reverted to the Crown,¹³⁵ in whose possession it still remains, the patron at the present day being the Lord Chancellor.¹³⁶

Hugh Goodacre, afterwards Primate of Ireland, was vicar of Shalfleet in the reign of Edward VI; about 1548 the Princess Elizabeth had procured from the Protector a licence for him to preach, saying that he had been a long time known unto her to be of sufficient learning and judgement in the Scriptures.¹³⁷

In 1595 Fulk Greville sought to obtain 'the parsonage of Shawfleet' for Samuel Daniel the poet,¹³⁸ at whose request it was demised by the queen to Nicholas Browne in 1602.¹³⁹

There are chapels for Wesleyans (1861), Primitive Methodists and Baptists, with a United Methodist chapel at Newbridge.

In 1859 William Way, by his *CHARITIES* will proved at Winchester 7 July, left a legacy, now represented by £208 12s. 1d. consols, with the official trustees, the annual dividends, amounting to £5 4s. 4d., to be applied in aid of the funds of the parish school.

¹¹⁶ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, 161.

¹¹⁷ The old communion table inscribed—*I • WILL • WASH • MINE • HANDS • IN • INNOCENCY • O • LORD • AND • SO • WILL • I • COMPASS • THYNE • ALTAR*—has lately been converted into the centre part of an oak reredos.

¹¹⁸ On the second paten the date is obliterated.

¹¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 37; Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 25 d.

¹²⁰ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 3246.

¹²¹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 101 d.

¹²² *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 510 n.

¹²³ *Ibid.* 28.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.* 446. He was immediately presented to the church of Wraxall (co. Somers.), of which manor Sir Ralph de Gorges died seized about 1325 (*Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. II, no. 65). Richard was again presented to Wraxall after his second residence at Shalfleet (Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 73 d.), which apparently ended about

the same date with a conflict in the church (*ibid.*).

¹²⁵ *Winton Epis. Reg.* 510.

¹²⁶ Bath and Wells Epis. Reg. Drokensford, fol. 244. He seems to have been resident there—though still Rector of Wraxall—in November 1323, when Thomas Folquardby, Rector of Calbourne, complained that Richard de Bourne and John de Gorges had seized and kept him imprisoned until he agreed to pay £100 for his release (*Winton Epis. Reg.* 605).

¹²⁷ Soon after the accession of Stratford to the bishopric the living of Shalfleet was sequestered for a short time on account of the non-residence of Richard de Bourne (Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 73 d.), but after the cleansing of the church from its pollution by bloodshed Richard received a licence to put the living of Shalfleet to farm (*ibid.*).

¹²⁸ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 446; Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 73 d., 74, 146; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Edw. III; De Banco R. Mich. 19

Edw. III, m. 409; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, pp. 348, 423, 438.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 30.

¹³⁰ De Banco R. Mich. 35 Edw. III, m. 1.

¹³¹ Yet Thomas Earl of Salisbury, son of William, was erroneously said to hold the same on his death in 1429 (*Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 57).

¹³² Pat. 1 Hen. III, pt. iii, m. 10; pt. v, m. 20.

¹³³ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 59.

¹³⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 717.

¹³⁵ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.). In 1610 the rectory and church were granted to Francis Morris, but they were again in the possession of the Crown in 1638 (Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxiii; *Inst. Bks.* [P.R.O.]). In 1761 Thomas Knight presented for one turn (*ibid.*).

¹³⁶ *Clergy List*, 1911.

¹³⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹³⁸ *Cecil MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), v, 166.

¹³⁹ Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. iv.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The charity of Mrs. Marianne Fletcher Farnall, founded by will proved 8 February 1838, consists of £900 consols, with the official trustees, producing £22 10s. a year, which, in pursuance of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners 27 November 1883, is

applied for the benefit of the poor in the distribution of coal, clothing and subscriptions to the Isle of Wight Infirmary.

In 1909 coal to the value of £18 14s. 3d. was distributed to thirty-two recipients.

SHORWELL

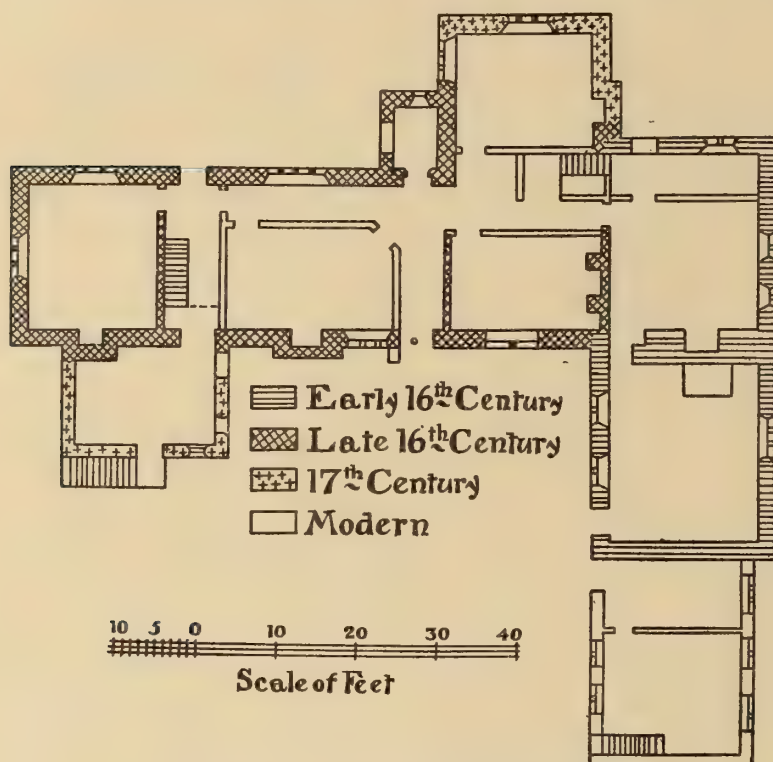
Sorewelle (xi cent.) ; Schorwell (xiii cent.).

Shorwell is a parish 5 miles south-west of Newport with a southern seaboard, comprising the tithing of Atherfield and the hamlet of Billingham. The approach to the village from the north is very picturesque, the road taking the form of a deep 'shute'

insertion of sash windows in the 18th century, which period is also responsible for a general internal remodelling on classic lines. The north front was extended westward in 1906 by the addition of a billiard room and offices, and has rather gained in dignity. The house contains some good pictures.

About half a mile from the village on the road to Brighstone is the earlier manor-house of West Court. It lies just off the left-hand side of the road, and was originally the manor-house of South Shorwell. The fact of its having no main entrance and the necessity of driving across the grass lawn to reach the front door rather adds to its homeliness. Its many gables distinguish it from other Island manor-houses. Like Mottistone it has a porch in the angle. The house is of three distinct dates, the earliest portion being the east wing, which is of the beginning of the 16th century, the main part being added in 1579, the date on the porch, and the projecting north and south wings—the one to enlarge the parlour, the other to contain the main stair—being subsequent additions of the 17th century. Modern partition walls have greatly altered the original plan.

Behind West Court to the east stands the later Woolverton House on low ground watered



PLAN OF WEST COURT, SHORWELL

spanned by a rustic bridge. The cottages are mostly built of stone and thatched. The fine Jacobean manor-house of North Court lies back from the road to the west at the bottom of the 'shute' where it enters the village. Having never been relegated to farm uses like many other manor-houses, it still retains its position as a gentleman's seat, and is the largest ancient dwelling in the Isle of Wight. It is a stone structure begun in 1615 by Sir John Leigh, and was still unfinished, it is said, at his death in 1630. A reference to the plan¹ will show it was not set out on the usual E lines of the period, but that an attempt was made to model it more after the larger houses to be found on the mainland. The garden front with its canted bays and mullioned windows is very picturesque, though the entrance front has been somewhat marred by the

by the little stream that turns the Yafford Mill. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth by John Dingley,² succeeding an earlier moated dwelling to the north,³ and is of the early E type with central porch and projecting wings. The entrance is through a forecourt with a low surrounding wall, to the north of which lay the old pleasance. The porch is a fine one of two stages with angle shafts and elaborate cornice and string course, under which is a four-centred arch with carved spandrels.⁴ In the west wing the stone mullions have given place to sash windows; otherwise the house remains much as when it was first built. Some of the interior fittings were added by Sir John Dingley in the reign of James I; his arms impaling Hammond are carved on the fine oak mantelpiece on the first floor. In the drawing-room is another good

¹ Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, pl. cxxxvi.

² Oglander MSS.

³ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 136, n. 11.

⁴ *Ibid.* pl. cxliv.



SHORWELL : NORTH COURT FROM THE NORTH-EAST

chimney-piece of the period. The plan retains the original hall and a projecting building to the north used as a bakehouse, but intended originally for a staircase opening from the hall as at Yaverland. The back of the house is, in its way, as picturesque as the front—in fact, every elevation is worthy of study.

Yafford is an 18th-century stone house in the occupation of Dr. W. J. Jolliffe. Little Yafford, lying to the south-west, is a quaint specimen of the smaller farmstead—a parallelogram without wings, to which a porch has apparently been added in 1705, the date cut over the door.⁵

Billingham, a brick and stone house of the 17th century with additions in the 18th, is the residence of Col. Blakeney Booth.

There is a non-provided school (mixed), built in 1861 and supported by Mrs. Disney Leith. At Atherfield is a coastguard and lifeboat station near the

and Atherfield Farm in 1889, and in 1882 part of Shorwell became included in Brighstone.⁷

The manor of *NORTH SHORWELL MANORS* or *NORTH COURT* was probably represented by the estate held in demesne by the king in Shorwell at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁸ The overlordship of the manor subsequently passed to the lords of the Island and Carisbrooke Castle⁹ (q.v.). Henry VII and Henry VIII claimed that the manor was held in chief of the Crown, but the Abbess of Lacock, then tenant of the manor, was able successfully to establish that the manor was held of the lord of the Island for the time being.¹⁰

In 1205 Robert de Shorwell was the immediate holder of Shorwell,¹¹ and in 1228 Robert de Shorwell gave a third of the manor which had belonged to William de Shorwell his brother to Joan de St. Martin,



SHORWELL CHURCH AND VILLAGE

dangerous reef known as Atherfield Ledge. The soil varies from sandy loam to clay, and the chief crops are barley, oats and wheat. The parish contains 3,849 acres of land, of which 1,719 acres are arable land, 1,742½ acres permanent grass and 89¾ acres woodland.⁵ There are also 48 acres of foreshore. Part of the parish of St. Nicholas was added to Shorwell in 1882, and Brook Cottages were transferred from Kingston to Shorwell at the same date, while in 1889 Emmet Hill Cottages, formerly in Shorwell, became part of Kingston. Atherfield Green was transferred to Shorwell from Brighstone in 1882,

William's widow.¹² Robert son of Robert de Shorwell, who is mentioned in an inquisition of 1360 as having previously held Shorwell,¹³ may be identical with this Robert.

Amice widow of Baldwin Earl of Devon, who was lord of the Island from 1216 to 1245, gave to the nuns of Lacock 'with her heart' her manor of Shorwell,¹⁴ and her daughter Isabel de Fortibus confirmed the gift, granting them the amercements of their men of Shorwell who should be amerced in the knighten court of Newport.¹⁵ William de Poldon, or William Huse de Poldon, apparently as

⁵ Stone, op. cit. ii, 138.

⁶ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁷ Census of Engl. and Wales, 1891, ii, 174-5.

⁸ V.C.H. Hants, i, 518a.

⁹ Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 272; Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vi, 508, 509.

¹⁰ Ibid. 509.

¹¹ Worsley MS. R. B 2; Stone, op. cit. ii, 161.

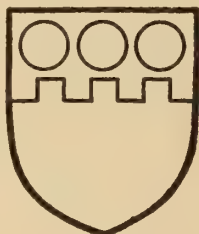
¹² Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III; Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.), i, 175.

¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 57, 58.

¹⁴ Dugdale, op. cit. ii, 508. ¹⁵ Ibid.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

representative of the Shorwells, released to the Abbess of Lacock all his right in the manor of North Shorwell in 1284-5 and to a messuage and 2 carucates of land there in the following year.¹⁶ William de Hedynton granted a messuage and land in Shorwell to the abbess in 1318-19.¹⁷ The manor remained in the possession of successive abbesses until the Dissolution,¹⁸ after which in 1544 it was granted to Thomas Temes,¹⁹ who leased it to John Lovibond at a yearly rent of £16 in 1546.²⁰ Thomas Temes died seised of the manor in 1575, leaving a son and heir John,²¹ who sold it in 1586 to John and Barnabas Leigh.²² In 1603 John Leigh of Shorwell was appointed deputy captain of the Island.²³ John Leigh conveyed the manor in 1642-3 to Edward and Thomas Leigh and the heirs of Edward.²⁴ John Leigh was holding the manor in 1679-80,²⁵ and it probably passed to his son John, who married Anne daughter of William Eveleigh.



LEIGH of Shorwell.
*Argent a battled chief
gules with three roundels
argent therein.*

Barnabas Eveleigh Leigh, who was holding the manor in 1749 and 1770,²⁶ was perhaps son of John and Anne. He was succeeded by his uncle John Leigh,²⁷ who died in 1772, leaving five daughters his co-heirs,²⁸ Amelia wife of Thomas Goldie, Catherine wife of Chaloner Arcedeacon, Joan wife of Richard Bennett Lloyd and afterwards of Francis Love Beckford, Elizabeth wife of Alexander Stewart and Mary wife of James Strachan.²⁹ A conveyance of the five parts of the manor to Robert Kekewich in 1795³⁰ by these co-heirs was probably made for the purpose of selling it to Richard Bull, to whom it passed at about that time.³¹ It was inherited in 1805 by his eldest daughter Elizabeth, who devised it to her half-brother R. H. A. Bennett.³² He was succeeded in 1814 by his two daughters, one of whom married Sir James Willoughby Grant Gordon, who bought his sister-in-law's moiety. The estate passed before 1848 to his son Sir Henry Percy Gordon,^{32a} who died in 1876. His widow Lady Mary held the manor until her death in 1899, and it is now the property of her daughter Mary Charlotte Julia, who married General Robert William Disney Leith.³³

The manor of *WEST COURT* or *SOUTH SHORWELL* was probably represented in 1086 by the holding of Gozelin son of Azor in Shorwell, two-fifths of which were held in demesne.³⁴

About 1150 William de Sorewell witnessed a charter of Geoffrey de Insula (Lisle),^{34a} to whom the manor probably belonged at that date. In 1205 the advowson of the chapel was granted to Walter de Lisle,³⁵ and at the end of the 13th century it was held by John de Insula (Lisle).³⁶ From that date it descended with Wootton (q.v.) until the death of John Lisle in 1523, when the manor passed to his niece Mary wife of Sir Thomas Lisle.³⁷ On her death without issue in 1539 her property passed like South Baddesley³⁸ (q.v.) to Thomas Dennys, one of the descendants of Margery Rogers.³⁹ He died seised in 1549-50, leaving Michael his brother and heir,⁴⁰ who was succeeded in 1574-5 by a son Thomas.⁴¹ From Thomas the manor passed in 1606 to his son Sir Edward,⁴² and on the death of Edward, son and successor of the latter,⁴³ a difference arose between his widow Frances and Sir Alexander Frazier, guardian of Bridget Dennys, sister-in-law of Edward, as to certain rents.⁴⁴

It would appear that the direct line of the Dennys family failed with Edward Dennys mentioned above, and that the manor reverted to the descendants of Anne wife of Richard Basket, daughter of the Thomas Dennys who died in 1606. Her daughter Barbara married Richard Broad, and a moiety of West Court descended to their granddaughter and co-heir Grace Broad, who married as a second husband Alexander Alchorne.⁴⁵ In 1717 John Popham, who had married their daughter and heiress Grace,⁴⁶ settled a moiety of the manor upon himself and his heirs, John Alchorne being a party to the conveyance.⁴⁷

In 1754 a John Popham, either this John or his son (for the elder John died in 1754),⁴⁸ was dealing with a moiety of the manor (presumably the Alchorne moiety).⁴⁹ The younger John died in 1762,⁵⁰ and this part of the manor seems to have been divided between his son John Popham⁵¹ and his daughter (by his first wife)⁵² Elizabeth, who married Lieutenant-Colonel William Hill.⁵³ In 1810 the land was sold to the tenant — Way, who sold it in 1836 to Miss Grubbe. Of her it was purchased in 1876 by Sir Henry Gordon, bart., whose daughter Mrs. Disney Leith now owns it.⁵⁴ The manorial rights were

¹⁶ Dugdale, op. cit. ii, 509, note; Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Edw. I.

¹⁷ Cal. Pat. 1317-21, p. 535.

¹⁸ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240; Feud. Aids, ii, 322, 355.

¹⁹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xix (1), g. 141 (74).

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 38 Hen. VIII.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxii, 160.

²² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 28 & 29 Eliz.

²³ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1623-5, p. 531.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Chas. I.

²⁵ Recov. R. D. Enr. Trin. 31 Chas. II, m. 1.

²⁶ Recov. R. Mich. 23 Geo. II, rot. 21; East. 10 Geo. III, rot. 45.

²⁷ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 35 Geo. III, m. 25.

²⁸ Burke, Commoners, ii, 599.

²⁹ Ibid.; Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 35 Geo. III, m. 25.

³⁰ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 35 Geo. III, m. 25.

³¹ Albin, Hist. of Isle of Wight, 618.

³² Stone, op. cit. ii, 122.

^{32a} Lodge, Gen. of Peerage and Baronetage.

³³ Burke, Peerage.

³⁴ V.C.H. Hants, i, 523b; see Stone, op. cit. ii, 133.

^{34a} Rutland MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), iv, 60.

³⁵ Stone, op. cit. ii, 161, note.

³⁶ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 240.

³⁷ Hants Field Club Proc. v, 80; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46.

³⁸ Later information shows that the second moiety of South Baddesley (V.C.H. Hants, iv, 617) must have passed to the Philpott family not by failure of issue of the Rogers branch of the family, but by sale or settlement.

³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxvi, 72.

⁴⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), v, 57.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxii, 129.

⁴² Ibid. ccc, 176.

⁴³ Berry, Hants Gen. 271, 197; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcxix, 40.

⁴⁴ Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. ix, App. ii, 62b.

⁴⁵ Berry, op. cit. 197.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 185.

⁴⁷ Recov. R. East. 4 Geo. I, rot. 41; Close, 5 Geo. I, pt. xii, no. 32.

⁴⁸ Berry, loc. cit.

⁴⁹ Recov. R. Mich. 28 Geo. II, rot. 483.

⁵⁰ Berry, loc. cit.

⁵¹ Recov. R. Trin. 20 Geo. III, rot. 139; East. 43 Geo. III, rot. 132; inform. by Mr. P. Stone.

⁵² Berry, loc. cit.

⁵³ Ibid.; Recov. R. Trin. 5 Geo. III, rot. 221; Hil. 34 Geo. III, rot. 194. Sarah widow of John Popham and Elizabeth Popham spinster were ladies of the manor in 1766 (ex inform. Mr. Percy Stone).

⁵⁴ Inform. by Mr. P. Stone.



SHORWELL : WOOLVERTON HOUSE

retained by the Pophams (see Shanklin) and are now claimed by Captain Macpherson, R.N., nephew of Miss White.⁶⁵

There is apparently no trace of the history of the other moiety of the manor which passed to the second co-heir of Barbara and Richard Broad.

The manor of *ATHERFIELD* (Aurifel, xi cent.) was held by a thegn of the king at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086),⁶⁶ but its subsequent history is obscure. This holding was apparently originally a part of Brighstone parish and is shown as such in a map of 1780. The first mention of a holding of any consequence occurs in 1250-1, when Robert de Daunfernet obtained a life grant of 2 carucates of land in Atherfield and Kingston from Stephen Simeon and Joan his wife, with reversion to John son of Stephen and his wife Benedicta and the heirs of John. The land was to be held of Stephen and Joan and the heirs of Joan,⁶⁷ who was possibly identical with the

were again returned as owners in 1428,⁶⁸ and in 1459 John atte Rythe and Christine were dealing with the manor as the right of Christine, who was probably the daughter and heiress of a Norris.⁶⁹

At the end of the 15th century the family of Trenchard are found owning property in Atherfield, probably identical with that which had belonged to the Norris family. Sir John Trenchard died in 1495 seised of land in Atherfield,⁶⁴ and his son Sir Thomas owned a capital messuage or farm in the parish of Brighstone.⁶⁵

In 1732 Elizabeth Legg (widow) and William Legg were dealing with the manor, and in 1750 Bethia Legg (spinster) was concerned in a conveyance.⁶⁶ She apparently married Richard Willis and is found dealing with the manor together with her husband in 1769.⁶⁷

The later history of this holding has not been discovered. It is represented by Atherfield Farm.



WEST COURT, SHORWELL, FROM THE NORTH-WEST

Joan de Arsyk who in 1276 conveyed the same property to Thomas Norris and his wife Cecily. In 1313 Thomas Norris, parson of the church of Chale, possibly a son of Thomas and Cecily, conveyed the property to Walter Norris and Agnes his wife,⁶⁸ and this Walter is returned in 1316 as holding Atherfield.⁶⁹ In 1346 Laurence and Thomas Norris were holding half a fee in Atherfield which was previously held by Richard and Walter Norris,⁶⁰ and in 1353 William Norris of Whippingham is mentioned in connexion with the manor.⁶¹ Laurence and Thomas Norris

There was another estate called *ATHERFIELD* in Shorwell, which belonged to the Comptons of Compton in Freshwater (q.v.) and followed the descent of that manor, with which it became merged in the 15th century.⁶⁸

The manor of *WOOLVERTON* in Shorwell was probably represented in 1086 by *ULWARCOMBE*, belonging to William son of Stur,⁶⁹ who had formerly held it of Edward the Confessor. The overlordship followed the descent of Gatcombe (q.v.) in the de Estur family.

⁶⁵ Inform. by Mr. P. Stone.

⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 518a.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 35 Hen. III.

⁶⁸ Ibid. East. 6 Edw. II.

⁶⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 340.

⁶¹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), D 1229.

⁶² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 354.

⁶³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Hen. VI.

⁶⁴ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 58.

⁶⁵ Ct. of Req. bdle. 108, no. 32.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Geo. II.

⁶⁷ Ibid. Trin. 9 Geo. III.

⁶⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 339, 355; and see Compton.

⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519b.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

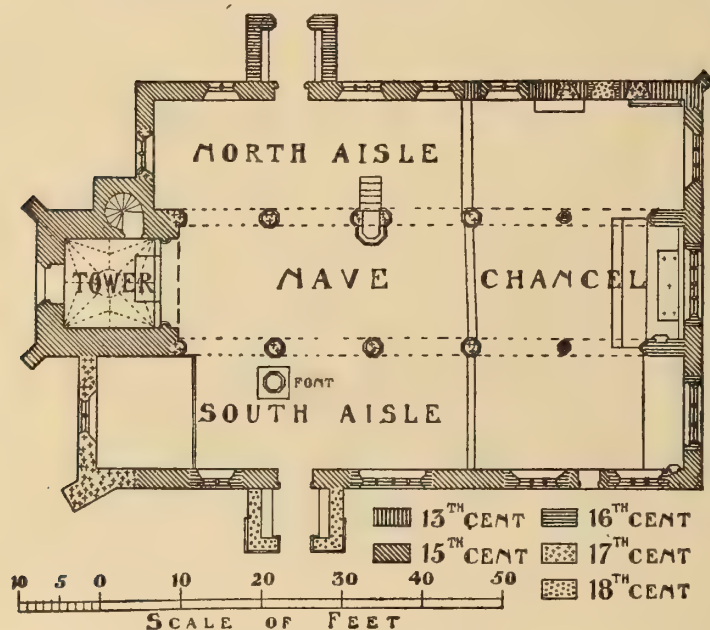
Juran was the immediate tenant of the manor under William son of Stur in 1086.⁷⁰ The family of Woolverton, who took their name from this holding and were perhaps descendants of Juran, held the manor from at least the 13th century. Thus John de Woolverton was in possession in 1293,⁷¹ and in a survey of about the same date he or another John de Woolverton was holding an eighth part of a fee of the overlord. Ralph de Woolverton, knight of the shire in 1327, was probably his descendant.⁷²

The manor subsequently descended by marriage to the Dingley family. The first of this family which came into the Island in the reign of Richard II 'matched with ye daughter and heyre of that auntient familye Ralfe de Wolverton,' says Oglander, 'by whom they nowe injoye Wolverton.'⁷³ About 1394 James and Richard Dingley and others bought the manor of Robert Dingley and Margaret his wife.^{73a} Ralf Dingley was owner of the manor in 1431,⁷⁴ and Lewis Dingley was holding in the reign of Henry VII

interest afterwards passed to Chaloner Archdeacon.⁷⁸ The manor passed from the Serles to the Goodenoughs, and belonged in 1795 to the Clarke family. In 1819 Sir Edward Swinburne and Emelia his wife were dealing with a part of the manor⁷⁹ which had been probably merged with North Court (q.v.) after passing to Chaloner Archdeacon and had thus passed to Richard Bennett of Beckenham, his daughter Emelia wife of Sir Edward Swinburne acquiring a portion, while the rest passed with North Court to Mrs. Disney Leith, the present owner of Woolverton.

Land at *BILLINGHAM*, part of the manor of Bowcombe, was given in 1293 by John de Lisle, clerk, to the oratory of Barton or Burton in Whippingham parish.⁸⁰ The king and the lords of West Court also had lands here.⁸¹

The church of *ST. PETER*, though *CHURCH* of 12th-century foundation, has no work remaining earlier than the 13th century, to which period the eastern portion of the north wall with its blocked lancet windows and it may be the south door⁸² belong. It consists of nave with north and south aisles, a chancel with north and south chantries and a western tower. In the 15th century the whole church was practically rebuilt, anyhow as regards the outer walls, only the eastern portion of the north aisle being left as it formerly stood and now stands. The nave, chancel and aisles all being of equal width and the arcade continuous from west to east gives the church a spacious appearance. The nave arcade consists of three bays, the chancel of two, the former having octagonal shafts, bases and capitals; the latter round shafts. To obtain a light appearance for the chancel arcade the spandrels of the arches are only the thickness of the inner ring of voussoirs, the outer continuing straight across the heads of the arches and returning square to the eastern wall shaft.⁸³ The tower, added in the 15th century, is in three stages (the lower is vaulted as at Carisbrooke) and finishes with a stone spire, rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th



PLAN OF SHORWELL CHURCH

when there was a dispute as to his right to a certain villein 'pertaining to the said manor.'⁷⁵ John Dingley was holding Woolverton in 1557 and died in 1596, leaving the manor to his wife Elizabeth for life and the remainder in trust for John Dingley his grandson.⁷⁶ Elizabeth died in 1598 and the manor remained in the same family throughout the next century, when it was acquired by the Hunt family. In 1704 Maurice Hunt conveyed the manor to Anthony Morgan.⁷⁷

In or before 1780 the farm and manor-house was bought of — Delgarno by James Jolliffe, whose

century, probably about the date on the weather vane, 1617. It has an embattled cornice, angle buttresses and a stilted arched opening connecting it with the nave. About 1620 the west end of the south aisle was extended for a house for the parish gun. Though the interior details are poor the general effect is good, giving a sense of space, and there are many interesting accessories, one of the most noticeable being the stone pulpit⁸⁴ with its entrance cutting through the second pier of the north arcade and contemporaneous with it. It springs from a semi-octagonal base corbelling out to an octagonal body,

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 519b.

⁷¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 22 Edw. I, no. 31.

⁷² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 240b;

Cal. Close, 1327-30, p. 225.

⁷³ *Oglander Memoirs*, 92.

^{73a} *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, pp. 583, 608.

⁷⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 368.

⁷⁵ *De Banco R. East.* 6 Hen. VII, m. 144.

⁷⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxvii, 57.

⁷⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Anne.

⁷⁸ Worsley, *Hist. of the Isle of Wight*, 250; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 38 Geo. III. Inform. by Mr. P. Stone.

⁷⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 59 Geo. III.

⁸⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. I, no. 110.

⁸¹ *Cal. Close*, 1341-3, p. 494.

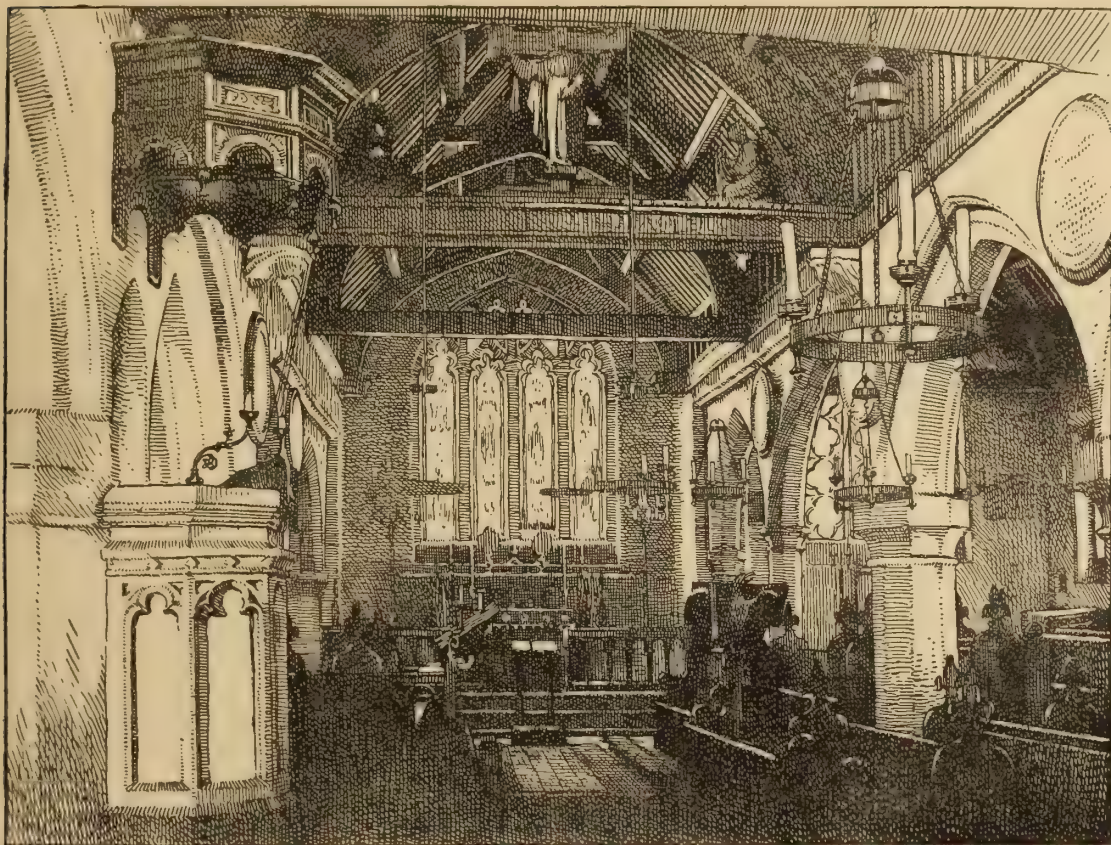
⁸² This may have been taken from elsewhere and inserted in the 15th-16th-century wall. The cap looks as if it had been cut in the 13th century out of a 12th-century impost, and fitted on to a 16th-century angle roll which stops on a played base.

⁸³ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, pl. civ and cv.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* pl. civ and cix.

panelled and ending in a simple cornice. Over it is a graceful oak canopy of the early part of the 17th century, having six faces. In the spandrels under is cut the date 1620 and attached to the wall is the original hour glass bracket in hammered iron. To this period also belongs the octagonal font with its elaborate oak cover surmounted by the figure of the Holy Dove and having round its base the legend 'AND THE HOLY GHOST DESCENDED IN A BODILY SHAPE LIKE A DOVE UPON HIM, LUKE 3 VE. 22.' The whole of the nave arcades are an interesting instance of early Gothic revival and were probably built in place of the earlier at the beginning of the 17th century, about the date 1623,⁸⁵ cut on the spandrel of the west window of the north aisle. Over the north door is a

Dingley of Woolverton.⁸⁸ On the east wall of the south aisle is a carved and painted tablet dated 1569 and bearing a shield with two lions between the initials E. L., also a lettered brass to Elizabeth wife of Edward Leigh, 1621, and in the north aisle an alabaster tablet to John Merris, who died in 1692. There is an interesting brass attached to the east wall of the north aisle in memory of the two wives of Barnabas Leigh of West Court, who died respectively in 1615 and 1619.⁸⁹ An elaborately carved 18th-century tablet between the tombs of Sir John Leigh and his wife commemorates John Leigh and his wife Anne Every,⁹⁰ and in the wall spaces of the nave arcade are circular tablets to members of the Bull and Bennett families, former owners of North Court.



SHORWELL CHURCH LOOKING EAST

fine tempera painting of St. Christopher,⁸⁶ which may be ascribed to the middle of the 15th century. In the south wall is a somewhat elaborate early 16th-century window with an external square spandrelled head.

There are many interesting memorials in the church, the earliest of which is a brass to Richard Bethell,⁸⁷ a former vicar, who died in 1518; the next in date being the Jacobean tombs of Sir John Leigh, 1629, and his wife Elizabeth daughter of John

In the south wall of the south chantry is a piscina with drain, and at the east end hangs a painted altarpiece of crude workmanship, brought from Iceland and presented to the church. There is a fine copy of Cranmer's Bible, 1541 (ed. 3), a good oak communion table, dated 1661; and in the west wall of the south aisle the blocked entrance for the parish gun is still visible.⁹¹

There are five bells in the tower, three of the 17th century, inscribed 'Give God the Glory, 1611'

⁸⁵ This date, visible till within the last five years, has now crumbled away from the action of the weather. Instances of this early Gothic revival occur at Bath Abbey 1608-25, Campton Church, Beds., 1649, and notably at Oxford.

⁸⁶ Ibid. p. 57, pl. cxi.

⁸⁷ Ibid. pl. cviii. He willed his body 'to be buried before the image of St. Peter in the church of Shorwell.'

⁸⁸ Ibid. pl. cx. Sir John's little grandson dying at the same time was buried

with him and appears in effigy, a quaint little figure kneeling behind his grandfather.

⁸⁹ Ibid. pl. cvii.

⁹⁰ Died respectively in 1688 and 1719.

⁹¹ This is a low, wide four-centred archway. Each parish supported a gun.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

(tenor), 'Give thanks to God, 1601' (no. 2), 'In God be our Gude, 1641'⁹² (treble), and two lately added in memory of Sir Henry P. Gordon and General Robert Disney Leith.

The only ancient piece of communion plate is a chalice with cover dated 1569.

The registers are as follows: (1) all entries from 1676 to 1800; (2) banns and marriages 1754 to 1812; (3) baptisms and burials 1800 to 1812.

There appear to have been two *ADVOWSON* distinct churches at Shorwell—one rectorial and one vicarial.

The history of the advowson is a matter of some uncertainty. In 1205 an agreement was made between the Prior of Carisbrooke and Walter de Insula (Lisle), when the former declared that Walter had the right of presentation 'saving the parochial right of the church of Carisbrooke and saving the annual pencon of xx^s and also saving the tithe of all titheable things of the lordship of Robert de Sorewell and saving the tithe corn of the lordship of Wallwarton and the tithe corn with halfe the small tithe of the lordship of Atherfelde.'⁹³ The same agreement directs that the bodies of all the parishioners of Shorewell 'shall have their buriall in the burieng of Carisbroke.' The inconvenience of this obligation caused the inhabitants of Shorewell to petition for a separate parish church. 'One reason among others that they urged wase ye greate inconvenience they suffered in carryinge of corses to buriol to Caresbroke through ye watorish lane at winter whereby many caught theyre death. So that ye death in winter tyme of one caused many moore.'⁹⁴

The vicarial chapel was in existence early in the

14th century, when Richard le Brun, the rector, presented. The right to this advowson does not appear to have been the exclusive right of the rector, as the next entry of a presentation gives Sir John de Insula (Lisle) as patron,⁹⁵ but as a general rule the rector seems to have been presented by the lords of West Court Manor, who left the institution of the vicar in the rector's hands.⁹⁶ The advowson of the rectory and vicarage in the 17th century had been acquired by the Leighs of North Court.⁹⁷ In 1795 the advowson of the vicarage was sold by the heirs of John Leigh of North Court to Robert Kekewich.⁹⁸ It was purchased about 1870 by P. C. Baring, M.P., who conveyed it with the advowson of Kingston to three trustees for the benefit of Hertford College, Oxford. These trustees still own it. By Order in Council of November 1910 it was united to Kingston and Mottistone.⁹⁹

There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village.

In 1808 Miss Elizabeth Bull by *CHARITIES* her will bequeathed £1,000, the income to be applied for the benefit of the poor.

In 1811 Richard Henry Alexander Bennett by his will bequeathed £1,000 for the benefit of the poor.

The two legacies are now represented by £2,791 19s. 4d. consols, with the official trustees, the annual dividends of which, amounting to £69 16s., are applied in relief in money and in the distribution of coal and clothing.

In 1908 £8 13s. was expended in money relief and the balance between the coal and clothing clubs. There were seventy-two recipients.

THORLEY

Torlei (xi cent.).

Thorley, a parish 9 miles west of Newport, running north and south, comprises some 1,580 acres of land chiefly given up to wheat, oats and barley. Of this area 721 acres are arable land, 672 are permanent grass and 81½ are woods and plantations.¹ There are also 27 acres of foreshore, 2 acres of land covered by water and 2 by tidal water. The soil is mostly stiff clay. The remains of the old church stand in a field close to Thorley Farm and consist of the south porch and the graveyard adjoining.

The manor of *THORLEY* was held in *MANOR* the reign of Edward the Confessor by Earl Tostig, and at the time of the Domesday Survey by Alsi, the son of Brisei,² but it afterwards came into the possession of the Crown and was granted by Henry I to Richard de Redvers.³ It remained in the hands of the Earls of Devon until it was granted to the Crown in 1293, together with other lands in the Isle of Wight, by Isabel de Fortibus.⁴

Edward II granted Thorley to Piers Gaveston,⁵ on whose death in 1312 the manor reverted to the king, who in 1314 granted the custody to Nicholas la Beche.⁶ Before 1325, however, 'Edward the king's son' was the lord of the manor, for in that year he complained that certain persons unknown had felled his trees there and carried away the timber.⁷ In 1331 Edward gave the custody of Thorley to John le White, 'to have for twelve years at a rent of £95 yearly,'⁸ but in the following year he gave it to Hugh le Despenser 'in recompense of a farm out of the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, and certain manors which he had surrendered . . . in satisfaction of 200 marks in land and rent promised him by the king, until the king see fit to make the provision.'⁹ In 1337 Thorley was permanently granted to Hugh le Despenser.¹⁰ However, it is not given among his possessions at his death in 1348,¹¹ but appears to have belonged to Gilbert le Despenser, brother or nephew of Hugh.¹² Yet it is not mentioned in the inquisition taken on

⁹² The founder has evidently used old stamps, as the lettering is in Lombardic capitals of the 15th century.

⁹³ Stone, op. cit. ii, 161 n.

⁹⁴ Oglander Memoirs, 108-9.

⁹⁵ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 102.

⁹⁶ Sandale's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), 73; Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), 104, 184, 228; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 31.

⁹⁷ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Chas. I; Recov. R.

Trin. 31 Chas. II, rot. 5; Trin. 4 Will. and Mary, rot. 119.

⁹⁸ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 35 Geo. III, m. 25, vide North Court.

⁹⁹ Inform. from Rev. G. E. Jeans.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² V.C.H. Hants, i, 524.

³ Worsley, Hist. of the Isle of Wight, 264.

⁴ Ibid. See above under Christchurch Manor; Red Bk. of Exch. iii, 1015.

⁵ Cal. Pat. 1307-13, p. 103.

⁶ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), i, 192.

⁷ Cal. Pat. 1324-7, p. 225.

⁸ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii, 49.

⁹ Cal. Pat. 1330-4, p. 378.

¹⁰ Ibid. 1334-8, p. 462.

¹¹ He died on 8 Feb. 1348, but the inquisition on his death was not taken until March 1349.

¹² Ibid. 1381-5, p. 363.

Gilbert's lands in 1381-2,¹³ although it was evidently granted in April 1382 in custody to John Slegh at a yearly rent of £20 during the minority of Gilbert's heir Thomas, son of Edward Lord le Despenser.¹⁴ Thus in October 1383 this grant was renewed to John Slegh, the custody being granted without rent 'in consideration of his slow promotion to and great expense in the office of chief butler, and of his not yet being advanced to the rank of his estate.' His liabilities were to maintain the buildings, support all other charges, and find in summer one man at arms and two archers for the defence of the Isle.¹⁵ Another grant in custody was made to John Bolt in January 1385.¹⁶ Subsequently Thomas le Despenser came of age and into possession, and from that date the manor followed the descent of the manor of Mapledurwell¹⁷ (q.v.) until on the death of 'the kingmaker' Thorley passed to his daughter and heir Isabel wife of George Duke of Clarence. Isabel died in December 1476,¹⁸ and the duke held the manor of Thorley until February 1478, when it passed to the Crown by reason of his attainder.¹⁹

In the following November Thorley was granted, like Swainstone (q.v.), 'for six years from Easter last' to Anthony Earl Rivers, 'in consideration of the injuries perpetrated on him and his parents by George, late duke of Clarence, because the said duke intended that he should be recompensed.'²⁰ The manor was afterwards retained in the royal hands; it was leased for the term of twenty-one years at a rent of £30 yearly, with 20s. increase, to William Bowman, an officer of the king's butlery, and Henry Kyllavon in 1539,²¹ and subsequently to Richard Belverge.²²

Early in the reign of Elizabeth the estate was in the tenure of Robert Urry,²³ a member of a family which had been connected with Thorley as early as 1273.²⁴ He died before 1569, in which year his son David obtained a renewal of his lease for twenty-one years at the rent of £19 16s. 4d. yearly.²⁵ This lease was subsequently renewed,²⁶ and seems to have been at last exchanged for another grant, by which the rent reserved to the Crown was increased to £32 yearly.²⁷ David Urry died before 1625, in which year the manor of Thorley was in the tenure of his son Thomas,²⁸ who left it at his death to his son John.²⁹ Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of John Urry,



URRY of Thorley.
Gules a chevron between
three falcons argent.

married Richard Lucy of Charlecote (co. Warwick)³⁰; she sold her right in the manor in 1679, after her husband's death, with the consent of her son Thomas Lucy, to Sir Robert Holmes, governor of the Isle of Wight,³¹ who had obtained a grant of the fee-farm rent from Charles II in 1675.³²

Sir Robert Holmes seems to have settled the manor on his daughter Mary, for she and her husband Henry Holmes dealt with it by fine in 1727,³³ and their son Thomas, created Lord Holmes in 1760, was the owner in 1762.³⁴ From this date Thorley has followed the descent of Yarmouth (q.v.).

There was a rabbit warren in Thorley; the tithe of the rabbits therein was granted in 1292 by Isabel de Fortibus, lady of the Isle, to the canons of Christchurch Twyneham.³⁵ The warren was still one of the appurtenances of the manor in 1582, in which year it was mentioned in the lease granted by Queen Elizabeth to David Urry.³⁶

Of the ancient church of *ST. CHURCH SWITHUN* the only portion remaining is the porch and belfry standing within a small disused graveyard adjoining the manor farm.³⁷ The present church, a stone structure with a late 13th-century *motif*, was erected by subscription on a site further to the north, and consecrated 9 December 1871. It consists of nave, chancel, north and south transepts, and a tower in which hang the two 13th-century bells from the old church, inscribed in Lombardic letter 'Wallerandus Trenchard et Johannes Rector Ecclesie.'³⁸ In the vestry is a 17th-century altar-table, formerly in the old church.

The plate consists of a chalice, flagon and two patens, plated and modern.

The registers date from 1614.

The church of Thorley was granted *ADVOWSON* by Richard de Redvers to the priory of Christchurch Twyneham,³⁹ with whom the advowson remained until the Dissolution,⁴⁰ when it was granted by Henry VIII to Thomas Hopson in 1544.⁴¹ Thomas Hopson died seised of it in February 1594,⁴² but it seems to have been afterwards recovered by the Crown, for James I granted it to Robert Morley and Nicholas Jordan before 1614, in which year Thomas Urry presented, by reason that Nicholas Jordan had granted him his turn.⁴³ In 1616 Robert Morley and Nicholas Jordan sold the advowson to Stephen March and John his son.⁴⁴

In 1666 the Bishop of Winchester was the patron, but the advowson again came into private hands before 1686.⁴⁵ The living is a vicarage, net yearly value £95, now in the gift of Miss Landon.⁴⁶

¹³ See *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 39, 50, 67.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 363. ¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Fine R.* 188, m. 15.

¹⁷ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 150. The le Despensers also held at Ashley (*ibid.* 440).

¹⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 47.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 115.

²¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), g. 619 (26).

²² Ct. of Req. bdle. 5, no. 316; *Star Chamber Proc.* bdle. 7, no. 12.

²³ *Pat.* 24 Eliz. pt. vii, m. 22.

²⁴ In that year Robert the son of William Urry obtained land in Thorley from Walter le Norreys (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Edw. I).

²⁵ *Pat.* 24 Eliz. pt. vii, m. 22.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 26 Eliz. pt. xi.

²⁷ Worsley, op. cit. 264.

²⁸ *Pat.* 1 Chas. I, pt. xi, no. 12.

²⁹ Close, 31 Chas. II, pt. xi, no. 8.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 31 & 32 Chas. II.

³² Close, 26 Chas. II, pt. xx, no. 3.

³³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Geo. II.

³⁴ *Recov. R.* Mich. 3 Geo. III, rot.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 232.

³⁷ *Pat.* 24 Eliz. pt. vii, m. 22.

³⁸ For plans of the old church see Stone, *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, pl. cxii.

³⁹ These bells are said to have come from Shalfleet, where the Trenchards held

the capital manor in the 13th century. Waleran Trenchard and his wife Alice appear in a deed of 1260 (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 336).

⁴⁰ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 305.

⁴¹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 109; 2033, fol. 35 d.

⁴² *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII, pt. xiii.

⁴³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxxxix, 105.

⁴⁴ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.); Exch. L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich. 15 Jas. I, rot. 53.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.). Thomas Gother presented in that year, and again in 1687 and 1698; and from 1730 to 1770 John Woodford was the patron. Richard Walker presented in 1802 (*ibid.*).

⁴⁷ *Clergy List*, 1911.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

YARMOUTH

Ermud (xi cent.) ; Eremuthe (xii cent.) ; Heremud, Ermuc, Eremuham, Horemuc, Ernemue (xiii cent.) ; Yaremuth, Yaremuth-under-Wyght, Heremuth, Iremuth (xiv cent.) ; Yernemouth (xvi cent.).

Yarmouth, the smallest parish in the Isle of Wight, containing only 58 acres of land, is chiefly noted as possessing one of the oldest boroughs in the Island. It is the first port inside the Needles, and lies at the mouth of the Western Yar, being connected by a bridge¹ with Freshwater parish, and has a harbour and quay. It is one of the ports for the mainland, a line of steamers running from it to Lymington, and has a station on the Isle of Wight Central railway. The pier, built by the corporation in 1876² at a cost of £4,000, has three landing-stages and is 700 ft. in length. The town is well lighted and supplied with water from Afton.

There is a town hall with an undercroft on the west side of the square bearing the inscription 'A.D. 1764 the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty King George III, this hall was rebuilt by Thomas, Lord Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight. Benjamin Lee Esq. Mayor.'³ The market-house or town hall is described in 1849 as 'a neat building with a hall over it in which the several courts are held, and the public business of the corporation transacted.'⁴ It was formerly known as the Guildhall.⁵

At the time of the building of the castle the town possessed four gates—the Quay Gate⁶ towards the sea, the outer and inner⁷ Town Gates⁸ towards the east, and the Hither Gate,⁹ probably to the south.

Stone Cross and Draffehaven are place-names (xvii cent.).

The borough of Yarmouth, which **BOROUGH** is co-extensive with the parish, received its first charter from Baldwin de Redvers third Earl of Devon,¹⁰ who granted his men of Yarmouth all liberties and customs belonging to free burgesses, and quittance from tolls and other customs throughout all his lands in fairs and markets.¹¹

In 1334 the burgesses of Yarmouth obtained from Edward III a confirmation of their charter,¹² but the borough still remained a *mesne borough*¹³ until 1440, when Henry VI confirmed their charter^{13a} and granted the burgesses their town at a fee-farm rent of 20s., payable yearly at Michaelmas.¹⁴ A confirmation

of the charter was granted in 1466 by Edward IV, and by Queen Elizabeth in 1560.¹⁵ The last and most important charter to Yarmouth was granted in 1609 by James I at the petition of the mayor and burgesses.¹⁶ The town was to remain for ever a free borough, and was to be incorporate under the style of the 'Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of Yarmouth,' with the right to acquire land to the value of £20 a year, and to have a common seal.¹⁷ The common council was to consist of the mayor and eleven chief burgesses, and was to hold the view of frankpledge and the assize of bread and ale in the gild hall.

In 1693 Lord Cutts reported that the Corporation of Yarmouth consisted of a mayor and twelve aldermen,¹⁸ who had power to add to the corporation as many free men as they pleased, all of whom had a voice in the election of members to Parliament.¹⁹ These free men or free burgesses, who were elected by a majority of the common council, were very numerous in the 18th century, but the Commissioners upon the Municipal Corporations of England reported in 1835 that only those were chosen who would support the interest of the patron within the borough.

Under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1883²⁰ the corporation ceased to exist in March 1886, and the town is now governed by a town trust of eleven members, five of whom are elected by the parish council of Yarmouth, two by the parish council of Freshwater, three are co-optative, and one is appointed by the London and South-Western Railway Company.

The governing officer of the early borough was a bailiff who was probably an officer of the lord of the town for the time being, and was elected by him, as his stipend was paid from the issues of the town.²¹ Between 1378 and 1385 the vill of Yarmouth was farmed by the bailiff at a rent of 40s., paid at Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions,²² but from Easter 1380 to Christmas of that year no rent was paid for the town, because it had been burnt by the French, and neither the bailiff nor the townsfolk had any goods on which the rent could be distrained.

The right to elect a mayor was apparently granted to the burgesses in 1440 with the right to have the borough at fee farm, for in 1449 the fee farm was paid by the mayor, bailiff and burgesses of the

¹ Built 1863.

² The Act for the construction of the pier is Local Act 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 56.

³ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, Suppl. 80.

⁴ Lewis, *Topog. Dict.*

⁵ Ct. R. of Yarmouth Add. MS. 5669.

⁶ The Key Gate, 21 Jas. I (Town Trust MSS.).

⁷ The inner Town Gate needed repair in 1633 (Town Trust MSS.).

⁸ Town Gate, 2 Jas. I and 5 Chas. I. At a view of frankpledge held 4 Oct. 1624 it was ordered that the road be repaired between the Town Gate and the old church (Town Trust MSS.).

⁹ Hither Gate, 1 Chas. I (Town Trust MSS.).

¹⁰ The charter is undated, but the names of four of the witnesses of the charter occur between 1177 and 1179 and

another in 1166. This makes Worsley's suggestion that this Baldwin was the seventh earl (1235-62) impossible (Worsley, *op. cit.* 56).

¹¹ Roll of tenants of Isle of Wight (Roll B 2 Worsley MSS.). In 1235-6 the borough of Yarmouth appeared before the justices in eyre, by a jury of twelve, distinct from the hundred of West Medin (Assize R. 775, m. 23).

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 535. The date of this charter is returned by the Commissioners of 1835 as 1 Apr. 8 Edw. I (1280) instead of 1 Apr. 8 Edw. III (*Rep. of Com. on Munic. Corp.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915).

¹³ Mins. Accts. bdles. 985, no. 13, 16; 987, no. 2, 3, 4.

^{13a} *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 427.

¹⁴ Foreign Accts. 31 Hen. VI, F. A

fee farm of 20s. was paid for the vill in 1398-9 and 1431, but it is not stated who made the payment (Worsley MS. R. B 2; Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 45).

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 539; Confirmation Roll, 2 Eliz. pt. iii, no. 8.

¹⁶ Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxvi, no. 9.

¹⁷ The corporate seal is still in existence and is a fine specimen of the 16th century.

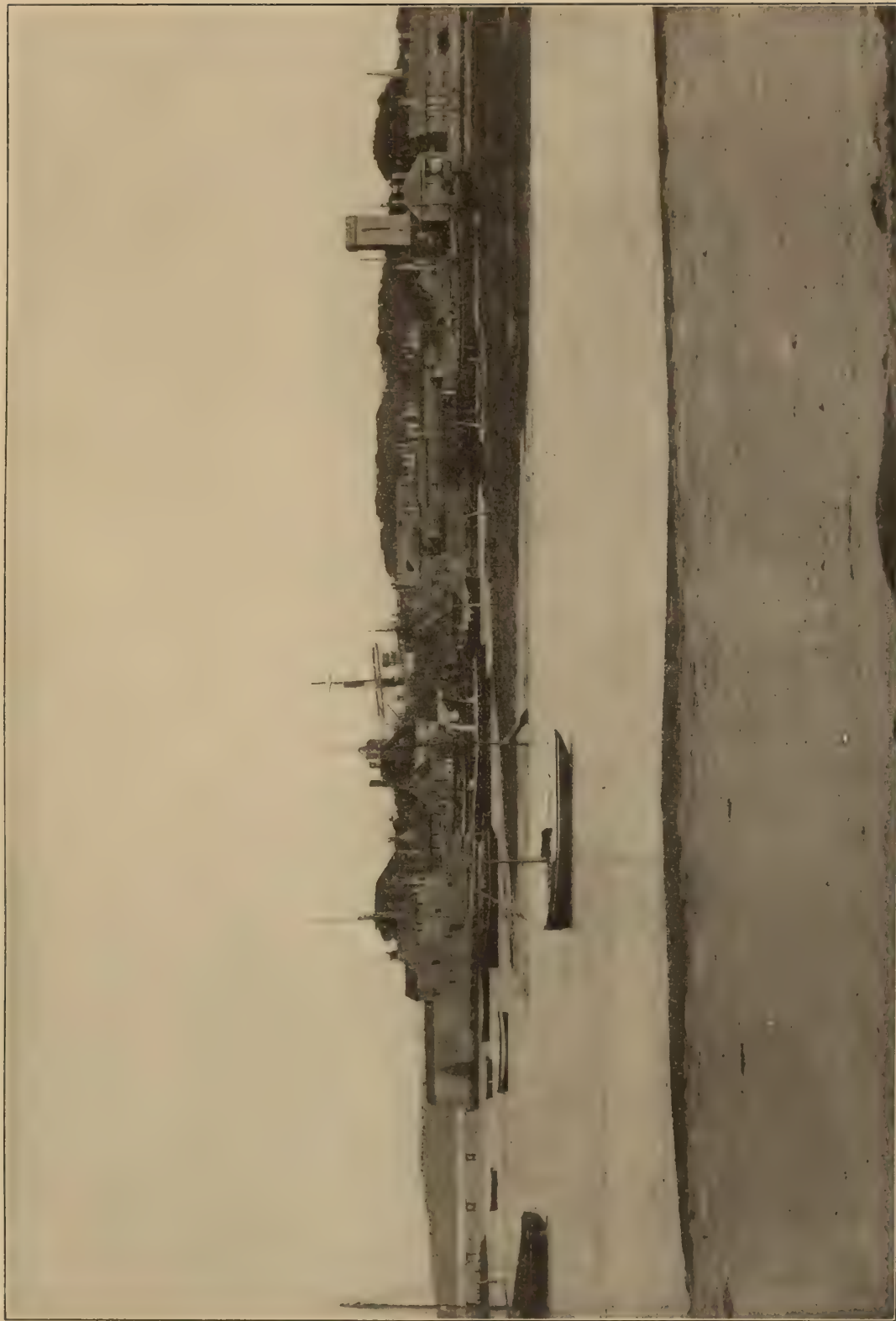
¹⁸ This evidently included the common clerk.

¹⁹ MSS. of Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), 77.

²⁰ Stat. 46 & 47 Vict. cap. 18.

²¹ Mins. Accts. bdles. 985, no. 8, 9; 984, no. 23; 987, no. 1, 2, 3, 4; Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

²² Foreign Accts. 4 Ric. II, A; 9 Ric. II, C.



YARMOUTH : GENERAL VIEW

borough.²³ The charter of 1609 ordered that the election of the mayor by the common council from among the chief burgesses²⁴ should take place yearly at the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle in the gild hall of the borough.²⁵ If a mayor died in office another was elected for the remainder of the year. One of the mayoral duties was to preside as returning officer at the election of members of Parliament.²⁶

Originally the possession of a burgage tenement was probably a necessary qualification for a burgess, but all burgage tenures had ceased before 1835.²⁷ The capital burgesses²⁸ were chosen from among the free burgesses, but the latter never seem to have taken any part in the administration of the borough and were only present at the meetings for the election of members of Parliament. In 1835 there had been no recent elections of free burgesses except of such as were intended for chief burgesses immediately. The corporation had by this means been reduced to the smallest possible limits, possibly owing to a desire to prevent any risk of opposition at parliamentary elections.²⁹

The function of the common clerk who under the charter of 1609 was elected by the common council and held office during pleasure was to attend at meetings of the common council and enter the proceedings in a book and to keep the accounts and serve as steward of the court leet. His salary was £6 6s. a year with a fee of a guinea on the election of a free or chief burgess. The serjeant-at-mace held office under the charter of 1609 during pleasure and by the election of the common council.³⁰ His salary was a guinea and his duty was to attend all meetings of the corporation and serve all notices and summonses of the mayor.

The market of Yarmouth was held on Mondays and a fair lasting three days took place at the feast of St. James. The right to both market and fair was successfully claimed by Isabel de Fortibus in 1279–80,³¹ and belonged to the borough after 1440. By the charter of 1609 the market day was changed to Wednesday,³² and in 1778 the market was held on Fridays, but was unfrequented.³³ In 1849 it was

held on Wednesdays³⁴ and in 1863 and subsequently on Fridays,³⁵ but the market had died out before 1875. The date of the fair remained unchanged until 1863,³⁶ but it was merely a pleasure fair in 1792,³⁷ and ceased before 1875.

The revenues of the corporation in 1835 arose from tolls of the markets and fairs, wharfage dues, a rent of £4 12s. 6d. derived from 2½ acres of land, fee-farm rents from old burgage tenements called town rents, amounting to £3 17s. 6d., and rent arising from the lease of an oyster fishery. The wharfage dues were imposed upon all goods imported or exported by water, but no toll was levied upon fish. In addition to this a toll was imposed on each vessel of 12 or 15 tons and upwards. Burgesses were exempt from all these dues.³⁸ In 1835 the tolls of the market had diminished to 10s. a year, paid by a butcher, the only person who sold in the market-house, for his standing there.³⁹ Fair tolls were taken from persons setting up stalls at the fairs, but the receipts at each fair seldom exceeded 2s. 6d.⁴⁰ In the 13th and 14th centuries the market and fair tolls had varied between 16s. and 22s.⁴¹

By the charter of 1609 the mayor and burgesses were entitled to hold a court of pie powder, but this court, if it was ever held, was quite obsolete in 1835⁴²; in fact, the borough of Yarmouth never seems to have had a borough court as distinct from the court leet, any by-laws or orders for the payment of money being made at the meetings of the common council.⁴³ The only case which has been found in which the court leet is called the court of the mayor and burgesses is in 1625.⁴⁴

During the 17th century the court leet was apparently held twice a year, in April and September or October,⁴⁵ but in 1835 the commissioners found that it was held only once a year on 18 October. The jury was composed of the small tradespeople of the town, and the same persons generally attended year by year as a matter of course without a summons, providing substitutes when they were unable themselves to be present. An allowance was made to the jury for a dinner on the court day.⁴⁶ They presented two high constables,⁴⁷ two petty

²³ Foreign Accts. 31 Hen. VI, F. Richard Coke, mayor, is mentioned in 1487 and John Young, mayor, in 1519 (Yarmouth Town Trust MSS.).

²⁴ It was not necessary for him to be a resident in or near the borough.

²⁵ Barnabas Leigh was the first mayor under this charter.

²⁶ A deputy mayor seems to have presided as returning officer at an election in 1733. How he was elected does not appear (*Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.).

²⁷ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.

²⁸ Under the charter of 1609 the office of capital burgess was to be held for life except in cases of misbehaviour.

²⁹ In a letter to the burgesses of Yarmouth dated September 1601 Lord Hunsdon, then Governor of the Island, requested them, as he had been the means of their obtaining the privilege of sending a member to Parliament, to 'Send up unto me, as heretofore you have done, your writte with a blanke wherein I may insert the names of such persons as I shall think fittest to discharge that dewtie for your behoofe' (*Hants Repository*, ii, 247).

³⁰ Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxvi, no. 9. The mace, which is still in existence, was formerly the hand sceptre of Charles II. It is of parcel gilt measuring 19 in. in length and 3 in. across the crown. On the base is inscribed 'C. R. 1660' (Woodward, loc. cit.).

³¹ Worsley MSS. R. B 2.

³² Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxvi, no. 9.

³³ Sir T. Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants, 1778.

³⁴ Lewis, *Topog. Dict.*

³⁵ Woodward, loc. cit.; Kelly, *Hants Dir.*

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ *Rep. on Market Rts. and Tolls*, i, 168.

³⁸ Newport seems to have asserted her claim to petty custom within the borough of Yarmouth and in 1540 carried this to the extent of sending an armed barge to prevent the wool being shipped across to the Somerset clothiers waiting at Lymington with their carts to receive it. *Vide* petition sent by the mayor and burgesses to Richard Worsley in 1539 (Yarmouth Town Trust MSS.). Thomas James and John Pococke, bailiffs of Newport, 'mennyd a grette boyt by estymacyon of the burden x and xij towne wt Dyvora Ryotts persons.'

³⁹ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Mins. Accts. bdles. 984, no. 11–16; 985, no. 12, 15, 16, 18; 987, no. 1; Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

⁴² *Rep. on Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq. Adams in his *Hist. of the Isle of Wight* states that the court of pie powder was then (1856) in existence, but he was probably mistaken (Adams, op. cit. 177).

⁴³ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.

⁴⁴ Ct. R. of Yarmouth; Add. MS. 5669.

⁴⁵ Some transcripts of the 17th-century court rolls exist at the Brit. Mus. (Add. MS. 5669), but the box containing the originals and other muniments of the corporation was 'surreptitiously taken away (from Yarmouth) by a person from whom they were never afterwards recovered' (*Rep. on Public Records* [Rec. Com.], 512).

⁴⁶ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.

⁴⁷ Usually elected from the principal inhabitants, who generally found substitutes.

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constables⁴⁸ and a hayward annually, and also presented encroachments, nuisances and improper weights and measures.⁴⁹

Yarmouth and Newport together returned two members to Parliament in 1295,⁵⁰ but Yarmouth was not again represented until 1584,⁵¹ from which date it regularly returned two members until disfranchised in 1832.

Yarmouth was visited by King John in May 1206,⁵² and it was probably at this time that he entertained the Earl of Salisbury there.⁵³ He again visited the town in February 1213-14, making a stay of a week,⁵⁴ so that there must have been at that time a mansion of some importance at Yarmouth.

A survey of the town taken in 1559 showed that its size and importance had greatly diminished, since there were not many more than a dozen houses.⁵⁵ The commissioners of 1835 stated that there was scarcely any trade in the town and very little export or import.⁵⁶

Yarmouth, which was a member of the port of Southampton,⁵⁷ was called upon at various times to provide ships for the defence of the realm.⁵⁸

In the survey of Yarmouth taken in 1559 a list is given of all the boats belonging to the port.⁵⁹ At a court leet held in 1602 the inhabitants were bidden to repair the quay with all speed,⁶⁰ and in 1603 the common council ordered that every ship belonging to the port of the burden of forty tons and upwards should pay yearly at Michaelmas towards the maintenance of the quay 5s.; boats between forty and twenty tons, 2s. 6d.; and those between ten and twenty tons, 1s. 6d.; all barques of four tons and upwards using the passage should pay 1s. and 'every pynnyns keeping passage' 6d.⁶¹ In 1618 the quay was again in decay, and the duty of repairing it fell upon the mayor and constables,⁶² while in 1625 a levy for that purpose was made upon all the inhabitants of the town.⁶³

In 1628 Charles I granted the port of Yarmouth to Mary Wandisford, widow, and to William Wandisford, her sister's husband,⁶⁴ who proposed to include it in a scheme for cutting off the parishes of Freshwater and Totland from the main island. The mayor and burgesses petitioned against this scheme, on the ground that it would ruin their harbour by diminishing the current of the river, which was already only just sufficient to keep the harbour clear.⁶⁵ About 1662, however, the Governor of the Island cut a passage round the eastern side of the town, thus making it an island, with a view to rendering it more capable of being fortified, as a French invasion was feared.⁶⁶ Two years later the marshes were embanked and the town was connected

with the main island by a drawbridge.⁶⁷ In 1825 £44 12s. 9d. was spent in repairs to the quay and sea wall, which had been injured by a storm,⁶⁸ and in 1829, the wharfs having been found insufficient, an application was made to the Board of Ordnance for a lease of some ground belonging to the castle and adjoining the old wharf, which was granted to the corporation at a rent of £1, and a quit-rent paid to the Board of Ordnance. The corporation also had to pay the government £30 for the old material standing upon the ground. In the following year the corporation built a new wharf on this land and the site of the old wharf.⁶⁹

The trade of the port is at the present day very limited, the imports consisting chiefly of coal and iron, but not more than is required for use in the immediate neighbourhood. A small quantity of corn is exported.

The manor of *YARMOUTH*, consisting of a hide and 2½ virgates of land, was held in the time of King Edward the Confessor by Alvríc and Wislac in parage of the king, and they retained it after the Conquest. It formed one of the three holdings in Hemreswel Hundred.⁷⁰ The manor was evidently granted by Henry I to Richard de Redvers, and subsequently followed the same descent as the lordship of the Isle⁷¹ and Carisbrooke Castle (q.v.) until about 1440, when the men of Yarmouth began to farm their own borough. The interest of the lord of the manor was from then until about 1886 represented by a fee-farm rent of 20s. annually, which was apparently granted by the Crown to Sir Robert Holmes. He died in 1692, leaving an illegitimate daughter Mary, and left the chief part of his estate to his nephew Henry Holmes on condition that he should marry Mary Holmes.⁷² This Henry did and the fee-farm rent of Yarmouth passed on his death in 1738 to his son Thomas, who was created Lord Holmes of Killmallock in 1760.⁷³ He died in 1764 without surviving issue, and was succeeded in the property by his nephew the Rev. Leonard Holmes, formerly Troughear, who was created Baron Holmes in 1798.⁷⁴ He died in 1804 and the rent passed to his daughter Elizabeth wife of Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, bart. On her death in 1832 it passed to her granddaughter Elizabeth, wife of William Henry Ashe A'Court, who assumed the name Holmes in 1833 and succeeded his father as Lord Heytesbury in 1860.⁷⁵ He died in 1891 and was succeeded by his grandson William Frederick third Lord Heytesbury, whose widow, Margaret Lady Heytesbury, is now lady of the manor.

Sir Robert Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight from 1669 until 1692,⁷⁶ built at Yarmouth a large

⁴⁸ Selected from the smaller tradespeople and mariners; these acted as the town police force.

⁴⁹ Add. MS. 5669.

⁵⁰ *Ret. of Members of Parl.* i, 5.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 415.

⁵² 'Itin. of King John.' *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.).

⁵³ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 80.

⁵⁴ 'Itin. of King John.'

⁵⁵ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59.

⁵⁶ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.

⁵⁷ *Spec. Com.* 7 Eliz. no. 2005, 2006.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 484; 1225-32, pp. 264, 364; 1301-7, p. 53;

1324-7, p. 310; *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 556; 1296-1302, p. 612; 1302-7, p. 78; 1307-13, pp. 123, 75; 1318-23, p. 534; 1323-7, p. 183; 1339-41, pp. 497, 574.

⁵⁹ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59.

⁶⁰ Ct. R. of Yarmouth, Add. MS. 5669.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xviii, no. 7.

⁶⁵ S. P. Dom. Chas. I, ccccviii, 69, 70.

⁶⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. ii, 288.

⁶⁷ *The Hants Repository*, ii, 245.

⁶⁸ *Rep. of Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 525.

⁷¹ *Mins. Accts.* bdles. 984, no. 23; 985, no. 4, 9; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322; *Worsley MSS.* R. B 2; *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 45; *Add. Chart.* 2034, fol. 94 d.

⁷² *Dict. Nat. Biog.* In 1674 fee farms from many manors and boroughs in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight were granted to Sir Robert Holmes (*Sale of Fee-Farm Rents, Enrolments*, vol. 244, fol. 77 [*Land Rev. Off.*]).

⁷³ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iv, 246.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Worsley*, op. cit. App. no. xxvi; *Pat.* 20 Chas. II, pt. vii.

mansion, said to be the present Pier Hotel⁷⁷ (formerly, until 1897, the George Inn), where in 1671, 1675



HOLMES. Barry wavy or and azure a quarter gules with a leopard or thereon.



A'COURT. Pale ermine and azure a chief or with an eagle sable therein having on his breast two cheverons argent.

and 1677 he entertained the king with great magnificence.⁷⁸ The room where Charles II slept is still shown at the inn. This house was apparently built on the site of an old mansion, probably to be identified with 'the king's house' at Yarmouth mentioned in 1638.⁷⁹

In 1301-2 a payment of 3s. was made for a new pillory at Yarmouth.⁸⁰

The castle of Yarmouth was built towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII⁸¹ in consequence of a raid by the French upon the Island about 1543,⁸² and formed part of the south coast defence scheme which included Calshot, Hurst, and Sandown. It was built under the superintendence of Richard Worsley, then Captain of the Island,⁸³ and consisted of a tower and platform towards the sea, mounted with cannon of various calibre,⁸⁴ backed with the usual residence and storehouse. It had a fine gateway towards the east with the royal arms above it,⁸⁵ and seems to have been a more ambitious building than either Cowes or Sandown. The building was probably finished about 1547, for in that year £1,000 was paid to George Mill for the works at Yarmouth and for the discharge of the soldiers there.⁸⁶ The castle has always belonged to the Crown, and was exempted by a special clause in the charter of 1609 from the jurisdiction of the borough.⁸⁷ Repairs were required there in 1565, and were carried out under the direction of Richard Worsley.⁸⁸

Owing to troubles with Spain the fortifications of the coast towns were inquired into in 1586, and the defences of Yarmouth Castle were found to be very insufficient.⁸⁹ Between March and November in the following year works costing in all £50 7s. 7d.

were carried out at Yarmouth under the supervision of Thomas Worsley and John Dingley. The chief item seems to have been the erection of a fortification of earth and turf.⁹⁰ After the Armada scare it was again repaired, and a new building was erected on the platform.⁹¹ In 1599 Sir Edmund Uvedale estimated at £300 the cost of putting Yarmouth Castle into a proper state of defence, and stated that the sum would be well spent, as Yarmouth was strongly situated, and was a necessary fort for holding up any ships which might get past Hurst Castle and Carey's Sconce.⁹² Repairs were undertaken at about this time, and were reported in 1603 as being almost completed.⁹³ In 1609, however, the Earl of Southampton, then Governor of the Isle of Wight, spent £300 on the repairs of Sandown and Yarmouth Castles.⁹⁴ In 1623, when John Burley was Captain and the garrison consisted of four men, a survey of the castle was taken. The surveyors reported that the parapet of the middle tower was quite decayed, and that lodging was wanted for four gunners. The three rooms in the square tower were in a ruinous state and required roofing. The moat and the sluice regulating the supply of water in it were both useless. The moat was 17 rods in circumference and 2 rods wide, and was to be made 5 ft. deeper, and a counter-scarp of brick or earth was to be constructed.

Repairs were again urgently required in 1625.⁹⁵

On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 the Parliamentarians took steps to secure all the castles of the Isle of Wight. Captain Barnaby Burley, who was then in command at Yarmouth, made active preparations to defend the castle for the king, but finally surrendered on condition that he might remain in the castle, the Parliamentarians leaving with him a sufficient guard.⁹⁶

In 1650 the garrison at Yarmouth was found to be very insufficient, and it was proposed that the existing force of a captain and thirty men should be increased by thirty men and a lieutenant.⁹⁷ Thus in 1654 the garrison comprised seventy soldiers,⁹⁸ and in 1655 the cost of the upkeep of the garrison was £78 3s. 4d., and steps were taken to reduce it.⁹⁹ On the accession of Charles II the dismantling of castles and fortresses, begun under the Long Parliament as a precaution against rebellion, was carried further, and in 1661 the entire garrison of Yarmouth Castle was disbanded at four days' notice, and the removal of the guns to Cowes was ordered unless the men of Yarmouth would undertake to defend their own castle.¹⁰⁰ Apparently the burgesses did not do this, for in 1666 the king wrote to Lord Colepeper, then Governor of the Island, suggesting that the inhabitants of Yarmouth and other places in the Isle of

⁷⁷ Mr. Stone thinks that the present house was more probably built by Sir Robert's nephew, Henry Holmes, about 1700, as no part of it dates before that. Though much altered by its late transformation much of the original house still remains. It is clearly shown in a sketch of Yarmouth about 1750 among the king's maps in the Brit. Mus.

⁷⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷⁹ S. P. Dom. Chas. I, ccccviii, 70. Possibly on the site of the house where King John had stayed (see *supra*).

⁸⁰ Mins. Accts. 984, no. 23.

⁸¹ It was evidently not built till after Cowes and Sandown, as in the list of fees

paid to the garrisons and Crown officers in the Isle of Wight no payments to officers at Yarmouth appear (Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. xxxvi).

⁸² Worsley, op. cit. 94, 46; Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxvi, no. 9.

⁸³ Worsley, op. cit. 46.

⁸⁴ An inventory of 1547 gives brass curtal cannon, demi-culverins, sakers, double and single bases (Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xxxviii).

⁸⁵ At present facing the garden of the Pier Hotel.

⁸⁶ *Acts of P.C.* 1547-50, pp. 94, 113.

⁸⁷ Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxvi, no. 9; *Rep.*

of Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, App. pt. ii, 915 et seq.

⁸⁸ *Acts of P.C.* 1558-70, p. 304.

⁸⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 309.

⁹⁰ Worsley, op. cit. App. no. xviii.

⁹¹ Account of Sir John Leigh, 1597-8.

⁹² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1598-1601, p. 259.

⁹³ *Spec. Com.* no. 4470.

⁹⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, pp. 528,

551. ⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 1623-5, p. 469.

⁹⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 54.

⁹⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1650, p. 148.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 1654, p. 125.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 1655, pp. 229, 238.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 1660-1, p. 489; 1661-2, p. 205.

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Wight might contribute to the safety of the Island by fortifying their castles.¹⁰¹ Some steps may have been taken in this direction, for Sir Robert Holmes, when he surveyed the fortifications in 1669, found that, though Yarmouth Castle was totally out of repair and had no officer, there were four men acting as a garrison.¹⁰² In the following year orders were issued by the king for the proper fortification of the town of Yarmouth, fresh ground to be bought if necessary for the extension of existing fortifications, and such guns and ordnance as could be spared from Cowes to be placed at Yarmouth.¹⁰³

In 1688, when William of Orange was preparing to land in England, Sir Robert Holmes wrote in despair to Lord Preston that he could never secure the Island without speedy help. He could only attempt to retain the two forts of Yarmouth and Hurst, the militia being already mutinous and the townspeople ready to declare in favour of the prince.¹⁰⁴ In the following year things were in the same bad state.¹⁰⁵ The military establishment in 1781 included a captain, one master gunner and five other gunners.¹⁰⁶ Extensive repairs were carried out at the fort in 1855, and it was then garrisoned by a detachment of the regular army of the county,¹⁰⁷ but it was dismantled about thirty years later, and the fort has been used since about 1898 for coastguard purposes. It consisted in 1863 of a platform with four guns.¹⁰⁸ The castle is leased to the proprietors of the Pier Hotel, with which it is now incorporated.¹⁰⁹

The parish church of *ST. JAMES CHURCH* is an uninteresting structure consisting of nave with north and south aisles, a chancel and a western tower. The original church was said by local tradition to have been at the east end of the town, and its foundations were visible in the old churchyard in 1845.¹¹⁰ Destroyed by the French in their raid of 1377, it is said to have been rebuilt on the present site only to be again reduced to a ruin in 1543. At the beginning of the 17th century it was practically rebuilt,¹¹¹ and reconsecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury on 11 March 1626.¹¹² The chancel, which had a polygonal roof with enriched bosses at the intersection of the ribs, was lengthened 12 ft. in 1889. To the south of it is the little mortuary chapel containing a fine statue of Sir Robert Holmes, died 1692, and many memorials to the Holmes family. There is a wall tablet by Nollekens to Captain John Urry, 1802, and in the floor are 17th-century grave slabs of the Hide

family¹¹³ and to Peter Pryavlx, 1644. On the front of the gallery at the west end are brass tablets commemorating the different charitable bequests, and in the north aisle is the royal achievement of George I, 1715.

There is one bell, by James Bartlet of London, inscribed 'THE . GVIET . OF . SIR . RICHARD . MASON . KNIGHT . 1679' and a clock made by Nicholas Paris in the same year.

The plate consists of two pewter 18th-century patens, plated flagon, plated paten on three feet, of 8½ in. diameter, and plated chalice, both inscribed 'PARISH OF YARMOUTH,' and silver chalice and paten. In the vestry are two lidded pewter flagons said to have formerly been used in the church.

The registers date from 1614.

Baldwin de Redvers, the first of *ADVOWSON* the name, granted to the priory of Christchurch Twyneham the tithes that belonged to Sir Alfred de Brockley in Yarmouth,¹¹⁴ and this grant was confirmed by his sons Richard and Baldwin and by the king in 1313.¹¹⁵ The lords of the manor evidently retained the advowson,¹¹⁶ and it passed to the king in the same way as the manor,¹¹⁷ and was granted with it to the Earl of Chester.¹¹⁸ In 1333, however, Philip de Heyterdebury came before the king and sought to recover the advowson of a moiety of the church of Yarmouth to the Prior of Christchurch Twyneham, the advowson having been taken into the king's hands on account of the prior's default before Geoffrey le Scrop the king's justice.¹¹⁹ In the following year Geoffrey and his fellow-justices received orders not to put the prior in default for his absence at a suit between the king and the prior concerning the rendering by the prior to the king of a moiety of the advowson, as the prior was in the king's service at that time.¹²⁰ Presumably the whole advowson then passed to the king,¹²¹ and the king or the Lord Chancellor presented¹²² until 1866-7, when the advowson was purchased by Samuel Fisher.¹²³ In 1894-5 it was sold by the trustees of the Rev. C. T. Fisher to the Rev. B. Maturin, from whom it passed in 1900 to Mr. Elmer Speed, the present patron.¹²⁴

In 1380 the church of Yarmouth was exonerated from the subsidy on account of the poverty¹²⁵ of the town, which had been burnt by the French. In 1559 in the survey above quoted it is stated that the benefice of Yarmouth was insufficient to find a priest,¹²⁶ and in 1654 the mayor and inhabitants of the town in a petition to the Protector stated that

¹⁰¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1666-7, p. 355.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* 1668-9, p. 244.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* 1660-70, p. 192.

¹⁰⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. v, 185.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.* xii, App. vi, 135.

¹⁰⁶ Worsley, *op. cit.* App. no. xl.

¹⁰⁷ Adams, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, 177.

¹⁰⁸ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, Suppl. 80.

¹⁰⁹ A sketch plan of the castle is published in Stone's *Archit. Antiq. of Isle of Wight*, ii, pl. cxlvi.

¹¹⁰ Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 63 n. In 1611 the mayor was granted licence to solicit aid for the building of a new church.

¹¹¹ On the old foundations, the base of the tower being raised on them and the chancel and perhaps the south aisle left *in situ*. The north-east respond of the

arcade ends in a 16th-century base on which the shaft is clumsily set.

¹¹² Oglander MSS. quoted in Stone, *op. cit.* ii, 64.

¹¹³ William Hide, alderman, 1648, his wife Mary 1660, their son William 1679.

¹¹⁴ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 304.

¹¹⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 229.

¹¹⁶ Add. MS. 2031, fol. 42 d.; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, 175.

¹¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 330; 1301-7, p. 462; 1327-30, p. 193; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 526.

¹¹⁸ Add. MS. 2032, fol. 6 d.

¹¹⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 121.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.* p. 283.

¹²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 465; 1340-3, p. 70; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec.

Soc.), i, 199, 216; *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 600; 1399-1401, pp. 162, 181; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.). In 1349 the church of Yarmouth was said to be in the king's gift by reason of the temporalities of the Priory of Carisbrooke being in his hands (*Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 276).

¹²² With the exception of one presentation made by Anthony Earl Rivers when he was lord of the Island (Add. MS. 2034, fol. 94 d.).

¹²³ *Clergy Lists*.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*; information by the Rev. H. F. Speed, rector of Yarmouth.

¹²⁵ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 321.

¹²⁶ S. P. Dom. Eliz. vii, 59. It is here stated that there had been three parish churches in Yarmouth, but they could hardly have been contemporary.

THE EAST VIEW OF HURST CASTLE IN HAMPSHIRE.



This Castle was built by H. VIII. the Bishop of Exeter at his own charge and was finished in 1514. It is a very strong piece of land shooting out beyond the main Land of Hampshire, commanding the Sea every way. And is also over against Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, where the Sea is not above two Miles over.

Printed by S. Buck, 1733.

YARMOUTH: HURST CASTLE, EAST VIEW IN 1733

(By S. & N. Buck)

the benefice, being not above 20 marks a year, served only for an old man who could merely read. They, therefore, begged that they might have an augmentation of £50 a year, so that they could have a proper pastor, and this request was granted.¹²⁷

A brief assigned to the year 1626 was issued for building a new church at Yarmouth,¹²⁸ and by a faculty granted by the Bishop of Winchester in 1635 the townsfolk of Yarmouth were allowed to pull down their old church, which was in a ruinous state, and to build a new one.¹²⁹

William de Vernon, lord of the **HOSPITAL** Isle of Wight from 1184 to 1216, granted and confirmed to William Mackerel the land and house at Yarmouth which Guy the clerk held, for making a hospital in honour of God and St. Mary the Virgin and All Saints, for the soul of King Henry son of Earl Geoffrey and for the soul of Earl Baldwin and Richard his brother,¹³⁰ and for the soul of William Mackerel and his ancestors.¹³¹ William's grant was confirmed by Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury (1185-90),¹³² and by Godfrey Bishop of Winchester (1189-1204).¹³³ The hospital was endowed with land at Milford and Kerne, and at Chalk in Wiltshire, and with the chapel of Brook.¹³⁴ William Mackerel apparently gave the hospital with its endowments to the knights of Solomon's Temple, for his gift to that effect was confirmed by Ralph his brother and successor, and by William de Vernon.¹³⁵ It would seem that the hospital was allowed to fall into decay, for no further mention of it has been found, and its endowment with the exception of the chapel of Brook was appropriated to the Knights Templars.

There are Baptist, Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels at Yarmouth, the latter having been registered for marriages in 1869,¹³⁶ and the Plymouth Brethren have a small room.

The Town Trust, comprising the **CHARITIES** property of the dissolved corporation of 'The Mayor and Chief Burgesses of Yarmouth,' is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners 30 December 1890.

The property consists of:—

Part i, fee-farm rents and parcels of land and buildings in Yarmouth, and £134 19s. 5d. Plymouth Corporation 3 per cent. stock, £35 6s. 8d. consols, and £49 18s. 6d. India 3 per cent. stock held by the official trustees;

Part ii, the quay, harbour, wharfage, tolls and harbour dues, and also reversion of Yar Bridge;

Part iii, the pier and tolls and rates comprised in and levied under the Yarmouth (I. of W.) Pier Order 1874;

Part iv, the mace, common seal, ancient charters, &c.;

Part v, mud land containing 36 a. 2 r. 27 p.

The scheme directs that the income from Part i, about £30 a year, shall be applied in defraying cost of repairs and management of Parts i and iv, and in maintenance of the town hall and to any purpose

for public benefit; the income from Part ii, about £250 a year, in payment of harbour master and other officers, in maintaining harbour lights, &c., and in contributing to the expenses of the pier; the income from Part iii, about £610 a year, in upkeep of the pier, including salaries of officers, and in paying interest accruing in respect of debts incurred.

In 1752 Thomas Lord Holmes by deed charged his farm called Alverstone in Brading with an annuity of £30, to be applied in keeping in repair the monument in the parish church in memory of his son, one-third of the residue in apprenticing poor boys and girls, a moiety of the remainder for the minister and the other moiety for the poor. By an order of the Charity Commissioners 12 June 1896 the yearly sum of 20s. was directed to be applied in repair of the monument and £9 13s. 4d. for the minister, constituting the Ecclesiastical charity, £9 13s. 4d. for apprenticing and £9 13s. 4d. for the poor.

In 1846 Joseph Squire by will bequeathed £200 consols, now £196 14s. 1d. Nottingham Corporation 3 per cent. stock, the dividends to be distributed among poor not receiving parochial relief, on the anniversary of testator's death (September 14).

In 1856 John Squire, by his will proved at Winchester 15 September, bequeathed £100 consols, now £98 7s. like Corporation stock, the income to be applied in distribution of coals to poor widows at Christmas.

In 1872 Miss Harriet Blagrove Dean Love by deed gave £200 consols, now £196 19s. 2d. like Corporation stock, the income to be distributed to the poor on 1 January yearly.

The same donor, by her will proved at London 17 March 1881, left £50 consols, now £49 4s. 3d. like Corporation stock, the interest to be applied in keeping in repair a tablet in the church and tombstones in the churchyard, and the surplus to any useful or charitable purpose. The income of this charity is accumulating until required.

In 1871 Vice-Admiral Henry Ommanney Love by deed gave £200 consols, now £196 19s. 2d. like Corporation stock, the income to be applied as to one moiety for the rector and the other moiety for the poor on 1 March in each year.

In 1868 Caroline Leigh, by her will proved at Winchester 27 October, bequeathed £1,000 consols, now £984 16s. 1d. like Corporation stock, producing £29 11s. yearly, to be applied in augmentation of the rector's stipend.

The sums of stock above mentioned are held by the official trustees, producing in the aggregate £51 13s. 6d., of which £32 10s. is received by the rector, in addition to the share of Lord Holmes's charity. The proportion¹³⁷ applicable for eleemosynary purposes is distributed in coal and money doles.

Educational Charities:

In 1825 Jane Seymour Hearne by will bequeathed a sum of money, now represented by £88 8s. Nottingham Corporation 3 per cent. stock.

¹²⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1654, p. 125.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.* 1625-6, p. 512.

¹²⁹ *Hants Repository*, ii, 241.

¹³⁰ Nephews of William de Vernon.

¹³¹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vii, 843. In the rubric of the grant the hospital is called 'the hospital of Gremne.'

¹³² *Ibid.*

¹³³ *Ibid.*

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*

¹³⁵ *Ibid.* Ralph, in his confirmation charter, stipulated that the endowment of the hospital was to be held of him and his successors, and that if he should

ever want to become a Knight of the Temple he was to be received into that religious order by that agreement.

¹³⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 1869, p. 7146.

¹³⁷ Of the above-mentioned charities.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In 1871 Vice-Admiral Henry Ommanney Love by deed gave £100 consols, now £98 9s. 7d. like Corporation stock.

In 1872 Miss Harriet Blgrave Dean Love by deed gave £100 consols, now £98 9s. 7d. like Corporation stock.

In 1874 Barnabas, otherwise Barnaby, Beere bequeathed a sum of money, now represented by £143 17s. 10d. like Corporation stock.

In 1897 Miss Elizabeth Leigh, by a codicil to her

will proved 10 December, bequeathed £1,000 consols, now represented by £1,000 like Corporation stock, and £21 12s. 1d. consols, the income to be applied in equal proportion towards the salaries of the master and mistress of the National schools, both to be members of the Church of England.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees, producing in the aggregate £43 8s. yearly, which is applied in connexion with the National schools.

POLITICAL HISTORY

THE political history of the indefinable area which was to become Hampshire may be said to begin with the settlement of the Atrebates, a Belgic tribe of Brythonic stock,¹ in the southern parts of the island of Britain. The invasions of Caesar probably left their territory untouched, but as the Romans made headway with their Gaulish conquests, Commius (*circa* B.C. 51), the great leader of Belgic Gaul, retired to Britain, made himself master of a great part of the territory of the Belgae, including that of the Atrebates, and handed on his kingdom to his three sons Tiucommius, Verica and Epillos,² whose rule probably occupied the last thirty years before the Christian Era.

The petition of the exiled British prince Bericus to Rome fired the Emperor Claudius 'to earn a title and a triumph,' and resulted in the successful expedition of Aulus Plautius in A.D. 43.³ However, it was Vespasian who bore the brunt of the fighting; after struggling for four years with the enemy, he was able to conquer two 'nations' and capture the Isle of Wight.⁴ The results of the Roman conquest on the neighbouring mainland that was to become Hampshire have been told elsewhere.⁵

The history of the coming of the Saxon conquerors into Hampshire and of the beginnings of Wessex is a difficult and much-disputed subject. The facts as told by the uncertain witness of the Old English Chronicle are as follows: In 495 Cerdic and Cynric his son came to Britain with five ships and landing at a place called Cerdicesora (? Charmouth) fought against the Britains.⁶ In 501 a certain Port landed with his two sons Bieda and Maegla 'at a place called Portesmotha (Portsmouth) and slew a young British man, a very noble man.'⁷ Seven years later Cerdic and Cynric slew a British king named Natanleod and five thousand men with him in a district afterwards called Natanleag (Netley).⁸ Then comes the entry of the year 514: 'Here came the West Saxons to Britain with three ships at the place which is called Cerdices Ora, and Stuf and Wihtgar fought against the Britons and defeated them.'⁹ Five years later we hear that Cerdic and Cynric 'assumed the West Saxon kingdom,'¹⁰ and in the same year fought against the Britons at Cerdic's ford.¹¹ Only one other battle is recorded on the mainland during Cerdic's life, when in 527 Cerdic and Cynric fought against the Britons at Cerdiceslea¹²; but in 530 came the conquest of the Isle of Wight, of which Cerdic and Cynric are said to have taken possession and to have slain a few men at Wihtgaesburg (Carisbrooke).¹³ Four years later, by which time the Isle of Wight had been given to Stuf and Wihtgar their 'nephews,' Cerdic died, and Cynric reigned over the West Saxons for twenty-six years.¹⁴ In 544 Wihtgar died, and was buried at Wihtgaesburg.¹⁵

The first suspicious fact about these entries is that there is a duplication of incidents.¹⁶ Thus Cerdic and Cynric are said to arrive in the year 495, while in 514 they are said to arrive *for the first time*. Again they are said to have fought and slain a British king named Natanleod near Cerdicesford (Charford) in 509, while in 519 they are said to fight at Cerdicesford and 'take the kingdom.' Then Cerdic is said to arrive with a grown son Cynric in 495 and yet to be still fighting battles in 530.¹⁷

¹ For the history of prehistoric Hampshire and of the conquest of Neolithic man by the Goidels, who in their turn succumbed to the Brythones, see *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 256-63.

² A large number of coins exist struck by these three kings, whose dominion extended from Hampshire to Kent. See Evans, *Coins of Auct. Britain*, 151-5.

³ Merivale, *Hist. of the Romans under the Empire*, vi, 18.

⁴ Suetonius, *Vesp.* cap. 4; Tacitus, *Agricola*, cap. 13, 14.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 265 et seq.

⁶ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 25-6; ii, 13.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.* i, 26-7; ii, 14.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.* i, 28-9; ii, 15.

¹⁶ Professor Chadwick suggests that this may be the result of the earlier scribe using the Paschal tables in dating events and later scribes forgetting this fact and dating events according to a different era. See H. M. Chadwick, *Origin of Engl. Nation*, 24 n.

¹⁷ Sir H. H. Howarth designated their dates as 'outrageous' (*Engl. Hist. Rev.* [1898], xiii, 668). Mr. W. H. Stevenson tried, not very convincingly, to defend them (*ibid.* xiv, 40). Professor Ramsay, writing in the same year (1898), suggested that the earlier dates, properly speaking, belonged to the Jutish conquests (see below) and the later to the West Saxon (*Foundations of Engl.* i, 123). John Richard Green, writing in 1881, avoided the difficulty by looking on the earlier entries as mere raids for plunder and the later entries as the conquest proper (*Making of Engl.* 87).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The second difficulty is the occurrence, up to the year 552, when the trustworthy annals begin,¹⁸ of place names founded on the names of the chief characters of the story. Thus Port lands at Portsmouth; Cerdic fights at Cerdicesora or Cerdicesford; Wihtgar fights against the Britons in 514 and is made ruler of the Isle of Wight, that is of the Wihtgaras. Even 'the long arm of coincidence' can hardly be expected to account for such uniformity.¹⁹

Further, between the versions of the Chronicle itself there are strange discrepancies. In the preface to the Parker text the account of the invasion is given thus: 'In the year of Christ's nativity 494, Cerdic and Cynric his son landed at *Cerdicesora* with five ships. Cerdic was the son of Elea. . . . *Six years* after they landed they conquered the kingdom of Wessex. These were the first kings who conquered the land of Wessex from the Welsh. He held the kingdom sixteen years. . . .'²⁰

This, then, makes Cerdic begin to reign in 500 and die in 516, whereas according to the annals, as we have seen, he began to reign in 519 and died in 534.²¹ Further, the preface makes Cynric the son of Creoda, and Creoda son of Cerdic,²² while, as we have seen, the annals distinctly state that Cynric was the son of Cerdic.

The evident unreliability of the facts as shown makes it seem safer, on these considerations alone, to regard the story of the early Saxon conquests as, at the most, a confused rendering of traditional events, and to dismiss its heroes as mythical. And this conclusion is more than justified by the last and most powerful argument against the Chronicle story, proving that it cannot even be based on genuine tradition. Bede in his *Historia Ecclesiastica* definitely states that the Isle of Wight and the lands opposite it on the mainland had been settled by Jutes, and that in his own day the people of the mainland were known as the Jutish nation, although they were part of the West Saxon kingdom.²³ This means that the coast land of Hampshire was in the 8th century looked on as a Jutish colony, with customs and people distinct from the West Saxons.

Now it is impossible that the small nation of the Jutes should have seized the coast line and the Isle of Wight when once they had been conquered and settled by the much stronger West Saxons. On the other hand, it is impossible that if the West Saxons had conquered the coast (except politically) when it was already settled by Jutes, the latter would have been able to retain their nationality. Moreover, the Chronicle declares that the West Saxons fought with the Britons, and never once mentions the Jutes in this connexion. There is apparently only one alternative, and that is to conclude that the Chronicle story is mythical and that the Jutes who conquered Kent in the early 5th century also conquered the Isle of Wight and settled on the coast line of Hampshire, driving back the Britons, who probably retired on Winchester.²⁴ Their mainland territory became known as the land of the Meonwaras (a name surviving in East and West Meon and Meon Stoke), and through it ran the River Hamble, while a place called *Ad Lapidem* (? Stoneham), not far from Hreutford (? Redbridge), was included in it.²⁵ In the latter half of the 7th century, while the Isle of Wight remained independent, the land of the Meonwaras had become politically subject to the kingdom of Wessex. Thus Bede states that in about 681 Wulphere king of Mercia gave Athelwalch King of Sussex 'two provinces—namely, Wight and the land of the Meonwaras, which last is in the realm of the West Saxons.'²⁶ In about 686 Ceadwalla King of Wessex slew Athelwalch and conquered the Isle of Wight, ravaging it²⁷ and settling it

¹⁸ After that date they tally with Bede, whose authority is indisputable.

¹⁹ Mr. W. H. Stevenson (loc. cit.) says that Port, Cerdic and Wihtgar certainly existed as old English personal names and argues that it is not beyond the long arm of coincidence that a Wihtgar should rule in Wight. Even if one might argue the possibility that Port and Cerdic gave their names to the places they conquered, such an argument fails in the case of Wihtgar, since 'Insula Vecta' was 'Icht' long before any Saxon invader reached the shores. Professor Chadwick (loc. cit.) comes to the conclusion that, even apart from the likelihood, judging from the analogy of other places, that the personal names were created out of place names, the list is very suspicious because of its uniformity. Prof. Oman (*Engl. before the Norman Conquest*, ed. 1910, p. 223) looks on all three as 'eponymous heroes.'

²⁰ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 1; ii, 3; Plummer, *Two Saxon Chron.* i, 2; ii, 1.

²¹ On this point see Chadwick, op. cit. 24.

²² Plummer, op. cit. i, 4; 5 n., 293. The reading is 'Cinric Creoding, Creoda Cerdicing' or 'Cynric Creoding, Creodda Cerdicing.' See Stevenson (loc. cit.) on subject of Creoda, and see Chadwick (op. cit. 24 n.) for the dismissal of Mr. Stevenson's theory concerning the possible existence and reign of Creoda.

²³ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* (ed. Plummer), i, 31. 'De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii, hoc est, ea gens quae Uectam tenet insulam, et ea quae usque hodie in provincia Occidentalium Saxonum Jutarum natio nominatur, posita contra ipsam insulam Uectam.' For the origin of the Jutes see Chadwick, op. cit. 103-17.

²⁴ See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 384.

²⁵ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* (ed. Plummer), i, 237.

²⁶ *Ibid.* iv, 13, 230.

²⁷ *Ibid.*; *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 63-4; ii, 35.

POLITICAL HISTORY

with men of his own nation. From that date the territory of the Jutes became an intrinsic part of the West Saxon kingdom; the Jutish element remained so strong that their 'tun' of Hampton gave its name in the West Saxon kingdom to the local area which became 'Hamptonshire.'

Meanwhile, if the Chronicle story of the West Saxon conquest of Hampshire is thus dismissed, one naturally asks where then was the West Saxon in the 6th and 7th centuries, and how was it that Hampshire was essentially a West Saxon province. The only answer is that the Saxon war bands conquered the area from the north and east rather than from the south, and all the evidence that exists points this way. In the first place the recorded actions of the first historical West Saxon king, Cealwin, are located in the district of North Hampshire; in the second place, the first bishop's stool was at Dorchester, whereas Winchester did not come into any predominance until the West Saxons had thoroughly subdued the Jutish southern Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. In the third place, it is possible that some of the East Saxon war bands should have pushed onwards from the east, and having conquered the middle Thames should have turned their attention to the south. Then the Britons, pressed between the Saxons in the north and the Jutes in the south, were, as we know, driven west, and the area between the Andredsweald and the Lower Avon became Saxon-Jutish and eventually West Saxon soil.

The name of the shire first occurs in 755, and the entry shows how the West Saxon conquest had prospered, since local organization and the creation of local divisions had become necessary. 'In this year Cynwulf and the West Saxon Witan deprived Sigebyrt his kinsman of his kingdom for his unrighteous deeds, except Hampshire, and that he held until he slew the ealdorman who had longest remained with him.'²⁸ Here for the first time we begin to see something of the progress of political and military organization in the shire. The ealdorman was already the head officer under the underking and essentially the leader and organizer of the local fyrd.²⁹ Nearly a century later we find the first actual note of the Hampshire fyrd, and then the enemy was not the Welshman or the Mercian, but the Danish Viking. Then the value of the military organization of Wessex began to be keenly realized, for in the year 837 the ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against the crews of thirty-three ships, 'and there made great slaughter and gained the victory.'³⁰ Thirty years later, when Ethelbert was king, the Vikings pierced inland and took Winchester by storm, but the ealdorman Osric with the Hampshire fyrd, joining with the Berkshire fyrd, 'fought against the army and put them to flight and held possession of the battle place.'³¹ Later in the same year Ethelred and his brother Alfred fought against the Danes at Basing and were defeated. The successes of the Viking Guthrum were followed by the utter prostration of Wessex in the early part of the year 878. The army harried the land of the West Saxons and 'drove many of the people over sea . . . and the people submitted to them save the King Alfred, and he with a little band withdrew to the woods and moor fastnesses.'³² However, in the seventh week after Easter, King Alfred rode to 'Egbertstone' (Brixton Deverill, near Warminster), and there the men of Hampshire—those, that is, who had not been driven over the sea³³—joined the musters from Somerset and Wiltshire.³⁴ After a long and tedious struggle Alfred, at the head of these forces, besieged the Danes and forced Guthrum to enter into a treaty.³⁵ Wessex was evacuated, and for a time the country was left in comparative peace.

In the period of military reorganization which followed under the rule of Alfred, Edward the Elder and Athelstan, the fyrd of Hampshire was duly rearranged, subordinate officers were appointed under the ealdorman by the king himself, the hundreds and tithings were reorganized to enforce the return of the proper complement of able men from each district, and the fyrd itself was divided into three sections, so that 'they were constantly half at home, half abroad, besides those men that held the burghs.'³⁶ But all the precautions of Alfred could not protect the country

²⁸ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 82-3; ii, 42-3. Cynwulf then drove Sigebyrt into the Andredsweald, where he continued to live until a herdsman slew him at Pryfetesflod (Privet).

²⁹ For the military duties of an earl see Chadwick, *Studies on Angl.-Sax. Inst.* 169. Concerning the fyrd, see the same author on *Origin of Engl. Nation*, 158-62. The force was not a collection of freemen (ceorls), but was organized in much the same way as in the 10th century; that is to say, one man (an ordinary thegn, between the ceorl and the king's thegn) from every 5 hides.

³⁰ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 118-19; ii, 55.

³¹ *Ibid.* i, 129; ii, 58; Henry of Huntingdon (*Hist. Angl.* [Rolls Ser.], 142) writes:—*In diebus ejus venit navalis exercitus et egredientes destruxerunt Wincestre. . . . Tunc vero dux Osric cum Hamtunesceyre et dux Edelwlf cum Barrucesceyre pugnauerunt contra eundem exercitum. Quibus cum magna contritione fugatis, nostri victores extiterunt.*

³² *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 139; ii, 62.

³³ Probably to the Isle of Wight.

³⁴ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 148; ii, 65.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.* i, 164-5; ii, 70. The events of the reigns of Edward the Elder and Athelstan do not directly affect Hampshire.

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against the forces of Olaf King of Norway and Sweyn King of Denmark when the weak and careless Ethelred was King of Wessex. In the year 994 Sweyn and Olaf attacked London, and though the townsmen withstood them, they 'went thence and wrought the greatest evil that ever any army could do, in burning and harrying and in manslayings, as well by the sea-coast as in Essex, and in Kent and in Sussex and in Hampshire.'³⁷ There is no word of the fyrds that Alfred had organized for such moments of necessity. Ethelred and his witan promised tribute and food. 'And all the army came to Southampton and there took winter quarters; and there they were fed from all the realm of the West Saxons, and they were paid sixteen thousand pounds of money.' Then Olaf was led 'with great worship' to Andover, where King Ethelred was stationed, and Ethelred royally gifted him, Olaf in his turn promising never again to come with hostility to England.³⁸

Olaf kept his promise, but before four years were gone the forces of Sweyn were again harrying the country. Often the fyrds were gathered together against the army, but they had no leader, there was rivalry among the ealdormen, and the royal power was ebbing away. Hence, as soon as the fyrds met the army, 'there was ever, through something, flight determined on,' and in the end the army ever had the victory.³⁹ Thus in 998 the Danes were quartered in the Isle of Wight, and provisioned themselves the while from Hampshire and from Sussex.⁴⁰ Again, in 1001 'the army did as their wont was and slew and burned.' They went forward unchecked, until they came to Alton and 'then came there against them the men of Hampshire and fought against them. And there were Ethelweard the king's high reeve slain and Leofric of Whitchurch . . . and Godwine of Worthy.'⁴¹ Then, after ravaging in the west, they came again eastwards in that year until they came to the Isle of Wight; and 'the morning after they burned the vill at Waltham and many other hamlets; and soon after this they were treated with and made peace.'⁴²

These, however, had been merely plundering expeditions. Before the year 1002 King Olaf had been killed in battle⁴³ and Sweyn, now master of the north, was planning a conquest of England. And in England there was strife in the royal council; there was distrust of the Norman mercenaries whom Ethelred had called into the county; there was not one trained and organized land fyrd; and there was fear in the hearts of both king and people. In the spring of 1003, before the massacre of St. Brice could be forgotten, the dreaded invasion came. Exeter was attacked and fell, and the way was open to the forces of Sweyn. They swept into Wiltshire before any defence was attempted, but here they were met by the fyrds of Wiltshire and Hampshire under the command of their ealdorman Alfric. Yet when the time came for battle Alfric, according to the Chronicle, feigned sickness and 'so deceived the people he should have led.'⁴⁴ The fyrd broke up without fighting, and Sweyn marched on to Wilton and Salisbury and thence to the sea. By this time Hampshire must have been devastated,⁴⁵ and the famine of 1005 must have completed the desolation of the country. But it was to have no peace. In the late summer of 1006 Sandwich was attacked, and the Danish army harried and burned and slew as they went. Then the people of Wessex and Mercia were called out, and 'they lay all the autumn in readiness against the army; but it came to naught more than it had often done before.' The Danish army 'went as itself would,' and the land fyrd, untrained, disorganized, and demoralized, 'did every harm to the country people; so that neither did good to them, neither the in-army nor the out-army.'⁴⁶ When winter came the fyrd had accomplished nothing but harm, and the Danish army went to 'their asylum in Wiht and procured everywhere there what they required.' At midwinter they went 'to their ready quarters out through Hampshire into Berkshire,' kindling their war beacons as they went. Again, the fyrd was assembled to cut off their retreat, but 'they soon brought that army to flight,' and conveyed their booty through Hampshire to the sea. 'There might the people of Winchester see an insolent and fearless army as they went by their gate to the sea and fetched them food and treasure over fifty miles from the sea.' King Ethelred

³⁷ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 242-3; ii, 105-6; *Hen. of Hunt. Hist. Angl.* (Rolls Ser.), 169.

³⁸ *Ibid.* ³⁹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 246-7; ii, 108; *Hen. of Hunt. op. cit.* 170.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* ⁴¹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 250-1; ii, 110.

⁴² *Ibid.* See also *Flor. of Worc. Chron.* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), i, 155.

⁴³ See Green, *Conquest of Engl.* 384-6.

⁴⁴ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 252-3; ii, 112. Henry of Huntingdon (*Hist. Angl.* [Rolls Ser.], 174) and Florence of Worcester (*Chron.* [Eng. Hist. Soc.], 156) both repeat the story, the latter using the very phraseology, put into Latin, of the Chronicle. J. R. Green (*Conquest of Engl.* 397 n.) suggests that Alfric's sickness was probably real enough, and that the strife in the camp had most to do with the breakdown of the fyrd.

⁴⁵ It had been ravaged by plundering expeditions from 988 to 1003.

⁴⁶ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 256-7; ii, 113.

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was powerless. Again he resorted to tribute and bought off the enemy, promising them food, 'and they were provisioned from throughout the English nation.'⁴⁷

The two years of peace purchased by this tribute were not altogether wasted. Active measures of political and military organization were at last set on foot. Thus the recruiting of the fyrd was strengthened by the division of the country into military groups, 'from eight hides, a helmet and corselet.'⁴⁸ But before any such reforms could be firmly established the Dane was again in the land. In the autumn of 1009 'the army went until it came to Wight; and thence everywhere in Sussex and in Hampshire, and also in Berkshire, harried and burned, as is their wont.' The whole nation was summoned to resist them; 'but lo! they went, nevertheless, how they would.' On one occasion the king had cut off their retreat to their ships, and the fyrd was ready to fight when 'the attack was prevented through the ealdorman Edric, as it ever yet had been.'⁴⁹ That winter the Danes were in quarters on the Thames and sustained themselves from the neighbouring shires. In the winter of the next year they overran Hampshire and the neighbouring counties, and yet 'tribute was not offered them in time, or they were not fought against; but when they had done the most evil, then a truce and peace was made with them.' Even then, despite the purchase of peace, the Danes went about in bands plundering where they would. The year 1013 brought an attack on England by the whole forces of Denmark and Norway, and Ethelred's subjects, tired of his disastrous policy of half-hearted and ineffectual resistance, began to seek peace for themselves by submitting to the Danish king. After devastating Mercia, Sweyn took Oxford and passed on thence to Winchester, which readily yielded and made over hostages to him.⁵⁰ After this he subdued the whole of Wessex and 'all people held him then as full king.' Ethelred fled to the Isle of Wight and thence to Normandy.⁵¹

Sweyn's death, early in the following year, brought confusion in England. Ethelred was recalled, and marched at the head of the fyrd of Wessex and Mercia against Cnut, Sweyn's son, and the Anglo-Danes who remained loyal to him.⁵² Cnut 'went away with his fleet,' returning to Denmark, and for nearly a year England had peace from the Dane.⁵³ However, in the autumn of 1015 the news came that Cnut was coasting along the shores of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire. Ethelred took to his bed and lay sick at Cosham, near Portsmouth, while Edric Streona was deputed to call out the fyrd.⁵⁴ Edmund Atheling, the king's son, also brought down a force from the north, but when the two armies were ready to do battle against Cnut, Edric tried to betray the Atheling to the enemy, and, failing to do this, went over to Cnut himself. Wessex once more submitted to the Dane 'and gave hostages and supplied the army with horses'⁵⁵; and it was there till midwinter.' However, the events of the next year (1016) freed Wessex from the yoke, and the treaty of Deerhurst in the late autumn secured the whole of southern England to Edmund Ironside.⁵⁶ The sudden death of the latter without a suitable heir once more threw the country into confusion, until 'the whole land chose Cnut as king.'⁵⁷ Then, according to the chronicle, he divided the realm into four parts, ruling from Winchester and keeping Wessex for himself.⁵⁸ Before 1020, however, he had delivered it to Earl Godwine, a thegn of West Saxon blood,⁵⁹ to hold under him as an earldom.

Of Cnut's rule in Wessex and its influence on Hampshire little can be known apart from the general effect of his reign on England⁶⁰; a universal spell of peace and prosperity. Winchester was especially favoured by the king and by Emma his queen.⁶¹ It was in Winchester Cathedral that in the third year of his reign he set his crown on the crucifix over the altar; it was in Winchester that he held his councils and made his laws; and, in keeping with the tradition of the West Saxon kings, it was at Winchester that he was buried. Local tradition also fixes on Bitterne, near Southampton, as the *litus maris*,⁶² where the king made his famous command to the sea,

⁴⁷ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 256-9; ii, 113-14; Hen. of Hunt. op. cit. 176; Flor. of Worc. Chron. (Engl. Hist. Soc.), i, 159.

⁴⁸ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 259-60; ii, 114. Florence of Worcester says, 'de novem vero loricam et cassidem' (op. cit. i, 160).

⁴⁹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 262-3; ii, 115; Hen. of Hunt. (op. cit. 177; Flor. of Worc. Chron. (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 31.

⁵⁰ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 270-1; ii, 119; Flor. of Worc. Chron. (Engl. Hist. Soc.), i, 167; Hen. of Hunt. (op. cit.), 180, &c.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 274-5; ii, 120; Flor. of Worc. Chron. (Engl. Hist. Soc.), i, 169.

⁵³ Ibid. ⁵⁴ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 277; ii, 121. ⁵⁵ Ibid. ⁵⁶ Ibid 284-5; ii, 124. ⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.; *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 8. 'Sibi West Saxones retinens, regni sui solium habuit in Wintonia.'

⁵⁹ See Freeman, *Norman Conq.* App. on 'Origin of Earl Godwine.'

⁶⁰ For an account of which see Ramsay, *Foundations of Engl.* i, 406-17. ⁶¹ See Kemble, *Cod. Dipl. passim.*

⁶² The early chroniclers do not locate the story, but Rudborne places it at Southampton. Henry of Huntingdon (*Hist. Angl.* [Rolls Ser.], 189) was the first to report the story; later chroniclers (e.g. Ric. of Cirenc. *Spec. Hist.* [Rolls Ser.], 184) eagerly copied it from him.

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'Here shall thy proud waves be stayed,' and, anticipating the result, prepared a rebuke for his courtiers.⁶³

On the death of Cnut in November 1035 the election of Harold was, according to the Bodleian Chronicle, opposed by Earl Godwine and the chief men of Wessex on behalf, as it seems, of Harthacnut, son of Cnut by Emma. Finally, Wessex, with the city of Winchester, was assigned to Harthacnut, during whose absence in Denmark his mother Emma was to rule from Winchester in his name and with his bodyguard.⁶⁴ The royal treasure was also committed to Emma, whose faithful adherent and adviser was Earl Godwine. However, in 1037 Harold was accepted by Wessex, since Harthacnut 'was so long in Denmark,' and the people 'tired of waiting for him.' Then Harold, counting himself robbed of the royal treasure, came to Winchester and seized upon it, driving out 'his mother Aelfgyfu (Emma), the queen, without any mercy against the stormy winter; and she came then to Bruges beyond sea, and Count Baldwin there well received her and held her there while she had need.'⁶⁵ The death of Harold, in March 1040, was the signal for Emma's return to Winchester, where, during the two short years of Harthacnut's reign, she ruled supreme. However, her less-favoured son Edward the Confessor treated her with little respect when he became king.⁶⁶ He found then an opportunity for avenging her neglect of himself and of her other children by Ethelred. Harold had, as we have seen, robbed her of the royal treasure, but she had again recouped herself, and the treasures she owned were 'not to be told.' Thus in November 1043, less than a year after his coronation, Edward 'was so advised that he and Earl Leofric and Earl Godwine [who since he had been attacked by Harthacnut and Emma in 1040 was Emma's bitterest enemy] and Earl Siward rode from Gloucester to Winchester unawares upon the lady and bereaved her of all the treasures.'⁶⁷ The chronicle adds as a reason, 'because she had before been very hard to the king her son, inasmuch as she had done less for him than he would, before he was king and also since then.' Emma, however, was still allowed, as we are told, to live at Winchester,⁶⁸ although the *Annales de Wintonia* state that the king obliged her to retire to the neighbouring abbey of Wherwell on account of the scandal, spread by Edward's Norman favourite Robert of Jumièges, that she had been accessory to the death of her son the Atheling Alfred,⁶⁹ and that she had been on too intimate terms with Alwyn Bishop of Winchester.⁷⁰ Following on this is the story, so dear to Winchester people, of her ordeal in the cathedral when she walked barefoot and uninjured over the nine red-hot ploughshares placed in a line down the pavement of the nave.⁷¹

In March 1052 Emma died at Winchester and was buried in the cathedral.⁷² In the mean time, in 1051, her former friend Earl Godwine had been banished, chiefly through the agency of the Norman Robert of Jumièges, who, since he represented the Norman as opposed to the English interest, was his deadly rival. It had come about in this way. The earl had refused to obey the king's order to ravage and destroy the town of Dover for its treatment of Eustace Count of Boulogne.⁷³ Edward, a tool in the hands of his foreign favourite, contemplated the impeachment of Godwine, when the earl, facing the question at issue, whether England was to be governed by Normans or Englishmen, called on the forces of Wessex to follow him to Gloucester and resist the king.⁷⁴ And there came 'a great and countless force all ready for war against the king,' but the northern earls rallied round Edward, and 'were all so unanimous with the king that they would have sought Godwine's force if the king had willed it.'⁷⁵ However, civil war was averted, hostages were given, and the Wessex forces fell away from the earl; national unity was gaining ground over the local patriotism of the great earldoms, and Godwine and his sons being outlawed, fled from the country.⁷⁶ In 1052, they were harrying the coast of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, and Godwine 'went again to Wight,' and lay thereabouts by the sea coast until Earl

⁶³ Hen. of Hunt. loc. cit.; *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 293; ii, 129.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 'Man geraedde þa þ Aelfgyfu. Hardacnutes modor. saete on Winceastre mid paes cynges huscarlum hyra suna. heoldan ealle West Seaxan him to handa.'

⁶⁵ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 294; ii, 130.

⁶⁶ Ibid. i, 296; ii, 191.

⁶⁷ Ibid. i, 298; ii, 133.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ This charge was probably instigated by Earl Godwine in revenge for the charge of the Atheling's death that had been brought against him by Harthacnut and Emma.

⁷⁰ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 20.

⁷¹ This story is not mentioned in many of the early chronicles except the *Annales de Wintonia* and Richard of Cirencester (*Spec. Hist.* [Rolls Ser.], 254). It was, however, quoted from various sources by Ralph Higden (*Polychronicon* [Rolls Ser.], vii, 164-5) in the 14th century, and was told in folk songs of the same century (Wharton, *Hist. of Engl. Poetry*, i, 89). Rudborne and other later authorities quoted it in full.

⁷² *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 316-17; ii, 149-50; Roger of Hoveden, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 98; Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), 66; Hen. of Hunt. *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls Ser.), 193.

⁷³ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 313-17; ii, 144-7. ⁷⁴ Ibid. ⁷⁵ Ibid. ii, 148. ⁷⁶ Ibid. 149.

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Harold his son [who had gone to Ireland] and he came together.' 'And they did no great harm . . . except they took provisions ; but they enticed to them all the country folk by the sea coast, and also up in the country' (probably including Hampshire).⁷⁷

The story of Godwine's reinstatement does not belong to this place ; suffice to say that he again became Earl of Wessex⁷⁸ and thus the West Saxon triumphed over the Norman. The last scene in the earl's life was soon to be played at Winchester, where he came to the court on 11 April 1053. He was sitting at table with the king when he 'suddenly sank down by the foot-settle speechless and powerless, and they carried him to the king's chamber, and it was thought it would pass over, but it was not so ; and he remained without speech and power till the Thursday (April 15), and then gave up his life. He lieth there in the old minster.'⁷⁹ The party warfare which followed exposed this incident to all manner of embellishments, and the popular story of the piece of bread which choked the old earl is too well known to be repeated here.⁸⁰

The brief reign of Harold saw the predatory expeditions of Earl Tostig in the Isle of Wight⁸¹ and the calling out of the land fyrd of Hampshire and the other seaboard counties, 'because it had for truth been said that Count William from Normandy would come hither and subdue this land, all as it afterwards came to pass.'⁸² And in the summer and early autumn of 1066 Harold 'lay with his fleet at Wight,' expecting the Norman there ; but, as we know, William was delayed, and the English forces melted away for want of provisions.⁸³

In less than three months William the Norman had won England, and was crowned King of England at Westminster.⁸⁴ Then, we hear, he ravaged the southern counties, Hampshire among them, burning villages and slaughtering without quarter.⁸⁵ Thomas Wykes, indeed, states that after Senlac William proceeded first to Winchester, which he ravaged before marching on to reduce London.⁸⁶ But of all this we hear nothing in any of the versions of the Saxon Chronicle, or in any contemporary authorities. The probability is that these southern counties (which had borne the brunt of the fighting, since it was from them that the greater part of Harold's forces had been supplied), submitted easily to the Conqueror and were spared by him. But the tendency of the chroniclers, who hated the Norman for his forest policy,⁸⁷ was to exaggerate his cruelty and oppression wherever possible. At all events, Winchester, it must be remembered, was to remain the centre of government and the seat of the Treasury, as it had been before the Conquest. Soon after his coronation William was evidently in the city, and, according to William of Poitiers, was dispensing the treasure of Harold⁸⁸ gathered there. In 1067 he is said to have begun the building of his castle at Winchester,⁸⁹ and on his own departure to Normandy he gave over the city to William Fitz Osbern, 'a leader of his host, whom he appointed to be over the whole kingdom in his own stead towards the north.'⁹⁰ Besides this authority William not only made Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford, but as 'his very dear friend' gave him broad estates in Hampshire and the lordship of the Isle of Wight⁹¹ ; on his death in Flanders in 1070 they passed to his son Roger, who, as is well known, forfeited them for treason in 1074. The tale of this treason is further

⁷⁷ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 147. However, the Bodleian text of the Chronicle relates how Godwine and his fleet landed on the Isle of Wight, 'and there harried so long until the people paid them as much as they imposed on them. And then they went westward . . . and then they both [Godwine and Harold] betook themselves eastward until they came to Wight and took there what they had before left behind them.' *Ibid.* 151.

⁷⁸ See *ibid.* 150 ; see also *Flor. of Worc. Chron.* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 209.

⁷⁹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 322 ; ii, 154.

⁸⁰ For various versions see Will. of Malmes. *Gesta Regum* (Rolls Ser.), i, 240 ; Roger of Wendover, *Flor. Hist.* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), i, 492 ; Hen. of Hunt. *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls Ser.), 194-5 ; Higden, *Polychronicon* (Rolls Ser.), vii, 186-7, &c.

⁸¹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 165.

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ *Ibid.* 166.

⁸⁴ See F. Maseres, *Hist. Angl.* 142.

⁸⁵ *Flor. of Worc. Chron.* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), i, 228 ; Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 82.

⁸⁶ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iv, 7 : 'dux cum suis pompaticè procedens primo civitatem Wyntoniae, deinde civitatem Londoniae brevissimo labore, nullo sibi resistente, pessundedit.'

⁸⁷ The subject of William's forest policy as regards the New Forest need not be discussed here. Its defence has been fully and convincingly put forward by Mr. J. H. Round, *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 411-13.

⁸⁸ F. Maseres, *Hist. Angl.* 146. The sums of money in the Treasury seem to have been very great. Moreover, the presents of gold and jewelled ornaments which William gave to various Norman monasteries from the English spoils seem to show that England was more wealthy in pre-Conquest times than is supposed.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 196. Mr. Stenton considers that the Guenta here mentioned should more probably be identified as Norwich, since William of Poitiers writes : 'Guenta urbs est nobilis atque valens. Cives ac finitimos habet divites, infidos, et audaces. Danos in auxilium citius recipere potest. A mari, quod Anglos a Danis separat millia passuum quatuordecim distat. Hujus quoque urbis intra mœnia munitionem construxit.' *Ibid.* 151. But see *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xix, 440 ; *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 408 ; p. 10, under Winchester.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 196.

⁹¹ Concerning this see *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 405-10.

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connected with Hampshire since it was in the *curia regis* held at Winchester that Earl Waltheof was in 1075 tried and condemned for complicity on the evidence of his wife Judith niece of the Conqueror. Already he had been imprisoned at Winchester since the condemnation of Roger Earl of Hereford, and the feeling of the citizens was strongly in his favour, for he was the last of the English earls. Thus, lest the people should attempt to hinder the execution, he was led to the hill outside the city (St. Giles' Hill) early in the morning while the people slept and was there beheaded. His body was thrown into a ditch in the cross roads on the hill, but was afterwards removed to Crowland Abbey.⁹²

One other dramatic incident belongs to the history of this county under the Conqueror. In 1082 Odo Bishop of Bayeux, the king's half-brother, purposing, it is said, to gain the papacy, collected a large force in the Isle of Wight with which he intended to cross the seas and make good his claim. William, hearing of this, hastened from Normandy, and summoning a council of the nobles in the royal hall of Carisbrooke Castle, related before them how Odo had during his regency in England oppressed his English subjects and robbed the church of her dues. And now, to crown all, he was about to lead out of England soldiers whose duty was to guard England and keep the realm in safety. 'Seize this man,' the king cried, 'this disturber of the land, and keep him in safe custody.'⁹³ No one dared to lay hands on him, but the king himself seized him. Odo retorted, 'I am a priest and a minister of God; without the Pope's authority no bishop may be condemned.' 'I arrest you,' replied the king, 'not as a priest, but as my baron, whom I placed as regent over my kingdom.'⁹⁴ Thus the king triumphed and Odo was imprisoned in Rouen Castle until the king's death in 1086. In that year, on the eve of his embarkation for Normandy on his last campaign, William, after wearing his crown and holding his court at Winchester, was again in the Isle of Wight, and 'obtained a very great treasure from his subjects where he could have any accusation, either with justice or otherwise.'⁹⁵

One word remains to be said concerning the divisions of the county according to the Domesday Survey. As Mr. Round has pointed out, the boundaries of the hundreds as there given are very indefinite, yet they are distinct enough to show that on the general and outer lines at least the county bounds changed very little until the 19th century.

On the whole, if, as we needs must, we dismiss the chroniclers' story of the devastating of the county by the making of the New Forest, the reign of the Conqueror was good for Hampshire, as it was for all England. If his rule was stern and his taxation heavy, he kept the country at peace and brought law and order⁹⁶; and, as well as safeguarding the city of Winchester, he added much to its prosperity by constantly 'wearing his crown' and keeping his court there with greater pomp and ceremony than any king before him.

William Rufus, on the news of his father's death, hastened to Winchester to seize the royal treasure, and, to secure the affections of the English, made lavish distribution of the same to the churches, the monasteries, and the poor. Hampshire certainly furnished its quota of men⁹⁷ to help the new king against his brother Robert of Normandy and his uncle Odo of Bayeux. Winchester and the county, in spite of his heavy-handed and illegal taxation, prospered under him.⁹⁸ He was constantly hunting in the New Forest, and, like his father before him, 'wearing his crown' at Winchester. He was hunting in the New Forest when news came, in June 1099, that Hélié de la Flèche had recaptured Le Mans. William turned his horse round and, without waiting to take counsel, galloped to Southampton and embarked in the first available ship, an old vessel scarcely watertight. The sailors hesitated, for the sea was rough; but William, declaring he had never heard of a king who was drowned at sea, roughly bade them set sail.⁹⁹ His safe arrival and seizure of Le Mans was followed by a hasty return to his overburdened English subjects. In August 1100 he was again hunting in the New Forest when his death came. By whose hand he died is a mystery, though tradition then and after accused his favourite courtier Walter Tyrrell, who, it is said, fled for his life at once.¹⁰⁰ The hunting party broke up, the courtiers went

⁹² Maseres, *op. cit.* 323-8, ex Ord. Vit. *Hist. Eccl.*

⁹³ Ord. Vit. *Hist. Eccl.* (Soc. de l'Histoire de France, 1902), facsimile, fol. 61-2.

⁹⁴ Ibid. fol. 62.

⁹⁵ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 353; ii, 186.

⁹⁶ He has often been condemned for the death of Earl Waltheof, but it must be remembered that Waltheof as an English earl was tried according to the English law, which allowed death, whereas Roger of Hereford was tried by Norman law, which allowed only banishment.

⁹⁷ It also must have provided men for service in Wales (1093) and Normandy (1096-1100), and for crushing the conspiracy of Robert de Mowbray (1095).

⁹⁸ See Freeman, *Reign of William Rufus*, ii, 261.

⁹⁹ Ord. Vit. *Hist. Eccl.* (ed. Duchesne), x, 775; Hen. of Hunt. *op. cit.* 231.

¹⁰⁰ Hen. of Hunt. *op. cit.* 232; Will. of Malmes. *Gesta Regum* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), ii, 508-9. According to the Abbot Suger, a contemporary historian (*Vie de Louis le Gros* [ed. 1887], 8), Tyrrell frequently asserted that he was not with the king at his death, 'Nec eum in silva omnino viderit.'

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their ways. The foresters and gamekeepers placed the body, simply covered by a rough cloth 'like the carcase of a fallen boar,' in a cart, and brought it jolting over the hilly road to Winchester. On the morrow they reached the city; clergy and monks, with a strange following of beggars and widows, went to meet the cart and its burden. The body was buried without Psalm or Requiem in the cathedral; 'in cujus sepultura lachrimae prae gaudio locum non habebant.'¹

Henry, younger brother of Rufus, was among those with him in the New Forest on the day of his death. The crown of England was almost his, and he rode straight to Winchester to demand the key of the Treasury, as lawful heir. Riding hard at his heel, William de Breteuil, keeper of the Treasury, arrived at the same moment, determined to frustrate Henry's plans and proclaim Duke Robert king. 'We needs must have a loyal regard for the homage we have sworn to your brother Robert. He is, without doubt, the eldest son of King William, and you as well as I, my lord Henry, have paid him homage.'² There was a sharp contention between them, and crowds flocked round them from all quarters of the city. The sympathy of the crowd was all with Henry, who, drawing his sword from its scabbard, declared dramatically that no foreigner should lay hands on his father's sceptre.³ Finally, the castle with the royal treasure was given up to Henry, and the next day, directly Rufus had been buried, he was elected king by 'so many of the Witan as were near at hand.' Then, without delay, the king elect rode off to London to prepare for his coronation.⁴

A year passed before Robert of Normandy could be induced to take up arms and invade England, but in February 1101 Ranulf Flambard escaped to Normandy,⁵ and began immediately to organize warfare against Henry. On 20 July following Robert landed at Portsmouth without opposition,⁶ and moved on towards Winchester, where the queen lay expecting her confinement.⁷ Henry, who had expected the Sussex rather than the Hampshire coast to be attacked, was established with his forces at Pevensey, whence he marched towards Winchester at the news of Robert's approach.⁸ The latter, however, declining to besiege Winchester when he heard that the queen was there, changed his course and began to march along the Alresford road to London.⁹ Near Alton he came upon the king and his army, who, he was told, were on the other side of a wooded down, 'al bois de Altone.'¹⁰ A halt was made, neither party being willing to begin the fight.¹¹ At last Henry made overtures to his brother; they met face to face, embraced, and concluded a treaty by which Normandy and England were separated. Having made peace with his brother, Henry proceeded in 1102 to revenge himself on the earls who had proved traitors to him, chief among them Robert of Bellême and William of Warenne.¹² The latter in 1103 presented himself to Duke Robert and complained of the treatment he had received from Henry. Duke Robert, easily influenced, crossed the sea and landed at Southampton with a dozen knights, his servants, and esquires.¹³ Henry, who was then at Winchester,¹⁴ was very wroth at his coming, and sent some of his own guard to meet the duke, and, having warned him, to bring him to his court.¹⁵ Once more a peace was patched up between the two brothers, Henry having bidden Robert to conduct himself like an earl, and not like a monk.¹⁶

It is not possible to distinguish the effects of the legal and fiscal reforms of Henry I's reign on Hampshire from their general effect on the country at large; but Winchester, as the seat of

¹ John de Oxenedes, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 36.

² Ord. Vit. *Hist. Eccl.* (ed. Duchesne), x, 782.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. 786; Simeon of Durham, *Hist. Regum* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 232; 'Anselmi Epist.' Migne, *Patrologia*, iv, no. 2.

⁶ Portchester, according to the Maistre Wace's *Roman de Rou* (ed. Andresen, 1877-9), 439. But see *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* i, 365; ii, 205; Hen. Hunt. op. cit. 233; Flor. of Worc. *Chron.* 621, etc.

⁷ According to the *Roman de Rou*, 440:—

'l'on li dist que la reigne,

Sa serorge, esteit en gesine.'

⁸ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 365; ii, 205. 'At midsummer the king went out to Pevensey with all his force against his brother and there awaited him.'

⁹ Wace, *Roman de Rou*, 440.

¹⁰ Ibid. 441.

¹¹ Ibid:—

Issi ont longuement este

E issi ont longues dote;

Chascun dotout el bois entrer

Ne nus ne voleit retorner.

¹² Ord. Vit. *Hist. Eccl.* (ed. Duchesne), xi, 804.

¹³ *Roman de Rou*, ut supra, 449.

¹⁴ Ord. Vit. loc. cit.; Flor. of Worc. *Chron.* ii, 49.

¹⁵ 'Ut comitem, non monachum ageret.'

¹⁶ Ibid.

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his administrative machinery, flourished under his rule, and was, according to Milner, quoting Trussel, at the zenith of its prosperity.¹⁷ The anarchy of the years which followed the death of Henry I plunged Hampshire, as all England, into disorder. The nobles had sworn allegiance to the Empress Maud, and among them Stephen of Blois, Henry's favourite nephew. The news of Henry's death, near Gisors on 1 December 1135, reached Stephen; allegiance was cast to the winds, and he crossed from Normandy with a small band of followers to make good his claim to the English throne.¹⁸ London gave him a flattering reception, and thence he pressed on to Winchester. His brother, Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, came out to meet him with the leading citizens of Winchester, and William Pont de l'Arche, the keeper of the royal treasure, gave him the keys of the Treasury.¹⁹ With the treasure in his possession and the influence of the church (represented by Henry of Blois, who won over Roger Bishop of Salisbury and William Archbishop of Canterbury)²⁰ at his back Stephen was in a powerful position. Three weeks later he was crowned at Westminster. The events of the next few years brought calls on Hampshire for men and arms to support the cause of the king they had chosen; but it was not until the autumn of 1139 that Winchester became a scene of action. By that time Stephen had utterly alienated the church by his attack on the Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln.²¹ Henry of Blois, once, as we have seen, Stephen's most ardent supporter, now denounced him for seizing the property and persons of the Bishops of Lincoln and Salisbury. As papal legate he convened an ecclesiastical synod at Winchester, and proposed the excommunication of the king. Stephen quoted the Conqueror's action against Odo of Bayeux in defence of his own conduct; Roger of Salisbury retorted that he held no office under the king. The synod broke up on 1 September, apparently without having accomplished anything.²² However, on the last day of the same month, the Empress Maud landed in England with her brother and ally Robert Earl of Gloucester; and the church was ready to support her claim.²³

The capture of Stephen at the battle of Lincoln on 2 February 1141 established Maud for the time as Queen of England, and on 17 February she advanced towards Winchester.²⁴ Her brother Robert advised that, for safety's sake, terms should be made with the legate before Winchester was reached. Hence on Sunday, 2 March, a meeting was arranged in the open air at Wherwell, near Andover.²⁵ Then 'Henry the brother of the king spoke with Earl Robert and with the empress and swore oaths to them that he would never more hold with the king his brother, and cursed all the men who held with him; and said to them that he would give Winchester up to them and made them come thither.' The actual agreement was that Henry would be true to the empress as long as she kept true to him, and on these terms Maud was brought to Winchester on the following day. There she was received in solemn procession, was blessed in the cathedral and received the castle, the royal crown, and the small amount of treasure that still remained, and of her own accord caused herself to be proclaimed 'Lady and Queen of England.'²⁶ A few days later she retraced her steps to Witton, and finally to London.²⁷ On 7 April she was elected queen (possibly in her absence) at a council held at Winchester,²⁸ but London, irritated by her high-handed dealing, would have none of her. On 24 June she fled to Oxford from the fury of the citizens. The legate, deeply offended with her conduct, retired to Winchester, determined to restore his brother to the throne. Thither, on 31 July, Maud unexpectedly followed him and took possession of the 'Domus Emmae'²⁹ in the west quarter of the city. She at once summoned the legate to her presence, but he, fearing that she might seize him, returned his famous answer 'I will prepare me,'³⁰ and rode away from the city, probably by Eastgate, into the precincts of his own jurisdiction, the Soke. According to William of Malmesbury, the majority of the citizens were in favour of the empress; establishing herself within the walls, she laid siege to the

¹⁷ Milner, *Hist. of Winchester*, i, 207.

¹⁸ *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 2.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 5.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 6-8. Will. of Malmes. *Gesta Regum* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 538.

²¹ *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 49-51.

²² Will. of Malmes. *Gesta Regum* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), ii, 723-4.

²³ *Ibid.* 724.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 743; Flor. of Worc. *Chron.* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 130.

²⁵ *Ibid.*; Add. MS. 22934, fol. 21b. See J. H. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 57.

²⁶ *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 75, 'fori audientiâ dominam et reginam acclamare praecepit.' See J. H. Round, *op. cit.* 58-65.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Will. of Malmes. *op. cit.* ii, 744.

²⁹ The Anglo-Saxon palace formerly the residence of Queen Emma, on the site of the later King's House (the Barracks). See under Winchester. The *Annales de Wintonia* strangely reverse the position of the two, stating that the empress held the east, the legate the west of the city.

³⁰ 'Ego parabo me.' Will. of Malmes. *op. cit.* ii, 751.

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episcopal palace.³¹ The legate's garrison, defending the same, rained fire upon the town, burning houses and churches, the Nunnaminster, and the royal palace in the square, and even Hyde Abbey, outside the north wall.³² In the meantime the legate had summoned to his help Stephen's queen (Maud of Boulogne), who hastily came to him 'with all her strength' and besieged the empress 'so that there was great hunger' ³³ in the city. The empress was now 'more besieged than besieging'; while she attacked the legate's men from within, she was being attacked from without. Moreover, they burnt Andover and cut off her convoys. At length only the Andover road remained open to her. Along this road Robert of Gloucester sent what men he could spare to form an outpost and fortify Wherwell Abbey and command supplies by the passage of the Test.³⁴ William of Ypres, the queen's chief soldier, thereupon burst upon the outpost near Wherwell and slew and captured all those who did not find shelter in the nunnery. Then they fired the nunnery and overpowered the rest of the men of the empress in the church itself.³⁵ The news reached Winchester. The besieged were seized with panic; only a small chance of retreat remained to them. This chance they took and sallied forth from Westgate, but the queen's forces quickly surrounded them, and they were scattered in headlong flight. The empress rode for her life ³⁶ along the Salisbury road towards Ludgershall. The Duke of Gloucester with the rearguard covered her retreat, but was taken prisoner while holding the passage of the Test at Stockbridge. The rest of the rearguard fled where they could in terrible disorder, or were captured or cut down and plundered by the victorious enemy, heedless of rank or honour. The King of Scots escaped by bribing his captors; the Archbishop of Canterbury, deserted by his followers, and his vestments torn from him, narrowly escaped on foot from his pursuers.³⁷ Then the royalist forces, drunk with victory, turned back to Winchester and pillaged and spoiled the city.³⁸

The next event connected with Hampshire is the taking of Christchurch Castle by Walter of Pinkney, late Constable of Malmesbury, who had, in 1145, during the struggle between Stephen and his barons, been taken prisoner by William of Dover, the Earl of Chester's chief lieutenant.³⁹ He had languished in fetters at Bristol rather than betray his trust and surrender Malmesbury. However, at last escaping from prison, he gathered a force round him and attacked Christchurch Castle, which, apparently, was held against the king by the men of Baldwin de Redvers, first Earl of Devon.⁴⁰ Walter took the castle and treated the garrison with such cruelty that the citizens conspired against him, and when he roughly spurned a petition they presented to him one of them struck him with a sharp battle-axe and slew him.

Winchester, which had been the scene of the decisive defeat of the Empress Maud, was in November 1153 to be the place chosen for the peace between King Stephen and her son Henry Plantagenet. Henry was received in state at Winchester, as his mother had been before him, and was presented to a great council of magnates called together to accept and ratify the compact

³¹ Almost undoubtedly this means Wolvesey Palace, which according to the *Annales de Wintonia* (*Ann. Mon.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 51) Bishop Henry of Blois had built in 1138 — 'fecit aedificare domum quasi palatium cum turri fortissima in Wintonia.' See also *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 80; also Giraldus Cambrensis, *Op. Hist.* (Rolls Ser.), vii, 46, 'domos regias, quoniam cathedrali ecclesiae cui praeerat nimum vicinae fuerant et onerosae, vir animosus et audax, funditus in brevi raptim et subito, nacta solum temporis opportunitate, deiecit et in majorem publicae potestatis offensam ex dirutis aedificiis et abstractis domos episcopales egregias sibi in eadem urbe construxit.' The question is fully discussed by Mr. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 126-7. However, the Hyde Cartulary (Stowe MS. 944, fol. 7b) ascribes the destruction of the palace to the siege.

³² Stowe MS. 944, fol. 7b; Will. of Malmes. op. cit. ii, 752; Flor. of Worc. op. cit. 133.

³³ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 384; ii, 233-4.

³⁴ *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 83. John of Hexham, however, describes this merely as the dispatch of an escort to meet a convoy. Simeon of Durham, *Hist. Regum* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 310. Mr. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 128-31, discusses the various versions of the story, and concludes that the account of the *Gesta Stephani* and John of Hexham are the most trustworthy.

³⁵ *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 83.

³⁶ The picturesque story of the empress being carried out of the city in a leaden coffin, invented primarily by Knighton on a misreading of a passage in Florence of Worcester's Continuator, was convincingly exposed by Mr. Round in 1892 (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 134-5). Yet it figured as history in the Winchester Pageant (1907).

³⁷ *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 84-5. Mr. Round considers the *Gesta* the most trustworthy, as well as the most spirited, account of the rout of the empress.

³⁸ *Ibid.*; Stowe MS. 944, fol. 7b. 'Eodem die dicta civitas Wyntonie capta est et spoliata.'

³⁹ *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 133.

⁴⁰ Baldwin had taken arms for the empress against the king, and, being defeated at Exeter in 1136, had retired to Carisbrooke Castle to recruit his forces and await events. Stephen's energy, however, upset his calculations, and when it was discovered that the castle springs were dried up, and that therefore it would be impossible to stand a siege, he made submission. Stephen confiscated his lands and banished him, and he took refuge with the Count of Anjou until there was peace in England. *Gesta Stephani* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 20-9.

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by which Henry was declared Stephen's heir. Henry did homage to Stephen, as did the barons and earls who had fought for Henry, while the royalist barons did homage to the duke, saving their allegiance to the king.⁴¹ Then the whole concourse left Winchester, passing through Northgate of the city towards London amid much general rejoicing.

Stephen died in November 1154. In less than a month Henry had crossed from Normandy and had come to Winchester to receive the homage of the nobles who had assembled there to await him.⁴² The reign of Henry II was not only to restore and extend the laws of Henry I, it was to bring an era of new law and administration in a settled amalgamation of the English and Norman law and constitution. Politically this meant the reorganization of the military system. In the inquest of 1166, the meaning and reason of which Mr. Round was the first to make clear,⁴³ the Hampshire 'barons' made the following returns in their 'cartae': The Bishop of Winchester returned sixty-three and a half knights, according to the *Liber Niger*⁴⁴; sixty-nine and a half according to the *Liber Rubens*⁴⁵; the Abbot of Hyde twenty knights; John de Port fifty-one knights of the old feoffment and two of the new⁴⁶; William son of Aldelin one and one-fourth of the old feoffment and the rest in demesne by service of being marshal ('per servitium suum sine aliquo servitio nominato, sicut Marescalcia Regis'); Robert Pont de l'Arche two and a half knights. The total, as it will be seen, does not quite amount to one hundred and fifty. On these returns, as Mr. Round shows, the new feudal assessment was to be based,⁴⁷ and they are valuable as representing, if only roughly,⁴⁸ the amount that Hampshire owed as scutage after the new assessment.⁴⁹ Thus, for example, in 1190-1, when Richard I was on the throne, a scutage was fixed for Hampshire thus: The Bishop of Winchester £30 for sixty knights; the Abbot of Hyde £10 for twenty knights; Adam de Port £27 10s. for fifty-five knights; Robert Pont de l'Arche 10s. for one knight; and William son of Aldelin 12s. 6d.⁵⁰ In 1194-5 in the universal scutage fixed without exemption at 20s. the list is necessarily longer, but the bishop, abbot, Adam de Port and Robert Pont de l'Arche had to pay as in 1190, while William son of Aldelin was now assessed at 25s.⁵¹

We have to look on to the reign of Edward I and argue back from the evidence of the Muster Rolls of 1277 and 1282 to realize more clearly the duties of the military tenants in chief. For example, a writ of December 1276 ordered the Sheriff of Hampshire to command all those holding in chief by knight's service and able to bear arms to come with horses and arms and *their service* to Worcester on 1 July 1277 to fight in the king's army against the Welsh.⁵² Those not able to bear arms and not able to attend in person had to send not only substitutes for themselves, but also excuses. The bishop, of course, was to send a substitute with his service.⁵³

⁴¹ Hen. of Hunt. op. cit. 289; Roger of Hoveden, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 212; Ralph de Diceto, *Op. Hist.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 296. Roger of Wendover mentions Wallingford as the place of the treaty, but is evidently referring to the events of the next spring.

⁴² Will. of Newburgh, *Hist. Rerum Angl.* (ed. Hearne), i, 110; Gervase of Cant. *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 159.

⁴³ J. H. Round, *Feudal Engl.* 241-2.

⁴⁴ *Liber Niger* (ed. Hearne), 69-71.

⁴⁵ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 204-7. The differences are in the fees of Ralph of Waterville, Robert Norensis and Henry of Soberton. The *Liber Rubens* says that all three fees were held as they had been in the time of Henry I—namely, the two first at two knights, the third at five knights. The *Liber Niger* says that the two first were and had been held at one knight and half a knight respectively, while the third, which had been held for five knights in the time of Henry I, was then held for one only. This accounts for the additional six and a half fees. Mr. Round points out that the return was accepted at the Exchequer as admitting seventy-four and a half fees.

⁴⁶ The knights' fees of the old feoffment given are certainly fifty-one in number, but the *summa* at the end in both *Liber Niger* and *Liber Rubens* counts them as fifty-five. Concerning the old and new feoffment see J. H. Round, *Feudal Engl.* 242.

⁴⁷ *Feud. Engl.* 242-3.

⁴⁸ Concerning errors in the 'cartae' see Round, op. cit. 286-7.

⁴⁹ Mr. Round, however, observes that this assessment was that of the barons named, not of the county, which was reckoned on a different basis. It seems probable that the imposition of scutage did not affect the tenant in chief's service but was rather collected from the undertenants and represented the direct service the undertenants did for the king. Thus while the king exacted military service from his tenants in chief he also collected scutage from their military tenants (see Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. of Engl. Law* [ed. 2], i, 271). In the 'Assisa Scutagium Walliae,' taken in 1156, the Bishop of Winchester and the Abbot of Hyde commuted their service, the former returning £60 for 60 knights, the latter £20 for 20 knights (*Red Bk. of Exch.* 14). In 1160-1 the bishop paid £75 15s. 3d., the Abbot of Hyde 40 marks for his 20 knights; Robert de Pont de l'Arche 10 marks for his 5 knights; Godfrey son of Peter 1 mark for his half knight; John de Gisors 5 marks for his 2½ knights; Hamo de Cornebec 5 marks for his 2½ knights; Roger Aliz 2 marks for his 1 knight; Hugh de Hala 2 marks for his 1 knight; Robert de Praeres 2 marks for his 1 knight; William son of Roger 1 mark for his half knight; Matthew de Poteria 5 marks for his 2½ knights (ibid. 28). The assessment, however, was unsatisfactory; hence the inquest of 1166.

⁵⁰ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 72-3.

⁵¹ Ibid. 91.

⁵² *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), i, 196.

⁵³ Ibid. 195.

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The greater tenants of the county were assessed separately, distinct writs being issued to them; while similar directions were sent to the sheriff to warn the tenants in chief in their bailiwicks.⁵⁴ Roughly speaking they were accountable for the service of a hundred knights,⁵⁵ counting that is not only the fees on the mainland, but in the Isle of Wight; the largest fees being those of the St. Johns, descendants of the Ports, and the de Redvers family.

Among the other recognized services we find the bishop making fine (distinct from scutage) for the service of five knights; the Abbot of Hyde for three; Hugh Chickville or Chickenhall for one *sagittarius*; Nicholas Corbet for the fourth part of one knight's fee; Peter Cowdray for half a knight's fee; Matthew Columbars for one knight's fee. Adam Gurdon fulfilled his service for half a fee by a substitute, Adam Pyntun (*serviente*); Reginald Fitz Peter fulfilled his for two knights by himself and Henry Somery; Henry Sturmy, owing service for one fee and one serjeanty, fulfilled it by himself and Robert Spillman (*serviente*); Giles de Bosco offered his own service as a serjeant (*serviens*) with one horse, both fully armed, on behalf of Martin des Roches, who owed the same, but was himself infirm; Oliver Punchardon served in person for his fee in Faccombe; Roger son of Richard offered to serve instead of Robert Foliat as a horse soldier; William of Ivez (Minstead) himself served for his serjeanty, as a horse soldier; Wallis of Stoke offered himself as a substitute for Thomas Brickville as a *serviens* with bow and arrows.⁵⁶

In order to understand this list better the military serjeanties of the county as they existed in the early 13th century may be set down here as belonging to the general military organization. Feudal tenure supplied the king not only with the knight or fully-armed horseman, but with a force of light horsemen and infantry, and these were the *servientes* provided by those tenants who held by serjeanty.⁵⁷ Thus in Hampshire, apart from the peculiar serjeanties such as that of the lords of the manors of Brockenhurst and Minstead⁵⁸ (q.v.), we find the following ordinary military serjeanties: Richard Cardeville of finding one *serviens* for forty days' service in England; Andrew Moberd, Godfrey Pertone and Walter Foliat each by the service of finding one *serviens* with a habergeon for forty days; Richard Archer, William Admundesthorp, Juliane la Wade, Elias Croc, Adam de Stapellis, Adam Gurdon by serjeanty, undefined; William Cosham, William Borhunt and Henry of Wanstead each by the serjeanty of finding one *serviens* with a habergeon in the castle of Portsmouth for forty days in time of war; William de la Falaise by the serjeanty of finding one *serviens* in the castle of Winchester; Roger Mark for the service of crossing the sea to Brittany ('per servitium maris versus Britanniam'); Gilbert Torneie by the serjeanty of finding one *serviens* with bow and arrows for one month in England; Hugh Chickville for the serjeanty of one foot soldier (*servientis peditis*) with bow and arrows for forty days in England. The heirs of Cobbus the smith held by serjeanty of providing fifty arrows.⁵⁹

An almost duplicate list, with the contemporary holders of the fees, is given in the *Testa de Nevill* as a list of the serjeanties existing in the time of Henry III, but there we find in many cases that the *servientes* are defined as *servientes equites*. Thus Richard Cardeville (West Tytherley and Hale), Elias de la Falaise (Rowner), Andrew Ivez (Minstead), John de Bettesthorpe (Minstead) and Peter Cosham (Cosham) are among those in the later list bound to provide horse soldiers.⁶⁰ Altogether the serjeanties of the county provided about eighteen *servientes*, and this number seems to have been the average from the early 13th⁶¹ to the 14th century when the *servientes* were rising to equality with the knights of the first order.

Such, however brief and imperfect, is some account of the feudal service of Hampshire in the 13th and 14th centuries. There were many defects in the system, and every year it became

⁵⁴ *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), i, 193-4. This system proved so cumbrous and ineffective that Edward I superseded it by issuing commissions to one or more of the chief men of the county to muster and array the forces. See *ibid.* *passim*.

⁵⁵ This round number represents a very loose reckoning of the fees accounted for in the *Testa de Nevill*, and therefore belonging to the reign of Henry III. The vagueness of it is to be expected, since the arrangement of the *Testa* for this county is anything but clear. *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230-8.

⁵⁶ *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), i, 197-210.

⁵⁷ It is interesting to note that several of the Bishop of Winchester's tenants held of him by serjeanty. This is shown on the Pipe Rolls of the bishopric of Winchester (P.R.O.). The whole of this subject needs and deserves much more time and space than it is possible to devote to it in the limited scope of this article.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 627, 635-6.

⁵⁹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 459. Compare with lists given in the *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237-8, &c.

⁶⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237.

⁶¹ Probably earlier, since the predecessors of some of the typical 'grand serjeanties' are found in the Domesday Survey; a treasurer, two chamberlains, a hunter, a barber, a marshal, a physician, all holding in chief of the king. See Mr. Round's 'Introd. to Dom. Surv.' *V.C.H. Hants*, i, and his book *The King's Serjeants*, in which he clearly distinguishes between the two tenures, serjeanty and knight-service.

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more difficult to collect a feudal force. This was never more clearly shown than in 1205, when King John was obliged to arrange that every nine knights should equip a tenth knight for service.⁶² However, the English kings did not need to rely on feudal service; and Henry II wisely realized this when by the Assize of Arms of 1181 he infused new life into the ancient national militia and created what Bishop Stubbs has described as 'a force for national defence, safer and more trustworthy than the feudal levies.'⁶³ The men of Hampshire had served William Rufus on the two noteworthy occasions when he appealed to the English to arm in his cause; Henry I, realizing the use of infantry, had called them to his aid in Normandy; and Stephen's reign saw the English archers doing much havoc against the enemy at the battle of the Standard. Under the Assize of Arms the national forces were henceforward to be summoned in time of need, and it formed the basis of their organization until the change in the character of warfare in the middle of the 16th century.

However, having gained some general idea of the composition of the Hampshire forces, feudal and national, as they were being prepared for the Hundred Years' War, we must turn back to consider, as far as they affect the county, the events which led up to the victories of Edward III and Henry V and the disasters of Henry VI. The reign of Henry II with its régime of law and order restored the prosperity of Winchester.⁶⁴ In the way of pageantry there was the coronation of the king in the cathedral in 1158⁶⁵; the second coronation of the younger Henry in 1172, as a result of the peace with France⁶⁶; the visit of the Sicilian ambassadors to see the king's daughter Joan in 1176⁶⁷; the meeting of Henry with Heraclius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, who came in 1185 to implore the king's help for the crusade.⁶⁸ Besides these big events there were the frequent council meetings,⁶⁹ and royal visits at Easter and Christmas.⁷⁰ Thus, for instance, in 1176, the king's sons Richard and Geoffrey, who had made peace with their father, crossed from Normandy to Southampton and journeyed thence to Winchester to keep Easter with him, while their brother Henry tarried at Portchester waiting for a favourable wind to cross to Normandy.⁷¹ Both Southampton⁷² and Portsmouth⁷³ were often the scenes of military preparations, as, for instance, in 1177, when the English fleet gathered there for an expedition into Normandy, while the land forces assembled at Winchester.⁷⁴ Richard Cœur de Lion hastened to England on the death of his father, at Chinon, on 6 July 1189, and, like his predecessors, immediately seized on the royal treasure at Winchester,⁷⁵ whither he came to receive the homage of his nobles. During the next few years, while Richard was in the Holy Land, Winchester, and indeed Hampshire in general, was practically governed by the great Bishop of Winchester, Godfrey de Lucy, one of whose practical works was the restoration of the navigation of the Itchen from Southampton to Alresford.⁷⁶ On Richard's return in the spring of 1194 his second coronation took place in great state at Winchester. On 14 April the king came from Woodstock to Freemantle, and on the next day continued his journey to Winchester, where he immediately dispossessed Bishop Godfrey of certain estates with which, together with the custody of the castle of Winchester and the title of Earl of Winchester, he had enfeoffed him before starting for the Holy Land.⁷⁷ He spent the

⁶² *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, 55.

⁶³ Stubbs, *Select Chart.* 154. Briefly summed up the Assize provided that every holder of one knight's fee should have a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield and a lance; and every knight as many coats of mail, helmets, shields and lances as there were fees in his domain. Every free layman having rent or chattels to the value of 16 marks was to keep the same equipment, and every free layman holding rents, &c., to the value of 10 marks to keep a habergeon, a chaplet of iron and a lance. Further, all burgesses and all freemen were to have a wambais (padded doublet), a chaplet of iron and a lance. The Assize was renewed by Edward I in the Statute of Winchester in 1285.

⁶⁴ See Milner, *Hist. of Winchester*, 219 et seq.

⁶⁵ Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 185.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 205. The young Henry had married Margaret daughter of Louis King of France, and after Henry was purged of the death of Becket he and Margaret were crowned by the Archbishop of Rouen.

⁶⁷ *Chron. Hen. II & Ric. I* (Rolls Ser.), i, 116.

⁶⁸ Giraldus Camb. *Op. Hist.* (Rolls Ser.), viii, 203.

⁶⁹ *Chron. Hen. II & Ric. I* (Rolls Ser.), i, 104-6, 118-19, 177, 178; Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 254.

⁷⁰ Roger of Hoveden, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 93, 170, 190, 266.

⁷¹ *Chron. Hen. II & Ric. I* (Rolls Ser.), 114.

⁷² See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 498-9.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Chron. Hen. II & Ric. I* (Rolls Ser.), i, 167.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 76-7; Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 347. 'Statim itaque dux ut applicuit, Wintoniam veniens, fecit ponderare et in scriptum redigere omnes thesauros patris sui. Et inventa sunt plusquam nongenta milia librarum in auro et argento præter lapides pretiosos.'

⁷⁶ Milner, *Hist. of Winchester*, 229, quoting from the Trussell MSS.

⁷⁷ Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 58.

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night of the 15th at the castle, but on the 16th went to the priory of St. Swithun, where he stayed for the night before his coronation. On the morning of the 17th, Richard, 'clad in his royal robes with the crown upon his head, holding in his right hand a sceptre which ended in a cross, and in his left hand a gold wand tipped with an ornament in the form of a dove, came from his room in the priory; on his right was William Bishop of Ely, on his left Richard Bishop of London.' A silken canopy held over the king was borne on four lances and carried by four earls, three swords were carried before him, and thus he was led first to the altar, where he received the blessing from Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, and thence to the throne on the south side of the quire. Mass was then said, and, the ceremony over, the king was led back to his apartment in the priory, where he 'laid aside his heavy robes and crown and put on other robes and a lighter crown, and so entered the refectory of the monastery for the banquet.'⁷⁸ Much to the chagrin of the Winchester citizens the Londoners for the sum of 200 marks had purchased the right of performing the office of butlers at the banquet. The Winchester citizens had therefore to be content 'to perform the service of the kitchen.'⁷⁹ On the same day Richard returned to the castle, where for the next few days he was employed in settling terms with the King of Scots.⁸⁰ On 22 April, having heard menacing rumours from Normandy, he left Winchester and journeyed to Bishop's Waltham, where he delayed until 25 April. He then went to Portsmouth, whence he intended to set sail for Normandy.⁸¹ In spite of contrary winds he attempted the journey on 2 May, but was forced to take refuge in the Isle of Wight, and thence came again to Portsmouth. Finally, he set sail on 12 May,⁸² never again to return to England, for he died at the siege of Chaluz on 6 April 1199.

King John, unlike his predecessors, did not visit Hampshire before his coronation, but landing at Shoreham in May 1199, proceeded to London. Then, having gathered a force of knights and foot soldiers, he re-embarked for Normandy from Shoreham on 19 June following.⁸³ On 27 February (1199-1200), on his return from Normandy he landed at Portsmouth, and thence proceeded north through Romsey, Winchester, and Freemantle to London.⁸⁴ On 18 April he again left London, and proceeding through Guildford into Hampshire remained at Portchester or its vicinity until 28 April, when he crossed to Valognes for a conference with his adversary Philip of France.⁸⁵ In the following October he was again in Hampshire, having probably landed at Portsmouth, and proceeded to the royal hunting-box at Freemantle.⁸⁶ He was again in the county in the following December, remaining three days (13th to 16th) at Christchurch and two days (20th and 21st) at Freemantle.⁸⁷ In the spring of the next year (1201) John was preparing another expedition to Normandy against the barons of Poitou; and on the feast of the Ascension issued a proclamation at Tewkesbury that all earls and barons and others who owed him military service should be ready at Portsmouth on Whit Sunday to sail with him across the sea.⁸⁸ From 6 to 8 May the king stayed at Winchester,⁸⁹ which must have been busy with the passage of troops on their way to Portsmouth, and thence he went to Portchester, where he remained until final preparations had been made. On 14 May he started from Portsmouth.⁹⁰ It was not until December 1203 that John returned to England, landing at Portsmouth and proceeding to Southwick, to extort money from his subjects for the continuation of the war in France.⁹¹ During the next year (1204), while Philip of France was conquering Normandy, John was in England extorting more money for the war. Thus in April he was in Winchester, staying there for two days, then hurrying to Portchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth, and returning thence through Winchester and Freemantle to London.⁹² By that time Philip had taken Château-Gaillard and Normandy was lost to England. John as yet made no effort to regain his possessions. He dallied all the year in England, frequently in Hampshire, making long stays at Winchester in June, October, and November.⁹³

Early in 1205, however, he began to hurry on preparations for an invasion of Normandy. In May he held a council at Northampton, which resulted in a summons to the fleet and army

⁷⁸ Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 58-60.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 60. See, for this coronation, Mr. Round's *The King's Serjeants*, 328-30.

⁸⁰ Ibid. 60-1.

⁸¹ Ibid. 61.

⁸² Ibid. 62.

⁸³ Roger of Hoveden, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), iv, 89; Ralph de Diceto, *Op. Hist.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 166; Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 454.

⁸⁴ Itin. of King John, *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, *passim*. He was at Romsey on 28 February, at Winchester on 1 March, and at Freemantle on 2 March.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid. He was at Freemantle on 6 October.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 475.

⁸⁹ Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.; Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 483.

⁹² Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

⁹³ Ibid.

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to meet him at Portchester at Whitsuntide.⁹⁴ On 29 May he was at Winchester, journeying thence through Bishop's Waltham to Portchester to superintend the gathering of the host.^{94a} When all was ready, however, the expedition was hindered by the entreaty, it was said, of Archbishop Hubert and William the Marshal. John after a show of resistance yielded; the soldiers and sailors were made to pay a fine in commutation of their services and then dismissed.⁹⁵ John retired to Winchester 'with great sadness,'⁹⁶ and, what was more to the point, with a considerable sum of money. Finally, in order to make some show of shame, he himself returned to Portsmouth, and, putting to sea with a small escort, sailed on 14 June⁹⁷ as far as the Isle of Wight, where he was 'persuaded' by his friends to return.⁹⁸ On the third day he landed again at Wareham, but did not return to Hampshire until the end of the next month, when he was staying at Freemantle, Micheldever, and Bishop's Sutton.⁹⁹ His restless movements during the next months did not bring him into Hampshire,¹⁰⁰ but in April and May 1206, when he was again preparing to assemble his fleet and forces at Portsmouth, he spent most of his time in the county, and started from Portsmouth with his forces on 28 May, having left Bishopstoke early in the morning. The same night the king reached Yarmouth (Isle of Wight), where he remained until 1 June.¹ After the fleet had finally collected, he arrived at La Rochelle on 7 June and remained in Normandy, carrying on an almost useless campaign until the following December.² At Christmas of that year he summoned a council of the chief men of England to Winchester, and by their consent imposed a tax of a thirteenth on all movable property.³ In the summer of 1207 he was again at Winchester, and made a progress through Hampshire, staying at Freemantle, Odiham, and Dogmersfield, and passing thence to London. Early in the next month he was again in Hampshire, reaching Southampton on the 6th; then, after staying for two days at Winchester, he continued his journey through Faringdon to London. His restlessness brought him again to Winchester on 16 July, and again at the end of the month, when he passed through Barton Stacey on his way thither.⁴ In October and December he was again in the city, his son Henry (thence called Henry of Winchester) being born there at the former date.⁵ The king then proceeded to sell municipal privileges to the city for a sum of 200 marks, and to regulate afresh the royal mint and exchange at Winchester.⁶ Later in December the king was in the New Forest, at Brockenhurst,⁷ then progressing north he rested at Egbury, Winchester, and Freemantle, and spent three days at Odiham.⁸

The events of the year 1208 were coloured by the interdict pronounced by the Bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester, on 23 March, at Winchester, whither John had come the same day from Clarendon.⁹ Earlier in the month (on the 12th) John had met Simon Langton¹⁰ at Winchester, and in the presence of the bishops, Simon, as papal representative, had prayed the king to accept Stephen Langton, his brother, as Archbishop of Canterbury. And 'when we spoke to him of preserving to us our dignity in this business,' the king declared in letters patent issued from Winchester, 'he answered us that he would do nothing for us with respect to that unless we placed ourselves altogether at his mercy.'¹¹ Again, on 17 March, the king wrote from Marlborough concerning the 'matters which were treated of between us and our bishops at Winchester,' and 'how we by turns gave ground, and of the insult offered us by the Pope.'¹² The interdict pronounced, John rushed in feverish haste the same day (Sunday, 23 March) to Southampton, and,

⁹⁴ Ralph Coggeshall, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 152.

^{94a} Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

⁹⁵ Ralph Coggeshall, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 152-4.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 154.

⁹⁷ The chroniclers (Ralph Coggeshall, *loc. cit.*; Roger of Wendover, *Flor. Hist.* [Engl. Hist. Soc.], iii, 182, and Matthew Paris, *Chron. Maj.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 490) say on the *idus Julii* mistakenly for xviii Kal. Julias. No writs were tested by the king on 14 and 15 June. See Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

⁹⁸ Ralph Coggeshall, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 154.

⁹⁹ Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

¹⁰⁰ Except to Freemantle, where he was staying later in July 1205, and in September, October and November.

¹ Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

² Ibid.

³ *Flores Hist.* (Rolls Ser. xcv), ii, 133. The chronicler calls it Christmas 1207, but the Itin. of King John *op. cit.* fixes the day as Christmas 1206.

⁴ Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

⁵ Ibid.; *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 80.

⁶ See under Winchester.

⁷ Where he would be entitled to provision for himself and his horses from the lord of the manor (see under Brockenhurst).

⁸ Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Simon Langton was Dean of York. In 1215 he was elected Archbishop of York, but was rejected by the pope. (Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 228).

¹¹ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, Introd. p. xxvi.

¹² Ibid.

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after staying there two nights, came to Portchester on the Tuesday. There he spent the next two days, defiantly ordering the confiscation of the clergy who obeyed the terms of the interdict. For the next four years, while England lay under the interdict and the king under the ban of excommunication, his restless wanderings over the country still continued, but he was less often in Hampshire, confining his visits chiefly to short stays at Winchester, Odiham and Freemantle.¹³

In May 1213 John prepared to make his master stroke and rid himself of all his enemies. His submission to the papal legate at Ewell (co. Kent) on 15 May 1213 was followed by his absolution at Winchester on Saturday, 20 July.¹⁴ The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Langton and the Bishops of London, Ely and Worcester, who now returned from the continent and came to Winchester to the king.¹⁵ John, hearing of their coming, went out in procession to meet them on the downs of Magdalen Hill, east of the city, and falling on his knees wept 'copious tears.'¹⁶ The prelates, seeing the great humiliation of the king, raised him from the ground and conducted him to the city, to the door of the cathedral, and there, before he might enter, absolved him.¹⁷

England was once more at peace, but the peace was to be short-lived. Early in 1214 Winchester, Southampton and Portsmouth were again alive with preparations for the assembly of forces for an expedition to Normandy to succour the Count of Flanders,¹⁸ and, by an alliance with the Emperor Otto, to win back Normandy for England.

Tarrying one day in January at Odiham, John went south to Winchester and thence on to Southampton and Portsmouth.¹⁹ By the end of the month all preparations were made, and on 2 February the king set sail with his army of mercenaries, reaching Yarmouth (Isle of Wight), where he delayed for eight days.²⁰ The disastrous day at Bouvines crushed John's hopes, and in September 1214²¹ he returned to England to a discontented baronage and people, chafing beneath the heavy taxation incurred by his ambition to win back Normandy. Early in January 1215 the barons appeared in arms to lay their demands before the king. John, taken by surprise, asked for a truce until Eastertide. At the end of the month he was in Winchester offering what reconciliation he could to the church; thence he went to Southampton and Christchurch and then rushed erratically over all England, summoning mercenaries to his aid. Previous to the sealing of the Great Charter on 15 June John was in Hampshire, probably gathering together what forces he could. Thus on 4 June he was at Odiham, and on the 5th at Winchester, where he remained until the 8th. Matthew Paris relates that after the sealing of the charter John became 'sullen, dejected and reserved, and, shunning the society of his nobles and courtiers, retired with a few of his attendants to the Isle of Wight as if desirous of hiding his shame and confusion in the open air; where he conversed only with fishermen and sailors, diverting himself with walking on the sea-shore with his domestics.'²² There also he formed plans for the recovery of his lost prerogative, and, meditating the most fatal vengeance against his enemies, sent emissaries abroad to collect an army of mercenaries, and also sent messengers to Rome to procure the protection of the pope.²³ Rumours of his intended *coup d'état* were quick to reach England, and soon the papal message came annulling the Great Charter and arousing the barons once more to action.²⁴ Then, says Matthew Paris, John, leaving the Isle of Wight, sailed to Dover and at the head of a large body of mercenaries besieged Rochester Castle.²⁵ The Itinerary of the king once more conclusively proves the statement of the chronicler to be erroneous.²⁶ It shows that immediately after sealing the charter

¹³ Itin. of King John, *passim*. At Winchester he doubtless pillaged the rich Jews who had taken up their quarters in the north part of the city, the modern Jewry Street.

¹⁴ Ibid.; Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 550; Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 213.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 550. 'Rex . . . viso archiepiscopo et episcopis, cecidit pronus in terram ad pedes eorum, lacrimis profusis obsecrans ut de se ac regno Angliae misericordiam haberent.'

¹⁷ Ibid.; *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 82.

¹⁸ Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 573. According to Matthew Paris an army had been collected at Portsmouth in the previous year, but the barons had refused to follow John until he was absolved (ibid. 549). John's force was composed almost entirely of mercenaries. (See Oman, *The Art of War*, 459.)

¹⁹ Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.; Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 215. Matthew Paris gives 'xiv Kalendas Novembris' (25 October) as the date of his return. However, the Itinerary clearly shows he was at Dartmouth by 15 September.

²² Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 613-14. 'Confusus et animo nimis consternatus, ad Vectam insulam latenter confugit. Ubi in angaria mentis aliquandiu constitutus, exquisitis versutiis excogitavit, quo contra barones ultionis genere uteretur. . . . Sicque in insula praedicta et circa maritima, quasi sub divo latens, omni regio tumultu postposito, per tres menses inter undas et nautarum collegia in contemplatione perditionis vitam agebat solitariam.'

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid. 615-20.

²⁵ Itin. of King John, *ut supra*.

²⁶ Ibid.

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John returned from Runnimeade to Windsor and remained in the vicinity until 26 June. Then he proceeded through Odiham to Winchester, where he remained until the end of June. Then, leaving Hampshire, he journeyed through Berkshire, Dorsetshire and Oxfordshire, and met the barons at Oxford on 17 July. From Oxford he went north, and, proceeding west and south in August, spent the whole of September in Kent preparatory to attacking Rochester on 13 October.

On 21 May 1216 Louis of France, called in by the English barons, landed with an army in the Isle of Thanet.²⁷ John, who, in spite of his success against the barons, now found it difficult to pay his mercenaries, had come to Hampshire in the previous April, and, having stayed for five days at Odiham, while his mercenaries provided themselves from the surrounding country, marched on to Southwick in the early days of May.²⁸ Hearing that Louis had landed in Thanet, he retreated to Winchester, arriving there on 28 May. Thither Louis followed him; on 5 June, by the persuasion of Saveric de Mauléon, a leader of his foreign mercenaries, John withdrew from Winchester, handing over the castle to Saveric. No sooner was the king gone than, according to the Winchester annals, Saveric and his men set fire to the suburbs, and then also retreated. Thereupon the citizens handed over their city to Louis,²⁹ who garrisoned and held the castle until the next year.

King John had fled from Winchester never again to return to the county. His death on 19 October 1216 brought Henry III, 'Henry of Winchester,' to the throne. In the following March the new king's forces recovered Winchester Castle, which became one of Henry's favourite residences.³⁰ The frequency with which he spent the Christmas festival and held his court in the city is shown in the Chronicles. He was there in 1219,³¹ 1222,³² 1226,³³ 1232,³⁴ 1236,³⁵ 1239,³⁶ 1240,³⁷ 1241,³⁸ 1248,³⁹ 1250,⁴⁰ 1251,⁴¹ 1253,⁴² 1255,⁴³ and 1279.⁴⁴ Under the year 1251 the chroniclers note that the king neglected to distribute the royal gifts of clothing according to custom,⁴⁵ and in 1253 he further insulted the citizens, who had made him splendid presents, by obliging them to pay him 200 marks.⁴⁶

On the whole, the reign of Henry III affected the constitutional rather than the political history of the county, but both the importance of Winchester⁴⁷ and Simon de Montfort's connexion with Odiham (q.v.) helped to bring the county into the sphere of the Barons' War. On 14 June 1261 the papal bull freeing the king from his sworn promise was read in the assembled council at Winchester, and Henry removed the baronial ministers and replaced them by his own favourites.⁴⁸ In 1264 Simon de Montfort and the barons met at Winchester and declared their adherence to the Statutes of Oxford, having rejected the impossible terms of the Award of Amiens. The king, in anger, declared his distrust of the barons; they in consequence withdrew their homage, and the war was renewed.⁴⁹ In the summer of the next year, while Simon de Montfort the elder was fighting in Wales, he commanded his son, Simon the younger, to attack the 'rebels' in all directions.⁵⁰ Already, on hearing of Prince Edward's escape, the younger Simon had removed his mother (Eleanor, the king's sister) from her house at Odiham to Portchester, of which he was governor, and thence to Dover. He then intended to march to Kenilworth on the way to join and succour his father, but instead he turned aside to attack Winchester, which was reported to be disaffected.

'A sein kenelmes eue . to Winchestre he com.
Thut folc that was in the toun . the gates made vaste.
And wuste the toun agen him . the biker longe ilaste.
So that mid strengthe . Sir Simon then toun nom.
And robbede and slou vaste . tho he withinne com.
Alle the gywes of the toun . he let sle echon.
That me in eni stede fond . he ne leuede alieue non.'⁵¹

²⁷ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 82.

²⁸ *Itin. of King John, ut supra.*

²⁹ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 82-3; Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 229; Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 654-5.

³⁰ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iv, 407; Walter of Coventry, *Mem.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 236.

³¹ John of Oxenedes, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 144.

³² *Ibid.* 146.

³³ *Ibid.* 152.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 161.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 164.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 166.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 167.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 168.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 178.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 180.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 184.

⁴² *Ibid.* 193.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 204.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 255.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 184.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 193.

⁴⁷ In June 1236 one of the earliest Parliaments had been held at Winchester (Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* [Rolls Ser.], iii, 368).

⁴⁸ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iv, 128.

⁴⁹ John Oxenedes, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 226.

⁵⁰ Rymer, *Foedera*, R.I., 467; Close, 49 Hen. III, m. 9. The young Simon seized all the merchandise at Portsmouth and Southampton.

⁵¹ Robert of Gloucester, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 760; *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iv, 169.

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Having accomplished this savage and useless sack of the city, involving as it did a wholesale slaughter of the Jews, Simon continued his march towards Kenilworth. The delay at Winchester had wasted the time that might have been used more profitably in going to his father's help, and the retarded march now ended in his surprise and capture just before the defeat and death of his father at Evesham on 1 August.

On 8 September of the same year a council was held at Winchester⁵² and Henry III was triumphant. In 1267, as an echo from the late wars, comes a dramatic, but doubtful, story. Adam Gurdon, lord of the manor of Selborne (q.v.), one of Simon's adherents and one of the 'disinherited knights,' is said to have become a highwayman, and, lurking in the woods near Alton, to have pillaged travellers on the road. Prince Edward hearing of this visited the place, and, calling out Adam Gurdon to single combat, fought with him. At length, as neither yielded, the prince, admiring Adam's bravery, called on him to surrender himself and receive back his lands in full possession. Adam consented, and henceforward Edward and he were close friends.⁵³

Seven years of monotonous rule followed the death of Henry III in 1272. Edward I returned to England in 1274, and on 11 January 1276 visited Winchester with his queen. His recorded action in the city is typical of his reign of law and order. Finding that disturbances and oppressions were rife, he insisted on the keeping of the peace, renewed all the city charters, and restored to it the privilege of choosing its own officers.⁵⁴ Moreover, it was at Winchester in 1285 that he promulgated the Statute of Winchester re-enacting the Assize of Arms and redistributing the militia into new divisions armed with new weapons.⁵⁵ The Welsh wars had shown him the weakness of the feudal force (*vide supra*), and had taught him the value of the long-bow. The Scottish wars and the victory of Falkirk proved the wisdom of his encouragement of the national militia. The reign of Edward I was, however, to be eventful for Hampshire not only as a reign of law and order and, as we have seen, of the development of military organization, but also for the establishment of the parliamentary system. To the national council or Parliament of 1283, held at Northampton, four knights were summoned from the shire of Hampshire and two representatives from the royal city of Winchester.⁵⁶ Two knights from the county only were summoned to the Parliament of 1290⁵⁷; but to the first true Parliament, that of 1295, two knights were summoned from the county, and two burgesses each from Winchester, Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Overton, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Yarmouth and Newport in the Isle of Wight.⁵⁸ Writs were issued to all these except Alton for the Parliament of 1301, and in addition two burgesses were summoned from Odiham.⁵⁹

The fullest representation of the boroughs was in the Parliament of 1306-7, when writs were directed to Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch, Fareham, Odiham, Overton, Petersfield, Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester and the Isle of Wight.⁶⁰ From that date until the end of the 16th century the usual number of boroughs returning members is usually three, sometimes four or five; Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester always appear, Petersfield often appears as a fourth and Andover sometimes as a fifth. A typical 17th-century return for the county is: Andover, Christchurch, Lymington, Newport, Newtown, Petersfield, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stockbridge, Whitchurch, Winchester, Yarmouth.⁶¹ In 1833 this return was reduced to Andover, Christchurch, Lymington, Newport, Petersfield, Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester; and the county was split up into two divisions, north and south, each of which returned one member.⁶²

The value of the reign of Edward I, more especially as regards the army, was to be tested during the weak reign of his incapable son. The Scottish war, which had brought the father so much glory, was to bring the son the humiliation of Bannockburn. However, the part played by Hampshire, as of the other southern counties, in these wars was not great, consisting mostly of scutage instead of service.⁶³ Thus there is no record that men of Hampshire were on the

⁵² *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iv, 173.

⁵³ *Rishanger, Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), 48; see *Gen.* (new ser.), iv, 3.

⁵⁴ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 120-1; iv, 469. Edward again visited the city in 1279 and remained there for nearly six months and had halfpence and farthings coined there for the first time (*Flor. Hist.* [Rolls Ser. xcv], iii, 53); and again in 1280 when he made a progress through the New Forest (*Ann. Mon.* [Rolls Ser.], iv, 477).

⁵⁵ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iv, 491. On this occasion also Edward created no less than forty-four knights. For the statute see Stubbs, *Select Chart.* 469-74.

⁵⁶ *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), i, pp. xii, xcii, 10, 13.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* pp. xii, 21.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* pp. xii, xcii, xxxviii, xxxix, xli, lxxviii, lxxxiv, xcv.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* p. lxxv.

⁶⁰ *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.* i, 25-6.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* *passim*.

⁶² *Ibid.* ii, 344.

⁶³ See *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), ii (2), *passim*. The *Rot. Scotiæ* (Rec. Com.), i, 95^b, 157, 170, etc., show the proportionate amount which the county was called on to provide towards provisioning the army. In 1311 John de Basing and John de Dune were appointed leaders of the foot soldiers summoned that year from the county (*ibid.* 97^b).

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field of Bannockburn,⁶⁴ although the barons, as those of all England, except Thomas of Lancaster and his adherents, were there in full force. Indeed, then, as always, the duty of the men of Hampshire was the guarding of their coasts against the French.

The loss of Normandy had brought Hampshire, and more especially the Isle of Wight, into a new relationship towards all England. Under the de Redvers family the Island had been almost an independent sovereignty. It had paid scutage to the Crown in lieu of military service, and the tenants had held direct from Carisbrooke Castle, and were liable for its defence. The lords of Wight also had jurisdiction over the whole Island, except within the liberties of Newport, the guardianship of all heirs and the return of the king's writs. So independent a holding, when England was severed from France, became a continual menace to the English king in case of invasion.⁶⁵ Edward I, with his instinctive military genius, saw at once the strategic importance of the Island. Chance and a little skilful management made him in 1293 master of the Island,⁶⁶ and henceforth it was governed under the Crown by wardens chosen mostly from the local families. The importance of this settlement was seen in the reign of Edward III, when the troubles with France came to a head. Preparations for war were made throughout the kingdom, and nowhere was a more elaborate system of defence organized than in the Isle of Wight. A list was made of the men-at-arms and bowmen for whom each holder of land was liable; in all, fifty-four of the former, one hundred and forty-one of the latter.⁶⁷ The Island militia was divided into East and West Medine, and subdivided again into districts, each of which was placed under the command of the principal local landowner, with a lieutenant under him. Watches were set and beacons stacked on the different headlands, and light horsemen were kept in readiness to ride with news from point to point. Carisbrooke Castle was strengthened for defence; Yarmouth, East Cowes, Ryde and the abbey of Quarr were fortified. In March 1335 a commission of array was appointed for the whole of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. All men were to be provided with arms, and the horsemen were to be gathered in constabularies, the foot in hundreds. Bartholomew de Insula (Lisle), John de Tichborne and John Lisle of Gatcombe were to superintend the carrying out of the mandate and to inform the king of the names of men on foot armed and of the number of other able-bodied men in the county and Island.⁶⁸ In the following June Bartholomew de Lisle, John des Roches and Robert de Popham were ordered to levy 300 marks in the county (Winchester excepted) for relief from some hundred 'hobelers.' Winchester was separately assessed at 40 marks.⁶⁹ Fortifications of all the defences on the mainland of the county were progressing slowly, and in January 1337 the king appointed Roger Norman^{69a} and Thomas de Bindon⁷⁰ to make choice in Hampshire of carpenters for some works for the royal service, with power to imprison any they should find rebellious.⁷¹

These precautions were taken none too soon. Philip of France had espoused the cause of Robert Bruce and given him sanctuary, and in 1337 the Scotch galleys, under David Bruce, attacked the English fleet anchored off the Isle of Wight and carried away ships and cargoes in triumph to Normandy.⁷² In March 1338, after ravaging the island of Guernsey,⁷³ Béhuchet, one of the French admirals, landed a large force on the mainland and plundered and burnt the towns of Portsmouth and Southampton and other places, and then 'retired to their galleys without encountering any resistance from the men of those parts.'⁷⁴ It was further reported that 'the keepers of the coast and the arrayers of the men in the county, knowing that the attack was to be made, not only neglected to provide for the defence of the parts threatened, but basely fled with the men of the said towns on sight of the enemy,' and 'that the said keepers and their deputies

⁶⁴ See Rymer, *Foed. (Rec. Com.)*, ii (1), 248.

⁶⁵ In 1266 Isabella de Fortibus Countess of Albemarle and Lady of Insula was appointed to defend the Island against the king's enemies and rebels who were holding out at sea and committing depredations and other grave offences. Also the men of the Island, both religious and others, were ordered to aid her on pain of disherison and loss of all their goods. *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, p. 659.

⁶⁶ The well-known story of the gift of Isabel de Fortibus to Edward I has been told under Christchurch (q.v.).

⁶⁷ See Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. no. x, xi, xii.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, pp. 469-70.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, pp. 131-2.

^{69a} See under Norman Court, *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 522.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 350.

⁷² See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* under David Bruce.

⁷³ In October 1337 Edward had sent seven ships with mariners and armed men to the islands of Jersey and Man and elsewhere on the sea. *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 536.

⁷⁴ Stow, *Ann.* 235; Henry Knighton, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 8; and Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 221, where the date is given as 1337. Froissart gives the date as 1339 (*Chron.* ed. 1824, i, 226). However, the date of the Letters Patent proves 1338 to be correct.

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permitted the men appointed to stay to guard the coast at the charges of the said county . . . to go home, and did not find the men-at-arms, archers and others for whom they had levied divers other sums of money on the said county.' A commission was therefore issued on 13 October following to Richard Earl of Arundel, and others, keepers of the maritime lands, to inquire by whose default the town of Southampton was taken, and 'how the keepers and arrayers bore themselves when the galleys came in sight.' They were also to see that the town was secured against further attack.⁷⁵

Two days later Nicholas Devenish of Winchester and others were commissioned to assess and levy in the city enough money to put the walls in repair and the city in an efficient state of defence, 'as the enemies from foreign parts who lately attacked Southampton and other places have returned to their own parts and there collected a large force for a fresh invasion.'⁷⁶ In the following November John Warenne Earl of Surrey, and others, overseers of the commissioners appointed to array the men of the county, were rebuked for their default of duty, by which, as also 'on account of the disobedience and rebellion of some in the said counties, loss of life, destruction of property and other evils have occurred at Southampton, Portsmouth,' and other towns.⁷⁷ The next year opened with fresh preparations for defence throughout the county. An inquiry into the defects of Winchester Castle,⁷⁸ a strengthened garrison at Carisbrooke,⁷⁹ were among the many provisions made early in February. Moreover, the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer were ordered to account with John of Windsor, king's clerk, for his expenses and wages in seeing that all the Isle of Wight was supplied with suitable arms and arrayed and the men-at-arms and archers suitably paid.⁸⁰ Further, the knights and men of the Isle of Wight were to have respite until the next Whitsuntide for arrears of their quota, as the king granted them such in consideration of their efforts in resisting the attacks of enemies.⁸¹ In the following May Richard Earl of Arundel and others were ordered to compel all those of the county who wrongly asserted themselves to belong to the retinue of Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, in order to evade their service, to take their part in guarding the coast.⁸² Another commission, issued in June, to the arrayers of men in the county for the custody of the maritime land, ordered that certain men-at-arms, of those whom the Abbess of Romsey was bound to provide, with their armour, should be sent to Southampton, where they should remain in garrison to guard the coast.⁸³ Incidentally we find that the defences were carried further than the Isle of Wight, and included the Channel Islands.⁸⁴ Thus in August 1339 John Goodfellow of Southampton was summoned before the council for having withdrawn with a sum of money delivered to him at Southampton on the king's behalf to take to the island of Jersey and deliver to Walter Weston, king's clerk, keeper of the island, for the pay of the garrison there.⁸⁵ Further, in June 1340 the king granted Thomas Ferrers, who had undertaken the custody of the Channel Islands, 1,000 marks with all issues and profits of the islands until the Purification and £1,388 3s. 4d. out of the subsidy of the ninth granted by the last Parliament, for wages of men to stay in the garrison of those islands and for his other charges and costs.⁸⁶

The year 1340 marked the beginning of active hostilities with an attack on the Isle of Wight. The French landed at St. Helen's, but were routed by the islanders under their warden, Sir Theobald, whom Stow calls Sir Peter, Russell of Yaverland, who fell mortally wounded within sight of his own home.⁸⁷ This was probably but a plundering expedition, a foraging party from the French fleet which was shortly to be annihilated at Sluys. This great English victory changed the scene of warfare. For the next six years Edward frittered away his strength in campaigns in Brittany and Aquitaine, while David Bruce won back Scotland, and England was drained of

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 180-1. On 3 June 1339 an inquiry was made as to how many tuns of wine and sacks of wool, belonging to the king, had been plundered and consumed by the foreign enemies who lately occupied the town (*ibid.* 286).

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 180.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 150.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 272. The Sheriff of Hampshire, to whose custody the castle then belonged, was to retain 10 men-at-arms and 20 archers in the castle, paying each man-at-arms 12d. a day and each archer 3d. a day while in garrison there. *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, p. 7.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, p. 26.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 6.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 91.

⁸² *Ibid.* 122.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 215.

⁸⁴ The liability of the Channel Islands as part of England to defend themselves against France had, of course, begun with their attachment to the English crown in spite of the separation of Normandy. Edward I granted Jersey and Guernsey a common seal (*Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 337); Edward III confirmed to them all their privileges (*ibid.* 1340-3, p. 237). There had been, as we have seen, a French descent on Guernsey in March 1338; and in 1339 Edward III issued orders for the defence of the castle of Jersey (Mont Orgueil). Harl. MS. 14, p. 58.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 357.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 530.

⁸⁷ Stow, *Ann.* (ed. 1615), 237; see Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (ed. 1781), 32.

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money and men by heavy taxation and frequent commissions of array. Edward, like his grandfather, was beginning to recognize the worth of the English archers in battle, and various commissions were directed for their transport to France. In May 1345 we hear how a certain number of archers selected from the county of Derby and brought to Southampton to pass thence to parts beyond seas had been waylaid by 'divers malefactors,' who assaulted them and 'wickedly killed some of them.'⁸⁸

Crecy and Poitiers, brilliant though they were, left the English forces weak. England, overburdened with continual taxation, wanted peace. However, the abortive Treaty of London only resulted in a renewal of hostilities. In the winter of 1359 and the spring of 1360 the French raided the Sussex coast, and there was reason to fear more determined attacks on Hampshire. Thus on 2 March 1360 a commission was directed to the arrayers of the county bidding them (since the king had 'sure intelligence that his enemies of France are actually at sea with a host of men-at-arms, armed men, archers and others, horse and foot,' and were purposing to invade the realm at Southampton, Portsmouth, Sandwich or elsewhere), to assemble and array 'all men-at-arms, armed men, archers and other fencible men, as well knights and esquires as others, within liberties and without, and bring them in their company furnished with competent arms to the sea coast where any such peril may threaten, so bearing themselves that those parts may by their care be preserved and their behaviour deserve commendation.'⁸⁹ The Treaty of Brétigni (more properly, of Calais) was signed in the following October and the nation looked forward to a period of peace.

Seven years later war was renewed, and again the Hampshire ports were busy with the passage of troops. A petition made by the inhabitants of the county to Parliament in 1376 shows something of the ravages committed in the county by the troops. They complained that when Lord Nevill had been commissioned to pass with his men-at-arms and archers through the county to take ship at Southampton for Brittany his men had done much harm to the county, pillaging and robbing the countrymen of beasts and corn and other goods and chattels to the value of £500, because, as they said, they had no wages paid to them and Lord Nevill would take no notice of their complaint.⁹⁰ Lord Nevill's defence was as follows: He was about to go into Brittany with a hundred men-at-arms and took for their wages 'un quarter devant la main.' However, when they reached Southampton no ship was ready for them and they had to delay there and in the vicinity so long that the wages were all spent 'et trois semaines oultre.' As for pillage in the said county, he declared that they did damage to no one.⁹¹

In 1379-80 the men of Hampshire, with those of the other maritime counties, again complained of the seizing and destruction of their chattels by men-at-arms, archers, and others in the king's service coming and passing through the said parts (venante et passante par les dites parties) or quartered for a long time there. And more especially the men of Hampshire had suffered by the damage done to their coast and the destruction of their goods and chattels, both goods of church and laity. They therefore besought the king and his council that the captains of the troops passing through the county might be made responsible for the damage done by their men, and forced to make due restitution for the same on complaint of the people injured. The king granted this on condition that complaint was made to the captains before they passed out of the kingdom.⁹²

It was not until 1377 that the French took the offensive, attempting a landing in the Isle of Wight. Rumours of the coming invasion reached England at the end of June. On 1 July commissions were issued to array and equip all the men of Hampshire,⁹³ and the next day a writ of aid was directed to the men of the county on behalf of William Montagu Earl of Salisbury, who was 'appointed to take order for the defence of the coasts against the imminent invasion of the French.'⁹⁴ Eighteen days later, 'in view of the great peril of the town [Southampton] from the enemy,' John de Arundel, keeper of Southampton, was ordered to take from the county the necessary number of masons, carpenters, and other artificers and workmen for the repair and amendment of the town; 'with power to imprison the disobedient, saving the liberty of the church.'⁹⁵ In August the French made a determined descent on the Island at Yarmouth. After

⁸⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 513.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1360-4, p. 97.

⁹⁰ *Rolls of Parl.* ii, 352a. One of the articles of impeachment brought against Lord Nevill was as follows:—'Il detruit avec ses gens en la Contee de Suthampton tant come il y fust a Hampton sur son passage, grante partie du pays et y firent ses ditz gentz tant de mal et destruxion des Biens en Pays et vilenie as Femmes mariez et autres come y deussent avoir fait a tantz des appertz enemys le Roi hors pris tant soulement asure et prise des persones a grant damage del dit pays.' Moreover certain men of Hampshire who were present declared that had not certain men of the county armed themselves against Lord Nevill's men they would all have been utterly destroyed (*ibid.* 329a).

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 329b.

⁹² *Rolls of Parl.* iii, 80a. A similar complaint is found at a later date, 1442 (*ibid.* v, 61b).

⁹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, pp. 38-42.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 4, 14.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 9.

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burning that town as well as Newtown and Newport, their forces advanced to attack Carisbrooke Castle, which was successfully defended by the constable, Sir Hugh Tyrrel.⁹⁶ According to local tradition the French leader was killed by a quarrel from the cross-bow of one Peter de Heyne of Stenbury, and the enemy forced to retire on a payment of 1,000 marks. In the spring of the next year defences were being strengthened on the mainland. Thus on 6 April Henry Mansfield and others were appointed to purchase and provide for the king's use stone, lime, iron, planks, timber, and lead for the construction on Old Castle Hill, Southampton, of a tower with two gates and a mantlet with a barbican round the tower.⁹⁷ On 20 March 1380 a new commission of array was issued in the county,⁹⁸ and on 22 April a similar commission was issued in the Isle of Wight 'on information of an intended invasion by France and Spain.'⁹⁹

But Richard II, 'Richard the Redeless,' was now on the throne, and in 1381 the tax-burdened country broke into open revolt. The peasantry were still distressed by the desolation following the Black Death and the Statute of Labourers; the townsfolk were chafing under the oppressions of the church or of the oligarchic municipal governments. No sooner were the first signs of revolt in Kent and Sussex reported than the craftsmen of Winchester, led by a discontented member of the governing body, attacked the burgher oligarchy.¹⁰⁰ This, however, was the most important episode in this vicinity. For the rest we hear of the Peasants' Revolt in Hampshire in a commission in July for the assembly of the king's lieges in the county to resist the insurgents,¹ and in the same month the king ordered that certain persons indicted for insurrection in the county should be kept in prison without bail or mainprise.² In October a commission of oyer and terminer was directed against those insurgents who had escaped into Hampshire from Kent.³ This was followed in December by another commission to John de Montagu and others for the preservation of peace in the county with power to arrest any who should assemble in unlawful assemblies or incite insurrections in the county of Kent; to put down the rebels and suppress, with an armed force if necessary, the said assemblies.⁴

The year 1384 saw the end of one of the many truces with Scotland; the year 1385 the end of the truce with France. England was again embroiled in wars. While the forces of the northern counties were drafted northwards, those of the southern counties were prepared to defend the coast-line against the French. In April 1385, 'in view of the imminent invasion by the French,' commissioners were ordered to see that all men-at-arms, armed men, and archers who lived in Hampshire should be arrayed, and that all able-bodied men who had the wherewithal to arm themselves should do so fully, and those who had not 'each according to his estate.' Further, all those who were known to be capable in lands and goods but feeble in body were to find armour in proportion to their lands and goods. Those who stayed in their own houses for the purpose of defending them should have no wages or expenses. When the force was collected it was to be kept arrayed and led to the sea coast and other places where danger threatened. Those who would neither arm themselves nor pay were to be imprisoned until further order. Finally, beacons were to be stacked in accustomed places.⁵ In the following July William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was empowered to survey the array of men-at-arms, armed men, and archers in the town and county of Southampton, and compel as many as he deemed sufficient to remain with the men of Southampton for its safe keeping and defence against the attacks of invaders. The other men were to be kept as a reserve, ready to defend both Southampton and the sea coasts of the county when necessary.⁶ In May 1386 a separate commission, in view of invasion, was directed to William Montagu Earl of Salisbury, lord of the Isle of Wight, providing that those persons who had lands and tenements in the island, but were not resident there, should 'find arms.'⁷ In July of the next year another commission of array was directed to William Montagu, again in view of the imminent invasion.⁸

However, Richard II's foreign policy was based on a desire for peace with France, and in 1389 he secured a three years' truce, which was prolonged from time to time; finally, when Richard married Isabel daughter of Charles VI in 1396, it was prolonged for twenty-eight years. Much as England had disliked the unending taxation which the wars of Edward III had involved, it was

⁹⁶ Stow, *Ann.* (ed. 1615), 279. In 1378 the inhabitants petitioned for help from the king, since, because of the enemy, with their burning and robbery and the heavy assessments, many of the inhabitants had deserted the Island. The king promised to do what he could (*Rolls of Parl.* iii, 47).

⁹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 241.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 510.

¹⁰⁰ See Oman, *Pol. Hist. of Engl.* (ed. 1906), 30-1. Milner rightly contradicts the story that some of Wat Tyler's army coming to Winchester and finding the gates shut against them plundered the suburbs, broke open the prisons and destroyed many of the chief buildings (*Hist. of Winchester*, 297).

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 74.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 80.

³ *Ibid.* 589.

⁴ *Ibid.* 176.

⁵ *Rolls of Parl.* iii, 394b.

⁶ *Ibid.* 84.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1385-9, p. 12.

⁸ *Ibid.* 387.

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dissatisfied with Richard's policy of peace and hated his surrender of Brest and Cherbourg. Meanwhile, during the truces, the coast fortifications were kept in good order, Southampton being especially well defended. Thus in June 1390 a certain John Philip was appointed to arrest a sufficient number of plasterers and other labourers in Hampshire and Wiltshire for the repair of the king's castle at Southampton, and to set them to work at the king's charges.⁹ And this policy was continued when Henry of Lancaster became king, since both the King of Scotland and the King of France refused to acknowledge him and threatened to invade the country. Thus in December 1399 Thomas Tredyngton, chaplain, who had been appointed to celebrate divine service in the tower and to keep the ornament in the tower,¹⁰ was commissioned to do what he could for the defence of the tower and to control the works within the castle.¹¹ In the following January Ivo Fitz Warren was appointed Keeper and Governor of the town of Southampton, with full power to fortify the town with walls, towers, loupes, gates, garrets, ditches, and other defences with the advice of the mayor, with all speed, and to cause the inhabitants to contribute according to their means.¹² The threatened French-Scotch invasion never took place, but the peace with both was effectually broken, and the French committed continual outrages upon the English coast. In October 1403 Southampton was said to be in great danger both by land and sea, and Henry IV wrote to his privy council concerning the passage of the king's galley sent to the port of Dartmouth to raise shipping there and retaliate on the enemy.¹³ This they did, but in December 1403 Waleran Count of St. Pol¹⁴ assembled about 1,600 men at Abbeville, of whom the greater part were noblemen, knights and squires, and sailing from France came to the Isle of Wight. There they landed, 'showing great anxiety to fight the English of whom they saw very few on their landing, for all those of the Island had retired into fortresses, mountains, forests, or caverns.' After they had pillaged some villages and set fire to various places, a priest of the Island, 'of fairly good understanding,' came forward and treated with the count for the safety of the Island, provided, as the latter gave them to understand, that a large sum of money was paid to the profit of the count and his captains. They consented 'thoughtlessly enough; but, to be brief, it was a deception which the priest contrived, to delay and retard the count whilst the English prepared themselves to come and fight him, of which he was informed soon enough.' Thereupon he and his men re-embarked and returned whence they had come without having accomplished anything.

'Of this descent upon England by the French, King Henry and the princes were immediately informed at which they were very joyful but spoke greatly amongst themselves in the way of reproach, because they (the French) had, without doing anything and only on hearing that they were to be opposed, taken to flight, after setting fire to a few poor defenceless villages, for which they greatly blamed the count and his allies.'¹⁵

A letter written to the Duke of Burgundy in March 1404 describes the action of the count, who was sworn to keep truce with England, as traitorous, and gives the following account of the attack: 'With a great number of vessels and force of armed men, he sails against the realm of England; and proceeding towards the Isle of Wight, overcomes and takes prisoners certain poor fishermen with their nets and implements, and in his descent upon the said isle, seizes on certain sheepfolds, on which account the poor people consider themselves aggrieved, the which things are exceedingly great abuses, and more marvellous, considering the said article contained in the said truce.'¹⁶

In the same year the Bretons had come to England with a great armed force, and after plundering Plymouth had made their way to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, where they set fire to houses, took prisoners and booty, and over and beyond this laid the said islands under a contribution of certain great and intolerable sums of money.¹⁷

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 279.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 144.

¹³ *Royal and Hist. Letters* (Rolls Ser.), i, 167-9.

¹⁴ He was Constable of France, and had married the half-sister of Richard II. Thus he was incensed at Richard's murder, and sent a formal envoy to Henry IV to say that he would annoy him in every way possible for the death of his brother-in-law.

¹⁵ Waurin, *Recueil de Croniques* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 92-4. The date is here given as 1404, as in Stow, *Ann.* 534. See also Monstrelet, *Chron.* (Soc. de l'Hist. de France), i, 92-3 and 92 n.; *Chron. Mon. S. Albani*, *Ann. Hen. IV* (Rolls Ser.), 378. The attack was reported to Parliament in January 1403-4 'et coment le dit Cont Saint Poule en accomplissement de son malvoise entencion, s'arriva ore tard ove grant poair en l'Isle de Wyght; mais que Dieu de sa grace ensi disposa, q'il n'osa illoeqes attendre ne demurer' (*Rolls of Parl.* iii, 522a).

¹⁶ *Royal and Hist. Letters* (Rolls Ser.), i, 221-2.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 220. This is probably the attack described by that somewhat doubtful authority Diaz de Games; *Le Victorial de Don Pedro Nino, Comte de Buelna* (ed. 1867) (see *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 1869, pp. 556-72) and said to have occurred in 1406. Count Nino is there said to have led the Breton forces.

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Diaz de Games, in his chronicle of Don Pedro Nino, gives an interesting account of what was evidently a piratical attack on Southampton and the Isle of Wight,¹⁸ the context of which dates it as 1404. It may be identical with the attack on the Island mentioned in the *Annales Henrici IV*; anyhow, in each case the result was the same, the enemy were repulsed. De Games tells how Don Pedro came with his galleys to the port of Antone (Southampton), and finding there a Genoese carrack which the English had taken in the Flanders Canal, would have set fire to it, but spared it at the petition of the Genoese. After reconnoitring the town of Southampton (which Games persistently calls London) from a distance, the galleys evidently made for the Isle of Wight (which Games calls *l'île de Duy*). Games reported that 'La partie de cette île qui avoisine la mer est couverte d'épaisses forêts et très-plate.' The captain sent several standard-bearers and cross-bowmen ashore to reconnoitre. In an instant so many archers appeared that the little party quickly fled to the sea. Other troops were then sent ashore, but after a sharp skirmish with the enemy they were worsted and returned also to the galleys. 'Cette île est riche. On dit qu'il y habite bien quinze mille hommes, et que la plupart sont archers.'¹⁹ If the assumption that this attack is identical with the one described under this year in the *Annales Henrici IV* be correct, then the further details were as follows. The islanders sent to the enemy asking the cause of their coming, and they answered that they came in the name of King Richard and Queen Isabel to exact tribute from the Island. The islanders refused their demand, saying that Richard was dead and Isabel had returned in peace to her parents without any condition of tribute, and they certainly would pay none.²⁰

The year 1405 brought no stay in the constant preparations against the French; now, moreover, France was allied with Owen Glendower and the Welsh.²¹ Thus in July a commission of array was directed to John Berkeley and others of the county 'for the resistance of the king's enemies of France and others, at present assembled with no small force in parts of Picardy, who propose to besiege and destroy the king's castles and towns in those parts and harm the king's lieges and to go to Wales to strengthen the rebels there.'²² In May 1406 a similar commission was issued to Edward Duke of York and others 'for defence against the king's enemies, enemies of France and others, who intend shortly to invade the realm.'²³ However, in December 1407 truce was made with France,²⁴ and another in 1409,²⁵ in which year a truce was also made with Scotland.²⁶ Yet the French were unwilling for peace with 'the usurper,' and before Henry V came to the throne the war had begun again, and the time was ripe for his victorious campaigns.

Meanwhile, turning from military affairs, we find only one civil event of importance marking the reign of Henry IV in the county—his marriage with Joan, Dowager Duchess of Brittany, at Winchester on 7 February 1403.²⁷ His son, Henry V, was educated, it is said on doubtful authority, at Wykeham's College, but for the rest his only visit to the city was in June 1415, before his Agincourt campaign.

The Parliament of November 1414 was bent on peace with France; Henry V was bent on war. However, he agreed to send ambassadors 'there to demand his right in the counsell of the French, and if peradventure they would deny to accomplish his desire, his ambassadors should give them knowledge that he would seeke his right by armes.'²⁸ The end is well known: 'there was a call for men-at-arms throughout the kingdom in the greatest force that could be got, with the intention of entering France.'²⁹ On 30 June 1415 Henry was at Winchester, where he was met by a French embassy sent to meet him and make a last effort to stave off the invasion. Then the Archbishop of Bourges, the spokesman, explained the embassy 'so eloquently, so distinctly, so fearlessly and so wisely that the English and even his fellow ambassadors marvelled greatly.'³⁰ His eloquence, however, was unavailing. Henry offered only impossible conditions, and the ambassadors returned to France.³¹ By 5 August Henry was at Southampton, whence he wrote to the King of France 'from our castle at Southampton on the sea shore.'³² While the king was

¹⁸ Diaz de Games, *Le Victorial de Don Pedro Nino* (ed. 1867), pp. 310-12, 568-70. As noticed above the authority of De Games is impeachable, but he errs rather in tricking out historical facts in a fancifully ornamented garment than in fabricating them. In this case, from the description of the country, although it must be noted that the Isle of Wight is not flat, it is clear that he is describing an attack on Southampton and the Isle of Wight, but he calls Southampton London and talks about the galleys arriving at the port 'qu'on appelle Antone, près de Londres.' This is possibly due to ignorance, but more probably to the desire to make the expedition sound more important. Moreover Nino had declared he would go to London, and Games, therefore, complacently states that he did.

¹⁹ Ibid. 570.

²¹ Ibid. 415.

²⁴ Rymer, *Foed.* viii, 499, 504, 507.

²⁶ Rymer, *op. cit.* viii, 589.

²⁸ Stow, *Ann.* (ed. 1615), 345.

³⁰ Ibid. 169-70.

²⁰ *Chron. Mon. S. Albani, Ann. Hen. IV* (Rolls Ser.), 381-2.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, p. 61.

²⁵ *Rolls of Parl.* iii, 643.

²⁷ *Chron. Mon. S. Albani, Ann. Hen. IV* (Rolls Ser.), 350

²⁹ Waurin, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 168.

³¹ Ibid. 170-3.

³² Waurin, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 176.

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'making musters' at Southampton, Richard of York, Earl of Cambridge,³³ Henry, Lord Scrope of Masham and Sir Thomas Grey of Heaton, a kinsman of the Percies, plotted together to carry off the Earl of March into Wales and proclaim him king as rightful heir of Richard II. The whole plan depended on March's willingness to take part in the treason; he, when the Earl of Cambridge told him of the plan, at once informed the king.³⁴ The three conspirators were immediately arrested, and were the next day tried before a common jury empanelled by the Sheriff of Hampshire. Grey was immediately beheaded.³⁵ Scrope and Cambridge pleaded their right as peers and were tried on 5 August before Thomas Duke of Clarence³⁶ and both were condemned to death and beheaded outside the north gate of Southampton; Scrope's head was sent to the city of York.³⁷

Five days later Henry embarked from Portchester Castle³⁸ with his English³⁹ army and won the battle of Agincourt. The next year, in May, the French attacked Southampton, but were repulsed. In June Henry was again at Southampton superintending preparations for the relief of Harfleur.⁴⁰ The Duke of Bedford was appointed to command the forces, and all was ready by 1 August. However, on account of unfavourable winds, it was not until 14 August that they could leave Southampton Water. Meanwhile Henry had been fortifying Portsmouth, and hearing at Southampton, on 18 July, of the coming of the French fleet he ordered the Sheriff of Hampshire to call out all the captains and leaders of men-at-arms, hoblers and archers in the towns of Milton, Milford, Havant, Basingstoke, Stockbridge, Andover, Christchurch, &c., to meet and repel the enemy.⁴¹ Henry's second expedition to Normandy took place in July 1417. In April he rode to Southampton and

'there abode to his retenue were redy and comen for there was all his navye of shippis with his ordinance gadred and well stuffed, as longed to such a ryall Kyng . . . as well for hors as for man as longed for such a warrioure, that is for to say, armire, gounes, tripgetes, engynes, sowes, bastiles, brigges of lether, scalyng ladders, malles, spades, shovelles, pykeys, paveys bowes and arrowes and pipes full of arowes (as neded for suche a worthy werrior) that nothing was to seche whanne tyme come.'⁴²

Thirty years of useless war with France were the result of Henry the Fifth's reign, and the England which had gloried in his victories was to suffer a humiliating succession of defeats. For the southern counties, at least, the reign of Henry VI is marked by a series of commissions of array, and, in spite of the alliance between Burgundy and England, and Bedford's victories in the early years of the reign, there was a constant fear of attack on the coasts of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

In 1428 the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight sent a petition to Parliament.⁴³

'Prayn the poure peple . . . unto all the Comons . . . to considere the gret noyse that dayli goth uppon the Se by oure enemyes and the adversitie that thei shewen daili unto the said Ile; the whiche Ile is undirtake by a certayn of warriours of our enemyes of Fraunce, to be conquerid into here Nondis bi shorte tyme, the whiche God defende; uppon the whiche the poure people of the Isle ben discomforted and amayd, seyng the febelnyse within hamsilf . . . (for) whereas formerly the said Ile hath be herafore at the nombre of gret pepal sensabul, hit hath be so pelyd and opressid now late, bi on John Newport Steward of the said Ile, made bi the Duke of York, for the whiche mysgovernance wos by hym discharged and put oute of hys office; and then after his discharge the said John Newport and others of his secte, the last somer uppon the see, so thretenyng the Kinggis pepil of the Ile and distressing hem, ther bodies, her harneis and her godis, bothe bi lond and bi see, that the pepul is forsake the Ile, so at this dai is not xv pepul sensabul; the whiche is unto us al enhabitantz in the Ile

³³ See Shakespeare's *Henry V*, Act II, Scene ii, for this famous scene:

' . . . And this man
Hath, for a few light crowns, lightly conspired,
And sworn unto the practices of France,
To kill us here in Hampton. . . '

³⁴ Waurin, op. cit. ii, 177.

³⁵ He was ordered to be led on foot from the water gate through the city to Northgate and there beheaded. His head was then to be sent to Newcastle-on-Tyne and set up 'in conspectu Populi ibidem pertranseuntis' (*Rolls of Parl.* iv, 66).

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, p. 409.

³⁷ *Rolls of Parl.* iv, 66. 'Quia tamen dictus Richardus comes Cantebrigge' de sanguine regio ortus est dictus Dux Clarencie ex regio precepto relaxat eidem Comiti executionem distrahendi et suspendendi et vult et precipit quod ipse solomodo decapitetur. . . . (et quod) Henricus Dominus Lescrop distrahatur a predicta porta vocata la Watergate usque dictam postam vocatam la Northgate et ibidem solomodo decapitetur et non suspendatur. Et quod caput suum abscissum ponatur palam super unam portarum Civitatis Eborum. . . '

³⁸ *Gesta Hen. V* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 13. See also *Mem. of Hen. V* (Rolls Ser.), 134.

³⁹ There were only 98 foreign cross-bowmen and 7 foreign archers.

⁴⁰ *Gesta Hen. V* (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 80-2.

⁴² Cotton MS. Claud. A viii, fol. 5, 5b.

⁴¹ Add. MS. 4601, fol. 44.

⁴³ *Rolls of Parl.* v, 204.

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grete hevynesse, seyng no more stuf of men, nor no stuf of arcerie sensabul left within the Ile, nor within the castell of the same Ile, hit hath cawsid us alle to make supplicacion unto the Duke of Yorke and his counsail, for supportacion and aide of the said castel and Ile, bothe for men and arcerie in savacion of the Ilond and of the Kingges peple ther.'

John Newport was evidently attempting to make good his claim to have been unjustly discharged from the governorship, and the islanders, fearful lest the king should restore him, declared :

'hit wul be cause of distruccion of the contray . . . for he and hus hath do so many gret offencis in the see about the Ilond in morthering the Kinggis peple and hus frendis castyng them owte of har vessellis into the see as thei have been comyng to the port of Hampton, bi the whiche the Kinggis costumes of his Port of Suthampton hath be lost, bi his not kept uppon the see, of v or vi m. mark in a yer.'⁴⁴

The break-up of the Burgundian alliance, and the defection of the Duke of Burgundy after the death of the Duke of Bedford in 1435, roused the warlike spirit of the English and destroyed all hope of the peace which had seemed possible earlier in the year. The war was to be renewed with vigour; a great loan was raised throughout the country and fresh demands were made for men and arms. Thus in April 1435 a commission of array was directed to five knights and squires in the Isle of Wight,⁴⁵ and in January 1436 another to twelve Hampshire knights and squires.⁴⁶ In May, Nicholas Upton and others were commissioned to take the muster at Southampton of the men-at-arms and archers who were about to proceed to Calais in the retinue of certain of the knights and squires named in the above writs.⁴⁷ Fresh commissions of array were issued in March 1443, but by the instrumentality of Suffolk a truce was arranged from June 1444 to April 1446. There was no permanent peace, however, and early in 1448 the war was renewed, with but ill-success. In September 1449 a commission was issued to twenty gentlemen of Hampshire to array all men-at-arms and other fencible men, hobelers and archers dwelling in the county, and to survey the musters of the same from time to time, and set up beacons in the usual places in the county.⁴⁸ The loss of Rouen in November 1449 brought the anger of the English to a head. Suffolk ordered the gathering at Portsmouth of an army to reinforce Somerset,⁴⁹ but money and equipment were lacking, and the men were kept at Portsmouth waiting for them. A riot in the town ended in the death of De Moleyns, Bishop of Chichester, keeper of the Privy Seal, and one of Suffolk's most trusted subordinates, 'who, through the procurement of Richard Duke of Yorke, was by shipmen slaine.'⁵⁰

Before the autumn of 1450 was over Normandy had been recovered by Charles VII, and was overrun by his armies. Popular indignation in England had brought about the death of Suffolk and resulted in Cade's rebellion. Hampshire, it seems, was hardly affected by these events, although the rebels were strong in the neighbouring counties of Kent, Sussex and Wiltshire. Thus in the list of those pardoned after the rebellion, in July 1450, there are no Hampshire men; the only suggestion of their complicity comes in a pardon granted in August 1451 to Richard Bole of Shalfleet in the Isle of Wight, 'husbondman,' and others in the said Island and county, 'of all treasons, felonies, trespasses, offences, insurrections, congregations, misprisions, unlawful gatherings, murders and misdeeds committed by them.'⁵¹ Indeed, Winchester, which had always been one of the favourite residences of Henry VI,⁵² was one of the first cities to be included in the Act of Oblivion in the first Parliament of Edward IV in November 1461.

One note of the Wars of the Roses is heard, in 1460. James Butler Earl of Wiltshire, Treasurer of England, and one of the favourites of Henry VI, desiring in that year 'to stele priuily owte of the reame,' went to Southampton and there 'under colore for to take the erle of Warrewyk armed and vytayled v. grete carrakys of Jene[Genoa] that were at that tyme in the port of the sayde toune, and stuffed them with sowdyers of Englysshemen, takyng vytale of the kynges pryce without payment, as he sholde have made a vyage for the kyng, and put a grete parte of his tresoure in the sayde carrakez.' He then sailed away from the port; 'dredying alwey the comyng of the . . . erles of Warrewyk and Salesbury and atte laste arryved in Ducheland and sent hys sowdyers in to Englund ayene.'⁵³

⁴⁴ *Rolls of Parl.* v, 205.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 536.

⁵⁰ Stow, *Ann.* (ed. 1615), 387.

⁵² See Milner, *Hist. of Winchester*, 302-6; Henry was at Winchester in 1440, 1444, 1445 (when Margaret of Anjou landed at Portchester and went on to Southampton and Southwick and renewed her contract with Henry at Titchfield Abbey (see Stow, *Ann.* [ed. 1615], 384), 1446, 1448 and 1449 (when Parliament was held at Winchester from 16 June to 16 July).

⁵³ *Engl. Chron.* (Camden Soc. ed. J. S. Davies), 90.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 472.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1446-52, pp. 316-17.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, p. 420.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 522.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 270, 317.

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There was a general hope in England in the winter of 1461 that after the successive defeats of the Lancastrians there would be peace. But Queen Margaret was still determined on war. Thus in February 1462 Sir Thomas Howes informed John Paston 'hit was leten me wete in ryght secrete wyse that a pyssaunce is redy to arye in thre parties of this londe, by the meane of Kyng Herry and the Quene that wes, and by the Dewk Somercete and others of vi.^{xx} m.^l [120,000] men.' One detachment should be marching from Trent to London by Candlemas, the second was to come from Wales, the third 'fro Yernessey and Garnessaye.'⁵⁴ The plot failed and resulted in the execution of the Earl of Oxford, who was to have headed the southern detachment.

On the whole, the history of Hampshire during the Wars of the Roses is strangely uneventful, and the same is true of the reign of Edward IV. Several commissions of array were issued in the early years of his reign during the struggle with the Lancastrians,⁵⁵ also in February 1468 when he was contemplating an alliance with Burgundy and an attack on France.⁵⁶ A succession of Lancastrian plots and the defection of Charles of Burgundy to France spoiled Edward's plans. In October 1469 Southampton was the scene of one of the unscrupulous acts of cruelty characteristic of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, 'the great butcher of England.' After their defeat at Losecote, Warwick and Clarence fled to the sea and, hiring ships, sailed (probably from Plymouth) to Southampton, where a large ship belonging to Warwick was anchored. However, Lord Scales, the queen's brother, was sent there to meet the enemy, and defeated them, taking three ships. After this the king came to Southampton and ordered the Earl of Worcester to judge the men taken in the ships, 'and so twenty persons of gentlemen and yeomen were hanged, drawn and quartered and headed . . . for the which the people of the land were greatly displeased.'⁵⁷ In June 1470 a commission of array was directed to the county for defence against George Duke of Clarence and Richard Earl of Warwick, rebels.⁵⁸ The result of Warwick's landing at Dartmouth and the disaffection of the troops raised by that levy and the consequent defeat of Edward is well known, and it is probable that the Hampshire men, with their Lancastrian leanings, were among the disaffected.

In the eventful year 1471, when Edward had returned to England to win back his kingdom, Anne, Countess of Warwick having crossed, like Queen Margaret, from Normandy, landed at Portsmouth, and from thence went to Southampton intending to meet Queen Margaret, who had landed at Weymouth. But hearing at Southampton that Edward had 'wonne the field upon her howsband at Barnet and there slayn hym . . . she would no farthar goo towards the quene, but, secretly, gat ovar Hampton water into the new forreste, where she tooke hir to the fraunches of an abbey called Beawlew, whiche, as it is sayde, is ample, and as large as the franchise of Westmynstar, or of Saint Martin's at London.'⁵⁹ According to Hall, Queen Margaret also took refuge at Beaulieu, whither Edmund Duke of Somerset, Thomas Earl of Devonshire and others came 'in great hast' and presented themselves to her. And 'although she wer almost drowned in sorowe and plunged in pein, yet when she sawe and beheld these noble and princely personages to resort unto her presence, she was somewhat comforted and greatly reuiued again.'⁶⁰

The battle of Tewkesbury established Edward on the throne, and, the civil war ended, he once more determined on an alliance with Burgundy and an attack on France. Already in May 1474 preparations were being made. Thus Thomas Bowes was commissioned to make payments of prest money to fletchers (*petillarii*) for the manufacture of 'shefe arrowes,' workmen for the manufacture of bows and 'bowestaves,' smiths for the manufacture of arrowheads and workmen called 'strengers' for the manufacture of strings for bows in the county.⁶¹ A similar order was made in December, 'the king having caused proclamations to be made . . . for the manufacture of the same with all speed for the ordnance of the army going with him to France for the recovery of that realm and his right there.'⁶² Commissions of array were again directed to the county in the following January 'for the defence of the Isle of Wight and the adjacent parts.'⁶³ In July Edward landed at Calais, but the Treaty of Picquigny marked the end of his abortive invasion and the army returned to England and was disbanded.

Richard III once visited Winchester in his progress through the western counties,⁶⁴ but his short, feverish reign left little or no mark on the county.

⁵⁴ *Paston Letters* (ed. J. Gairdner), ii, 91.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 571.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1467-77, p. 56.

⁵⁷ *Chron. of the White Rose* (ed. J. A. Giles), 114-15.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 220.

⁵⁹ *Arrival of King Edward IV* (Camden Soc.), 22.

⁶⁰ Hall, *Chron.* (ed. 1809), 298. According to the *Chron. of the White Rose* (ed. J. A. Giles), 70, Margaret took refuge at Cerne Abbey.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 462.

⁶² *Ibid.* 492.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 495.

⁶⁴ Milner, *Hist. of Winchester*, i, 297.

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Hampshire was but little concerned in the events of August 1485, when Henry of Richmond defeated Richard III at Bosworth, yet the levies had doubtless been called out and it is not unlikely that the archers of the county were among those who 'had leuer had the kyng destroyed than saued and therefore . . . fought very faintlye or stode stil.'⁶⁵ The abortive rebellion of Lord Lovell in the Yorkshire cause in 1486 was no sooner over than Winchester was the scene of an important event, which would, it seemed, do more than anything else to dispel the cloud of conspiracy which had been gathering round Henry VII. On 20 September 1486 Prince Arthur, child of Henry VII and Elizabeth (daughter of Edward IV), was born at Winchester; a pledge of the national unity.

In the year 1490, when negotiations were on foot with Brittany,⁶⁶ Henry VII seems to have been several times in Hampshire. In June 1490 Sir Robert Clifford and Richmond, King of Arms of Norroy, were sent in embassy to Monsieur de Rieux, Marshal of Brittany, 'and set out on their way to the toun of Southampton from which they expected to take their passage.' Richmond arrived earlier than Clifford and ordered a boat, but 'the said Mr. Robert refused the said boat, because it was too small, as it appeared to him, for his person; for it was only sixteen tons.'⁶⁷ Then he ordered a boat for the passage at Portsmouth and set sail thence after an enforced delay of twelve days in a bark of sixty tons burden, 'The Magdalen of Portsmouth.'⁶⁸ On the way they were attacked by two French men-of-war and were obliged to take shelter at Guernsey, where Clifford begged the lieutenant of Cornet Castle to lend him some of his soldiers to assist the ship that they might give chase to the two French ships. The lieutenant thereupon lent them fourteen men, who went on board, and the French 'had not courage to wait, but went away and put to sea.'⁶⁹ In July Richmond was sent back from Brittany to hasten the promised help from England, since the French had determined to besiege Nantes.⁷⁰ On arriving at Dartmouth he heard the king was at Portsmouth and 'was making ready the large army.'⁷¹ Riding from Dartmouth, Richmond reached Shaftesbury on 2 August and thence went 'to take refreshment at a village in the New Forest called Fording Brigs.' 'And from Fording Brigs,' he writes, 'I went to sleep at Southampton. . . . And in this toun of Southampton I arrived on the 4th day of the said month and next day . . . I departed from Southampton because I was told the king was in a village which is called Alton.'⁷² Six days later Richmond was once more on his way through Hampshire to cross again to Brittany. Riding south he stayed at Alresford for refreshment, then, pressing on, slept at Southampton. On 18 August he left Portsmouth in 'The Mary of St. Pol.'⁷³ The negotiations with Brittany failed, but Henry was pledged to war with France and in 1492 he prepared for an invasion. The county levies were raised and in October the king crossed with his army to Boulogne.⁷⁴ In November came the peace of Etaples and the army returned with much grumbling in the ranks at the almost bloodless campaign.

The peace of Etaples had, as is well known, driven the pretender, Perkin Warbeck, from France, and it was only in 1495 that he landed in England. It was not until the autumn of 1497 (in the June of which year the Cornish insurgents marched through Winchester⁷⁵) that Perkin Warbeck was in Hampshire, when he fled from Exeter on the approach of the king's army and took refuge in Beaulieu Abbey. 'For as sone as Perkyn was enformed that his enemies were ready to geue him battayle, he that nothyng lesse mynded then to fight in open felde with the kynges puissaunce, dissimuled all the daytime with his company, as though nothing coulede make him afeard and about mydnight beyng accompanied with lx horsmen departed fro Tawnton in post to a sanctuary toun besyde Southampton called Beadeley.'⁷⁶ The king sent Lord Daubeney after him with five hundred horse to intercept him. 'But Perkin whome y^e matter touched at the quick, made such haste with the swiftnes of his horse and sharpenes of his spures that he was so farre passed on his way before that no person could tell tydynges of him, before he registred and disclosed hymselfe in the sanctuarie.'⁷⁷ Henry having taken Exeter 'judged he had nothing wonne, nor yet plucked up by the roote of this sedicious rebellion, except he coulede get into his possession the chiefe hed and type of this pestiferous faccion and busynes.' Thus, marching into Hampshire, he surrounded Beaulieu with two companies of horse 'well wytted and vigelant persons to thentent to bereue and plucke from Perkyn all hope of flight and escapyng

⁶⁵ Hall, *Chron.* (ed. 1809), 418.

⁶⁶ In December 1488 commissioners were appointed to examine how many archers the county was bound to find for the king's army and muster the same preparatory to the expedition for the relief of Brittany.

⁶⁷ André, *Vita Henrici VII* (Rolls Ser.), 200.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 201.

⁷¹ Ibid. 209.

⁷⁴ Hall, *Chron.* (ed. 1809), 458-9.

⁷⁶ Hall, *Chron.* (ed. 1809), 485.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 202.

⁷² Ibid. 210.

⁷⁵ Francis Bacon, *Hist. of Hen. VII* (ed. 1875), 150.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 206.

⁷³ Ibid. 211.

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away.' This done, he approached Warbeck through 'trusty and polletique messengers' offering him pardon if he would submit himself and become a loyal subject. Warbeck, 'brought to the verie poyncte and pricke of extremyte,' gave himself up to the king, and 'this great heate was quenched and appeased.'⁷⁸ A list of fines levied on Warbeck's adherents in 1498 shows that many persons in the county were implicated in the rebellion, for the fines amounted to no less than £291 13s. 4d.⁷⁹

In November 1511 the young king Henry VIII, pledged to Spain by his marriage, entered into the Holy League,⁸⁰ and completed a treaty with King Ferdinand by which he bound himself to send before or on the last day of the following April an army of 6,000 men to recover Aquitaine for England.⁸¹ In May 1512 Henry wrote to Maximilian, Emperor and King of the Romans, another member of the League, that he had for five days had forces for land and sea in readiness at Southampton, waiting for nothing but favourable winds.⁸² Further, he wrote to Cardinal Bainbridge that he had inspected the troops on their transports in Southampton Water, and that a finer army had never been seen, nor one better disposed to die courageously for church and people.⁸³ The result of the expedition, the discontent in the English camp, and the return home without orders is a familiar story. However, in May and June 1513 another army of about 50,000 men⁸⁴ was sent over in three detachments (the footmen embarking from Southampton⁸⁵) to Calais, and 'choicer troops in more perfect order had not been seen for many years.'⁸⁶ Henry himself crossed with the third detachment of 12,000 men.

There was peace with France after the 'Battle of Spurs' and the taking of Théroutanne⁸⁷ until 1521. The death of Louis XII and the accession of Francis I in 1515 had first hazarded this peace, but it was not until February 1518 that there were rumours of preparations for war on the part of France. Thus Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, wrote to Wolsey: 'If war be intended against England, the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth are too feeble for defence. . . . Our manner is never to prepare for the war to [*sic*] our enemies be light at our doors.'⁸⁸ However, in September peace was once more patched up, and for two years more the kings were on good terms. Yet already, before the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold,' Henry had been negotiating with Charles V, the newly elected emperor, and suggesting a private meeting in England. Thus in February 1520 Charles V instructed his ambassadors how to arrange his visit with Henry. They must first arrange the place, and insist, if possible, that it should be the Isle of Wight, which was the most convenient, being near the Low Countries. If the King and Queen of England should suggest his landing at Southampton as being more convenient both for festivity and because, if there was no wind, he could 'go by land to opposite Calais,' the ambassadors were to say that, as for festivity, to see the king and queen was enough, and that his affairs would not allow of the longer voyage by Calais. However (for Charles was anxious to maintain his friendship with England), if Henry insisted on Southampton being chosen, then the ambassadors were to consent.⁸⁹ Evidently this was the case, since in March Margaret of Savoy was writing to thank Henry for his cordiality towards the king, her nephew (Charles V), and to say she was content the meeting should take place at Southampton.⁹⁰ The next day she wrote to one of her ambassadors that as the overture concerning the Isle of Wight was not accepted, she on her part accepted Southampton 'rather than make use of her power.'⁹¹ For the present, however, Charles postponed his visit; neither he nor Henry wished to commit themselves to a definite or too close alliance. When in the spring of 1521 war broke out between Francis and the emperor, Wolsey was dispatched to Calais, nominally to make peace, actually to treat with the emperor. By the spring of 1522 war with France was seen to be inevitable, and Bishop Fox again wrote to Wolsey that Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight should be provided with artillery, 'as they are the first places the enemy will look upon; and if they be lords of the sea, Calais will be lost.'⁹² On 16 May 1522 Antonio Surian, the Venetian Ambassador in England, wrote to the Signory of Venice: 'The King of England has sent a herald to the King of France to declare war against him,' and on the 28th the emperor

⁷⁸ Hall, *Chron.* (ed. 1809), 486.

⁷⁹ *L. and P. of Ric. III and Hen. VII* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 336-7; Exch. K. R. Accts. (P.R.O.), bdl. 516, no. 24.

⁸⁰ *Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, ii, 56.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 57.

⁸² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, p. 353.

⁸³ *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, ii, 64.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 116.

⁸⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, p. 633; Wolsey's memoranda 'the horse to go to Dover and the foot to Hampton.'

⁸⁶ *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, ii, 104-5.

⁸⁷ See A. Spont, *The French War of 1512-13*. Henry had asked help for this expedition from Ferdinand, who advised him to desist, since 'many reasons induced him to think that the offers of the King of France ought not to be rejected' (*Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, ii, 127).

⁸⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ii (2), p. 1229.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* iii (1), p. 214.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 223.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² *Ibid.* (2), p. 938.

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Charles arrived at Dover.⁹³ On 6 June Gasparo Contarini, the Venetian ambassador with the emperor, wrote to the signory that the emperor and the king would go from London to Winchester by Corpus Christi Day, and thence to Southampton for the emperor's embarkation.⁹⁴ On 26 June Contarini wrote again to the signory that the king and emperor arrived at Winchester on the 24th, 'after having stopped at several places, always off the road.'⁹⁵ Surien, the other ambassador, and he had come another way, 'the country thereabouts being thinly peopled and unable to afford lodging for one court, still less for two.' 'We arrived at Winchester,' he continues, 'on the 28th, and hoped the sovereigns would remain there until the emperor embarked. In this we were disappointed, as this afternoon the emperor and the king went together to a village some seven miles off (Bishop's Waltham), containing but six or seven houses, so that neither the chancellor nor the Bishop of Palencia could be accommodated there.' The whole court, both Imperial and English, was then ordered to Salisbury. The Venetian ambassadors, however, sent purveyors to try and obtain accommodation of some sort in any village near Bishop's Waltham, so that they might be at hand. In the end they went to Southampton, and then to a village between Southampton and Bishop's Waltham, three miles from the former and seven from the latter.⁹⁶ Martin de Salinas, the ambassador of the Archduke and Infante Ferdinand at the Imperial Court, gave an account of the same journey to the Treasurer Salamanca, similar in matter but differing in dates. Writing from Winchester on 1 July, he says:

The King of England arrived yesterday at Winchester. As he, however, was informed that people had died from pestilence at Winchester, he left it directly, and went to a castle three leagues distant [Bishop's Waltham]. He is staying there attended by his servants only. The court and the council have gone to a town which is called Salisber [Salisbury] eight leagues distant from where the King of England is staying. That has been done because provisions are scarce. All the country [round Winchester] is very dear, and provisions are by no means plentiful. The court and council of the King of England have been sent to Salisber in order that they may be at a greater distance from Southampton. One reason of this is to prevent them from eating all the provisions in the vicinity of the port where the Emperor is to embark.⁹⁷

On 4 July (the 3rd according to Martin de Salinas⁹⁸) the emperor ordered the embarkation of the court at Southampton.⁹⁹ His orders could not be executed on that day, but on the next day they all embarked 'immediately after dinner.'¹⁰⁰ Martin de Salinas wrote to Salamanca: 'The emperor took leave of the King of England and embarked in great haste. Good horses were not to be had, and the greater part of the servants of the emperor have left behind them the small bad horses which they had bought in England. They were unfit to be used in war, and, besides, there was no room for them on board the ships.'¹

Meanwhile Henry was still zealously preparing for offensive war against France. On 15 July Surien wrote to the signory that the king was 'much irritated against France,' and had prepared 13,000 infantry to send across to Calais and invade France as soon as the French fleet, which was 'near at hand,' should be 'at a distance.'² The people of England generally were dissatisfied with the war 'because,' Surien wrote, 'they are made to pay and do not approve of these affairs.'³ There was also much uncertainty as to the actual preparations Francis was making. In August 1522 Sir William Fitz William, vice-admiral, wrote to Wolsey: 'They say there is no army by sea prepared in France,' and he adds, 'Gonson caused a native of Jersey to lie with one of the Frenchmen all night, under hatches, and say he was a Norman born, waiting for ransom, and to sound him well whether there were any preparation.' The Frenchman said he knew of none, 'except nine sail at Boulogne, Dieppe and Treport that went on their adventure; that the king had sent down to induce them to make more ships, offering to bear part of the charge, but none

⁹³ *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, iii, 226. It had been suggested that the emperor should land at Southampton, but this idea had been opposed by the Bishop of Palencia as dangerous (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii [2], p. 954). Charles wrote to Wolsey that he had not been able to find means to continue his voyage by Southampton (ibid. 956).

⁹⁴ *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, iii, 237-9.

⁹⁵ Hall (*Chron.* [ed. 1809], 641) states that they reached Winchester 'the xxii. day of June and in the way thether, the Emperor hunted the Hart.'

⁹⁶ *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, iii, 250-1.

⁹⁷ *Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, ii, 448.

⁹⁸ *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, iii, 253.

⁹⁹ *Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, ii, 451.

¹ Ibid. 270. In June 1522 the proclamation ordering clipt coin to be received as current was read

at Winchester and Southampton, but Surrey wrote to Wolsey, 'the soldiers and others who receive the crown for 4s. 4d., can neither get so much for them, nor find any willing to change them' (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii [2], p. 1000).

⁹⁸ Ibid. 451.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. 255.

² *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, iii, 255.

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would venture.⁴ Henry, however, 'now beyng entered into the warres thought not to slepe and let the Frenche Kyng alone,'⁵ and in March 1523 musters were taken in Hampshire for an army to ravage Picardy. The sum total of all the able men in the hundreds, excepting the town of Southampton and the Isle of Wight, was 6,706. Of these 2,508 were archers and 4,099 were billmen.⁶ There were 3,176 harnesses and goods to the value of £20,801 4s. 2d. The prest money levied upon the musters in the county amounted to £2,048 19s. 5d. The total number of able men was provided by the different hundreds of the county as follows: The hundred of Thorn-gate, 65 archers, 117 billmen; King's Somborne, 58 archers, 116 billmen; the city of Winchester, 53 archers, 164 billmen; the hundred of Christchurch, 157 archers, 273 billmen; Ringwood, 56 archers, 47 billmen; Fordingbridge, 95 archers, 74 billmen; Mainsbridge, 74 archers, 83 billmen; New Forest, 36 archers, 78 billmen; Buddlesgate, 64 archers, 152 billmen; Micheldever, 21 archers, 44 billmen; Barton Stacey, 9 archers, 50 billmen; Holdshot, 72 archers, 101 billmen; Pastrow, 49 archers, 55 billmen; Kingsclere, 46 archers, 104 billmen; Crondall, 59 archers, 85 billmen; Bermondspit, 44 archers, 70 billmen; Basingstoke, 97 archers, 221 billmen; Chuteley, 27 archers, 37 billmen; Titchfield, with the parishes of Portsmouth, Fareham, &c., 151 archers, 236 billmen; the borough of New Alresford, 15 archers, 38 billmen; the hundred of Mainsborough, 8 archers, 28 billmen; Bountisborough, 10 archers, 23 billmen; Bishop's Sutton, 30 archers, 81 billmen; Wherwell, 52 archers, 118 billmen; Evingar, 49 archers, 155 billmen; the in-hundred of Andover, 31 archers, 79 billmen; the out-hundred of Andover, 72 archers, 147 billmen; Portsdown, 11 archers, 135 billmen (with sufficient arms), 31 archers, 59 billmen (without sufficient arms); Finchdean, 59 archers, 41 billmen (with sufficient arms), 22 archers, 29 billmen (without sufficient arms); East Meon, 196 archers, 221 billmen (with sufficient arms), 53 archers, 88 billmen (without sufficient arms); Bishop's Waltham, 73 archers, 135 billmen; the Soke of Winchester, 32 archers, 105 billmen; Odiham, 169 archers, 217 billmen; Selborne, 29 archers, 120 billmen; Alton, 188 archers, 255 billmen; Meonstoke, 20 archers, 39 billmen; Overton, 18 archers, 79 billmen; Fawley, 67 archers, 114 billmen; Redbridge, 32 archers, 51 billmen; the town of Romsey, 24 archers, 40 billmen.⁷

The demand of a loan for the war in March 1524 took England by surprise. The town of Southampton was assessed for £182 6s. 8d., the county for £4,000 12s. General opposition caused the withdrawal of the demand, and it was left to every man 'to grant privily what he would.'⁸ Henry began to realize the need for peace with France; and, by 1527, reasons of his own (the divorce question), apart from politics, were estranging him from Spain. Thus, although the emperor looked on the news as incredible, and bade Henry 'ponder well on all these things,'⁹ an alliance with Francis was arranged in July 1527.

Apart from visits of the king to Hampshire, as, for instance, in September 1535 when he made a progress from Bishop's Waltham to Winchester, and thence to Southampton and Portsmouth,¹⁰ the cessation of the war with France brought a lull in the history of the county. The years were years of oppressive taxation, and towns like Southampton suffered heavily. As early as 1528 Thomas Bishop of Bangor wrote to Wolsey that the townsmen in their great necessity hoped to have succour, for there was now little resort of shipping, and the town custom was very heavy.¹¹ Added to the heavy taxation and general distress came the unwelcome beginning of the Reformation, the dissolution of the monasteries.

Although in a county like Hampshire, where monasticism was strong, there must have been general sympathy with the northern rebellions of 1536 and 1537, this sympathy took no active form. All we hear is that in April 1537 when two Cornishmen were at Hamble, near Southampton, selling their fish, two men asked them why they (the Cornishmen) rose not when the northern men did; on which they swore on a book that they (the Hampshire men) would help them, and that they had bought two hundred jerkins; they also declared they would carry the banner (of the Five Wounds) on Pardon Monday, and show it among the people.¹² Cromwell ordered the arrest and examination of the two Cornishmen, and that a list should be sent him of the disaffected dwelling near Southampton.¹³ This was apparently the end of the matter.

In the Exeter rebellion Hampshire was concerned only through its connexion with Sir Geoffrey Pole and Margaret Countess of Salisbury, against whom some of their servants and tenants of Warblington gave witness. Thus Hugh Holland of Warblington, a servant of Sir Geoffrey Pole,

⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 1038.

⁵ *Hall, Chron.* (ed. 1809), 645.

⁶ This is according to the computation of the writer of the manuscript book of musters. The various items as given in the book under hundreds gives a total of 7,137 men, of which 2,624 are archers, 4,513 billmen (*Chapter Ho. Misc. Bks. [P.R.O.], no. 19*).

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv (1), p. 82.

⁹ *Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, iii (2), 298.

¹⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ix, p. 150.

¹¹ *Ibid.* iv (2), p. 1079.

¹² *Ibid.* xii (1), p. 450.

¹³ *Ibid.* 552.

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witnessed that he had been sent across the sea with a message to the cardinal from Sir Geoffrey. 'Show him I would I were with him, and will come to him if he will have me; for show him the world in England waxeth all crooked, God's law is turned upso-down, abbeys and churches overthrown, and he is taken for a traitor.' Further, a few days before Hugh departed, Sir Geoffrey met him on Portsdown and said, 'How sayest thou, Hugh, if I go over with thee myself and see that good fellow?' meaning his brother. Hugh replied, 'Nay, sir, my ship is fully loaded, and the mariners be not meet for this purpose.'¹⁴ Gervase Tyndall, whom Margaret Countess of Salisbury had dismissed from her household because he belonged to the 'newe lernynge,' told how Richard Ayer, 'whiche dwelythe at Warblynton,' had told him of Hugh Holland's mission to Cardinal Pole, and how 'all the secretes off the rem off Ynglond' were known thereby to the 'bychope off Rome.' Tyndall himself had, it seems, been taken up at Havant as a suspect friar and examined before the curate of Havant, who himself was said to be 'scassly the kynge's frend.' Finally, Tyndall accused the curate, and called him a knave; 'And when I sayd soe, by and by yn a gret fewme one [B]owcher the constabull, which was present, answered and say'd [I] wold thowe scholdes knyot that I and xx moe wyll coome [u]p and testyfy for him [the curate], and yt was mery yn thes contry [be]for suche felowys came, which fyndythe suche fawtes with ower honestes prestes.' Tyndall then turned on the constable and asked him 'what he menythe be thes words, y[t was mery] yn ower contry befor suche felowys camynhyt which fy[ndythe] suche faytes and sayd Haunschyer was a quiat contry.'¹⁵ In March 1539 Sir Thomas Willoughby reported to Cromwell that he had been in Hampshire according to the king's commission, and all who had been indicted of treason for favouring the Lord Marquess of Exeter and uttering seditious words were found guilty and suffered.¹⁶

The destruction of the Poles accomplished, Henry had no need to fear that through 'the crafty cardinality of Raynold Pole'¹⁷ England would be invaded both by France and Spain. Already in March 1538 a French crew had boarded an English ship, anchored near the Isle of Wight, whose crew had forsaken her. Then it was found that the ordnance of St. Helen's was out of order and could not be shot, while the Frenchmen 'shot divers pieces of ordnance amongst the men of the town who came to make a rescue.'¹⁸ In the same month John Huse was writing from London to Lord Lisle, 'Here is yet no appearance of war,'¹⁹ and even a year later Cromwell was writing to Henry VIII that there was 'but an idle bruit that some [French ships] were to gather at Brest,' and he thought it well 'not to be too easily suspicious.'²⁰ Letters for musters of all between sixteen and sixty had already been sent to the counties,²¹ and the people were all loyal. The ports and passages of England were closed, and Chapuys, the Imperial ambassador, had great difficulty in crossing.²² Moreover, all the imperial merchants and skippers residing in England were suddenly arrested 'without their knowing the cause of it.'²³ William Fitz William Earl of Southampton wrote to Cromwell that he had given orders for the defence of the county; there was much lack and disorder at Portsmouth, but he doubted not all should be safe, 'for there is good substance of men, store of ordinance, and beacons ready to warn the country.'²⁴ Blockhouses were made at East and West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight,²⁵ and at Calshot Point,²⁶ and 'expert persons' were sent to view the dangerous places to be fortified.²⁷ On 20 March the Earl of Southampton reported to Cromwell the result of a visit he had paid with Lord St. John to Hampton Water, Calshot, and the Isle of Wight:—

'We have viewed Calshotispyont and [it is] of such sort th[at if it please the King's] Majesty to do cost th[ereupon] . . . Hampton Water, that no man s[hall come nigh] there, ne in the road anenst (?), [for peril of] his life . . . ii Cowis [East and West Cowes]²⁸ lie the tone on the tone side and the oodre on the toodre side of Newport havon, for an enst the said Calshots Poynt, we have devised a tower to be set there; which two towers shall so strengthe all that quarter of the Isle of Wight and Hampton Water that none shall lie there in rest, neither come to any road or channel thereabouts, unless he come in or go out at the Needles where there is already a tower standing of the late Sir James Wurseley's making; wiche is one of the worst devised things that I have seen and therefore have we thought necessary to have the same transformed.'

There was also to be a new tower at Hurst, and, between the two, the county adjoining 'wich is part of Hampshire and very populous,' would be wonderfully well defended. Further,

¹⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), pp. 308–10.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 325.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* xiv (1), p. 207.

¹⁷ See *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, v, 75–81.

¹⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), p. 176.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 210.

²⁰ *Ibid.* xiv (1), p. 209.

²¹ *Ibid.* 152, 219.

²² *Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, vi (1), 148.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 232.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 415.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 151, 222–3; see Ellis, *Orig. Letters* (Ser. 2), ii, 87.

²⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), pp. 152–3.

²⁸ The text of the letter is very corrupt, but a good idea can be gathered of the general plan of the defence.

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Southampton reported that the people of the Isle of Wight, both gentlemen and other, were 'well minded to defend their country,' and were daily making themselves more ready, saying they would 'stake their coasts and cast their ditches a [new] towards the low water-mark that when enemies land it shall be dangerous to them.'²⁹

As Marillac, the French ambassador, wrote to Constable Montmorency, the English preparations were 'entirely for defence,' and, he reported, 'they have gone so far, that whatever hurt may come, they (the English) could not be taken unprepared.'³⁰ By 1 May the war scare was over, but preparations were steadily pushed on to meet the possibility of external danger. In August 1539, however, Marillac was reporting to Montmorency that the defences of the Hampshire coast and the Isle of Wight were of great extent, but not very durable, being made of stakes filled with earth as if made in a hurry.³¹ In March 1540 Cromwell noted that £500 was wanted for the bulwarks of Calshot and Cowes, where there were five hundred men working.³² In the following July John Gostwick, treasurer of the First Fruits and Tenths, reported to the king the payment of £300 to John Mill in part payment of the £800 for the works at Calshot, and desired to know 'whether to deliver £2,000 to Mill, of Southampton, for the works at East Cowe and West Cowe.'³³

Meanwhile Parliament had been summoned to meet on 28 April 1539. Cromwell, who had promised the king it should be 'tractable,' spared no effort to secure the return of men on whose loyalty to the king's autocracy he could count. The Earl of Southampton, Cromwell's agent, saw that his nominees were returned for Hampshire. Thus he wrote to Cromwell on 14 March: 'For [the knights of] Southampton, according to King's mind, Mr. Kingesmel shall be joined with Mr. Wriothesley.' Further he wrote, 'For Portsmouth I intend John Chadreton to be one, and for his fellow and for the burgess [*sic*] of Midhurst I will furnish honest men.'³⁴ Five days later Lord St. John wrote from Portsmouth to Cromwell that since Cromwell was 'not perfectly ascertained of the king's pleasure' who should be knight of the shire with Mr. Wriothesley, Lord Southampton had deferred the next shire day and sent Cromwell a schedule of the names of the best men of the county. Upon hearing the king's pleasure they would proceed.³⁵ On 1 April John Kingsmill wrote to Wriothesley that he (Wriothesley) had been chosen knight of the shire, and that 'Mr. Wurseley was also chosen.' He then informed Wriothesley that the county would like to see him at the next sessions at Winchester, at which the return of the musters would be made. Also he desired him to write to Hampshire 'to young Nicholas Tychbourne, Mr. Waytte of Wymeryng, Mr. William Pownde, Mr. Nicholas Uptone, Mr. Inkpen and my cousine Nicholas Deryng to be at the sessions as they are indyfferent men. We have metely well kept out the jugglers all this year,' he continues, 'and now the trynkettes [?] thinketh their time is come; but the blind eateth many a flie.'³⁶

The events of the year 1542, both in the sphere of European politics and the narrower circle of Scottish activities, drove Henry into war with France. He formed a secret alliance with the Empire in February 1543,³⁷ and the two powers agreed to invade France jointly in June 1544.³⁸ Although, as we have seen, preparations for defence had been steadily carried on in 1540, we find Marillac, the French ambassador, writing to Francis in February 1541 that most of the ramparts about Southampton and Portsmouth had fallen, 'which shows that the work was hurriedly done because of the fear of war two years ago.'³⁹ The next month he wrote the same information to Montmorency, adding that the king was so annoyed that he intended to go in person and direct the rebuilding of the ramparts.⁴⁰ By the autumn of 1542 the French ambassador was becoming suspicious of England's intentions, for he heard that musters were being made about Southampton, and that vessels and men were preparing at Portsmouth.⁴¹ However, a spy whom he had sent to report on the true number of vessels and men informed him that there was 'no ship in those quarters equipped for war,' nor any levy of men save three hundred who embarked for Calais. At the same time inquiries were being made in each parish as to how many men could be sent, and each house was visited to see if the inhabitants were provided with bows and arrows.⁴² An army was gathering to serve for one hundred and twelve days with the Imperial Army in Flanders in July 1553, and seven Hampshire gentlemen were called on to furnish seventy footmen.⁴³ In

²⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 223.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 335.

³¹ *Ibid.* xiv (2), p. 10.

³² *Ibid.* xv, pp. 131, 180, 221, 307.

³³ *Ibid.* xv, p. 433.

³⁴ *Ibid.* xiv (1), p. 201.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 219. See *ibid.* 223. Cromwell had sent to the Earl of Southampton to say he wished some other to be elected in the place of Mr. Kingsmill along with Mr. Wriothesley.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 331.

³⁷ *Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, vi (2), pp. 239-43.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 514-15, 530.

³⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 256.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 285.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* xvii, p. 324.

⁴² *Ibid.* 329.

⁴³ *Ibid.* xviii (1), 832. The proportions were as follows: Sir William Berkeley, 20 f. (e.g. foot soldiers); Sir John Calaway, 15 f.; Sir Anthony Windsor, 10 f.; John Kingsmill, 5 f.; John Norton, 5 f.; Sir William Gifford, 5 f.; William Warren, 10 f.

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the next month came news from Normandy that French ships at Dieppe and other ports and a hundred men at Cherbourg were prepared for an expedition against Guernsey; also there were ships at St. Malo, 'disposed to come both to Jersey and Gernyssey.'⁴⁴ John Fisher wrote from Guernsey to Sir Richard Long begging for some ships and Englishmen to be sent thither with speed since the islanders were fainthearted and discontented, and it was not safe to trust them with the isle and the great ordnance. 'If ye knew how 'fraid the knaves are ye would hang some of them. Sir, I think there was never men that hath the trouble as the bailiff and I have with them, both night and day; and never rest to bring them in some readiness; and all will not serve.'⁴⁵ A few days later Henry VIII sent letters missive to the people of Jersey bidding them aid Henry Cornish, the lieutenant of the Earl of Hertford, Governor of Jersey, in providing against invasion by the king's enemies and commanding Cornish to punish 'such as shall be *vant parlers*, and will by any means withstand or let the setting forwardness of any such things as may be to the benefit and preservation of our said Isle.'⁴⁶

In May 1544 the French were again planning to take the initiative and make a descent on the English coast 'upon a port (if I heard aright) named Hamptonne . . . and from thence they are to go within England to a place called La Rye.'⁴⁷ In June some French ships were reported to be 'a see boorde the Wight,'⁴⁸ and the fortifications of Portsmouth were continually strengthened, but no attempt was actually made until 1545 (see below). Meanwhile Henry had crossed with his army to attack Boulogne, which had not yet surrendered in the early days of September, when fresh forces were needed, 200 being ordered from Hampshire.⁴⁹ Nicholas Tichborne of Tichborne was appointed captain to conduct 100 of the men from the county to London for the king's camp; but on the news of the surrender of Boulogne the men were sent back to the county. Thus Tichborne accounted for £12 10s. conduct money for the men from Romsey to London and £5 6s. 8d. for their return, eighty of them returning from Ripley to Romsey and twenty from London to Alresford.⁵⁰ The English were now masters of Boulogne, and in vain the Dauphin marched to its relief.⁵¹ Francis prepared a counter stroke, the invasion of England. Claude D'Annebault's armada set sail on 16 July 1545 and shaped its course for the Isle of Wight. Rumours of the invasion had reached England as early as May, when it was reported that the French with sixty thousand men designed to occupy some place in England, probably Southampton. 'Considering how all English ports are fortified,' says the writer of the report, 'and what vigilance is used, such discourses seem vain.'⁵² However, hasty orders were issued to the southern counties to prepare for the invasion, St. John and the Master of the Horse for Southampton being bidden to collect men to meet the French attack anywhere.⁵³ In June the men were mustered, Hampshire providing 6,552, the greatest number.⁵⁴

On 18 July the French armada reached the Island and sent four galleys to reconnoitre St. Helen's Point.⁵⁵ Henry VIII was reviewing the fleet at Portsmouth, where he held a Privy Council on 20 July,⁵⁶ and thence he directed operations, sending out reinforcements to the Island.⁵⁷ The admiral of the French fleet having news of the King of England's arrival at Portsmouth, determined if possible to land on the Island and waste and burn the country, slaying his men almost within his reach (*entre ses mains*). To keep the enemy's forces separated the French admiral effected a simultaneous landing in three different places (St. Helen's, Sandown and Bonchurch).⁵⁸ The islanders retired to hiding-places; the whole country was overrun by the enemy, but little was

⁴⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (2), p. 13.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 30.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xix (1), p. 343.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 413.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* (2), p. 131. The vanguard was to be as follows:—John Norton, 4 f.; Robert Putnam, 4 f.; Thomas Haydock, 6 f.; John St. John, 8 f.; John Ringwood, 4 f.; John Ludlow, 4 f.; William Thorpe, 6 f.; Thomas Pacy, 20 f. (*ibid.* [1], p. 158).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 147. A muster book of 1544 shows what soldiers were to be furnished at that time by the gentlemen of England (*ibid.* 151).

⁵¹ Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford was in command in January 1545 and successfully sallied out and routed the Dauphin's forces.

⁵² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), p. 414.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 479.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* xx (1), p. 516.

⁵⁵ For a full account of this attack see *Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, viii, pp. 191, 194, 198, 204, 205; Martin du Bellay, *Memoirs* (ed. 1582), 595–604; *The Spanish Chron. of Hen. VIII*; Grafton, *Chron.* (ed. 1809), ii, 493–4; *Wriothlesley Chron.* (Camden Soc.), i, 157–9; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), p. 63. See also Corbett, *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, Introd. An extract from du Bellay's account by Mr. Percy Stone appeared in the *Isle of Wight County Press*, Saturday 2 Nov. 1907.

⁵⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 612.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 632, 634, 645, 652. The account of the sea fight belongs to the article on Maritime History (q.v.).

⁵⁸ Oglander MSS. 'The French in hopes that ye English Fleet wch had retired to Spithead would be sent by Henry—then at Portsmouth—to ye assistance of ye Island landed in July 1545 troops at St. Helens, Sandham and Bonchurch.'

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effected, since the French, not knowing the country, did not dare to draw out the islanders to a land fight, and could not with safety bring their ships near enough to land for a fight at anchor. Realizing the difficulties of their position, the French commanders consulted together whether they should make for Picardy and prevent English reliefs from reaching Boulogne or remain and fortify the Isle of Wight.⁵⁹ In the end they agreed to defer the matter until the French king's wishes had been ascertained. Meanwhile the Chevalier d'Aux, a Provençal captain of the galleys raised in Normandy, 'not to be stopped from getting fresh water by fear lest his men should be attacked at a disadvantage, landed (at Sandy Bay) to set a guard and having no confidence in his convict master, placed him with a band of men who had followed him on his leaving the galley and climbed to the top of a hill to overlook them the better.' There he fell into an ambuscade of Englishmen 'who made him run so briskly that his men, having had no leisure to reconnoitre, were put to flight and deserted him.' The chevalier, struck in the knee by an arrow, stumbled, and on rising was struck on the head by a bill so severely that his morion was beaten off (*qu'on luy fist voler le morion hors de la tête*), and he stumbled again. A second time he rose, when another blow dashed out his brains (*le quel luy fist tomber la ceruelle à terre*).⁶⁰ In the evening the admiral retired, and the next day set sail. The reinforcements numbering 2,681 men from Hampshire were immediately ordered back,⁶¹ leaving the island forces very weak. Thus the lieutenant (Sir Edward Bellingham) wrote to the king that the inhabitants and labourers in the Island were fewer than heretofore, since most of the labourers at Sandy Bay had either fled from the Island or were dead. He informed the king that he had been round the Island, and found that on the south side there were no roads for ships or boats, so that men invading there must needs trust to what they should find within the Island. On the north side there were several safe landing-places, but at the same time the enemy were not masters of the sea and the country there was not meet for carrying artillery or marching, 'it is fowle, full of egerowse, lans, dyks, wods, yll and dale and in sum placys marys.' 'I have sent your Majesty,' Bellingham added, 'the spoyle of the gentylmen⁶² by Master Sands . . . and whythe hym the man that kyllid one of the gentylmen [Chevalier d'Aux] who hath gret prays of the gentylmen sogyars that say whythe what spyryt and stomak a dyd yt.'⁶³ In October 1545 France was forced to make peace with England,⁶⁴ and Southampton was one of the towns in which the proclamation was read.⁶⁵ However, the fortifications of the Isle of Wight⁶⁶ still continued; but in February 1547, when both Henry VIII and Francis I were dead, and the Peace of Boulogne was about to be broken the fortifications of Portsmouth were reported to be out of repair,⁶⁷ and a general statement was made as to the 'matters necessary for the defence of Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight.'⁶⁸

When Protector Somerset was dead and Northumberland was in power peace was made with France, Boulogne being surrendered in 1550 for the payment of 400,000 crowns.⁶⁹ However, although Northumberland thus stayed the drain on the country, his government was more and more unpopular in England. Discontent was rife, and 'lewd words,' 'prophecies,' and mutterings about the succession were heard everywhere. In May 1552 sedition was reported in Hampshire, and the Lord Chancellor was ordered to 'make owt a comission of Oyer and Terminer . . . to suche

⁵⁹ Du Bellay, *op. cit.* 599-601.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 601.

⁶¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), pp. 632, 634, 645, 652; Sir John Oglander notes (Oglander MSS. at Nunwell, Isle of Wight, for extracts from which the author is indebted to Mr. Percy G. Stone): 'Ye Hampshire Militia were sent on this occasion to ye assistance of ye Island.' The constitution of the Militia was as follows:—The hundred of Overton, 120 men; the hundred of Titchfield, Fareham and Wickham, 200 men; the city and soke of Winchester, 120 men ('to the sea'); the hundred of Bishop's Sutton with the town of Alresford, 160 men (40 of whom 'to the sea'); the hundreds of Alton and Selborne, 600 men (100 of whom 'to the sea'); the hundred of Finchdean, 160 men (100 of whom 'to the sea' and 60 'to the town' [Portsmouth]); the hundreds of Portsdown, Havant, Bedhampton, 30 men; Liberty of Hayling, 90 men; the towns of Emsworth and Portchester, etc., 270 men (180 'to the sea,' 90 'to the town'); the hundred of East Meon, 220 men (172 'to the sea'); the hundred of Bishop's Waltham, 200 men (60 'to the sea'); the hundred of Hambledon, 60 men; the hundred of Meonstoke, 88 men; the hundred of Odiham, 200 men; the hundred of Crondall, 140 men; the hundred of Mainsborough, 20 men; the hundred of Barton Stacey, 60 men; the hundred of Micheldever, 60 men; the hundred of Basingstoke, 192 men. The total, according to this list of the men 'who repaired to Portsmouth at the late being of the Frenchmen in the Isle of Wight,' is thus seen to be 2,398 (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx [2], p. 115).

⁶² That is of Chevalier d'Aux and other French gentlemen who were killed.

⁶³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 652.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* xx (2), p. 40.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 262.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 210. Odet de Selve wrote to the Admiral of France in November 1546 'there is great work upon the fortification of the Isle of Wight.'

⁶⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 2.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *Cal. S. P. Foreign*, 1547-56, p. 355.

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gentlemen of Hampshier as he shall think mete for that purpose, for the examinacion of a conspiracie lately attempted by dyvers lewde persones there, as by certaine writings sent hym shall appere.’⁷⁰ Also a warrant was issued by the Privy Council to pay £4 13s. 4d. to ‘Mr. Kingsmell’s man and two others, for bringing up a prisoner and returning hym bak againe,’ while Mr. Kingsmill was thanked ‘for his travaill in thapprehencion of Thomas Chamberlaine, and thothers that began the commotion.’⁷¹ Early in the next year (January 1552-3) the Sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to cause Alan Hudson, who had reported ‘certaine slaunderous woordes towching the Duke of Northumberland, to be set on the Pillorie the next market day in Southampton with a paper on his hed conteyning these woordes in great lettres: *A sediscious reporter of lewde and slaunderous woordes*; and there to have one of his eares cut of, and from thence to be conveyed to Winchester, there to receyve the lyke punishement with the losse of thother of his eares; and thereuppon to set hym at lybertie with a good lesson to beware of the lyke hereafter.’⁷²

The persecutions of Mary’s reign alienated even those of her subjects who had supported her at the time of Wyatt’s rebellion. In the spring of 1556 a plot was already on foot to dethrone her, and, by the help of France, to bring her sister Elizabeth to the throne. French ships, manned by discontented Englishmen, were to seize the Isle of Wight, where they reckoned to land easily, since Richard Uvedale, the captain, had agreed to surrender to them; then to attack and secure Portsmouth, where the conspirators had many friends, and so to arouse the south-east of England.⁷³ At the head of the conspiracy was Sir Henry Dudley, one of the Duke of Northumberland’s family, and associated with him, besides Uvedale, were John Throgmorton, Christopher Ashton, Sir Harry Peckham, Edward Horsey⁷⁴ and others. Dr. Wootton, the English ambassador in Paris, heard of the midnight meeting of the conspirators with Henry II through Christopher Ashton, who, Wootton informed the queen in April 1552, ‘if he might be assured of a good living in England might understand their secrets and open them to her majesty or the council.’⁷⁵ Already in March rumours of the intended rebellion had reached the queen. The names of the suspects were delivered to the council, and John Peers, a ship-master of Southampton, confessed he had conveyed several of them from England into France, and that they had landed on their way at the Isle of Wight, calling at Richard Uvedale’s house.⁷⁶ Uvedale confessed that Dudley had ‘taken shipping at his house at Chillinge in Hampshire, and that John Bedell and Christopher Ashton were also there.’ He also confessed the details of the plot; the landing near Portsmouth, and the driving of the Spaniards out of the realm, and how he and Throgmorton being at Southampton, at the sign of the Dolphin, had discussed where the landing might best be brought about, and how he himself had assured Throgmorton ‘By my trothe to promyse you more than I can doo I will not, but I will assaye what I can doo.’⁷⁷

On 7 May the Select Council could report to King Philip that the kingdom was tranquil and justice duly administered.⁷⁸ However, the Dudley conspiracy had accomplished one thing. New measures were taken for the defence of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight in May 1556,⁷⁹ and again in 1557-8 when England, on behalf of Spain, was involved in a new war with France. On 25 January 1557-8 Mary, warned by the loss of Calais in the previous December, ordered 2,000 men to be put with all speed into the Isle of Wight and 600 into Portsmouth; and of these Hampshire was to provide 700, of whom 300 were to be put into Portsmouth, the rest into the Island.⁸⁰ An order was therefore directed to the commissioner of musters for the county to levy and arm the said 700 men and send them to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight by 10 February under the leading of ‘gentlemen of skill and experience, being inheritors.’⁸¹ Directions were also given for surveying the forces when assembled in the Island and at Portsmouth.⁸² In March Sir Thomas Tresham, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, reported to the queen that he had surveyed the Island and found the gentry and commons well disposed for its defence.⁸³ Later in the month the queen directed him to discharge a portion of the garrison of the Island, as it had been decided that the fleet should protect it.⁸⁴

Queen Mary died in November 1558, and Elizabeth was forced by pressure of circumstances to join in the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis in March 1559.⁸⁵ Already the troops at Portsmouth had been

⁷⁰ *Acts of P. C.* 1552-4, p. 45.

⁷³ *Cal. S. P. Foreign*, 1553-8, p. 79.

⁷⁵ *Cal. S. P. Foreign*, 1553-8, p. 222.

⁷⁷ *S. P. Dom.* Mary, vii, 31, 32.

⁸⁰ *Acts of P. C.* 1556-8, p. 250.

⁸¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 99.

⁸² *Ibid.* 100-1.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* This fleet was manned with 500 men from the Isle of Wight (*ibid.* 103-4).

⁸⁵ See *Cal. S. P. Foreign*, 1558-9, p. 170, etc.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ Afterwards Captain of the Isle of Wight.

⁷⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, pp. 76-9.

⁷⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 82.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 82-3.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 100.

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discharged⁸⁶ and the fortifications were stopped. Edward Turnour wrote to the council in January urging the necessity of completing the fortifications,⁸⁷ and again in March to Cecil declaring he was unwilling to speak of the faults of others, but the sacred profession of perfect men of war is 'now by ill-training grown to misorder and mischief.' He himself lived 'like a conjuror among devils.'⁸⁸

By the autumn of 1559 affairs in France and Scotland forced Elizabeth unwillingly to take the defensive. In September musters were taken throughout the county, and 100 able men were appointed for the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth to be ready at an hour's warning.⁸⁹ Gilles de Noailles, the French ambassador, grew suspicious, and asked the queen and council for an explanation of the warlike preparations. She declared she, for her part, was determined to maintain the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, but while the French king continued to recruit his forces she must needs do the same.⁹⁰ Englishmen were already tired of her shifting policy; Sir Thomas Challoner wrote in December to Cecil that he wished England would 'set the things begun,' and arm and fortify the frontiers with the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth where needs.⁹¹ He wrote again to Cecil in February 1559 that Admiral Chastillon was then at Calais with twelve ensigns; and by the end of this month they shall be thirty ensigns, not so much meant for Scotland, as for descent somewhere in England; '*Take heed of the Isle of Wight.*'⁹² Elizabeth and Cecil had already, when the English troops were preparing for Scotland in the autumn of 1559, made preparations for the defence of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, having appointed 100 able men from Sussex to be ready at an hour's notice if required.⁹³ Further in May 1560 orders were given for the firing of beacons in Hampshire for the assembling of the forces in the neighbouring counties.⁹⁴ The next month the beacons on the Isle of Wight and on Portsdown were evidently fired on a false alarm, for the people generally went in fear of attack, and injunctions were sent to the keepers to see that the country should not be thus disturbed without cause.⁹⁵

Attack was feared not only from France but from Spain, the ally of the Guises. Signs of the constant mistrust of 'The King Catholic' showed themselves in warnings such as those of the council to the captain of the Isle of Wight in October 1560. They were bidden to have good regard to their charge until the Spaniards going from Flanders to Spain were past, and in case of emergency help was to be sent from Hampshire and other counties.⁹⁶ The Count of Feria, ambassador in England and one of the emperor's privy council, was everywhere mistrusted. The queen, it was said, had given him no presents when he left England in May 1559⁹⁷; and John Middleton wrote to Cecil from Antwerp, 'I think I can, betwixt two, guess who doth utter much of the secrets of England . . . the Count has very great intelligence of the affairs of England. They say here, that know here, that they know the very secret bowels of England; of the removing of captains from the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, with the names of the new; that Portsmouth is nothing strong, and that a man may gallop his horse up the ditch.'⁹⁸ By the spring of 1565 the danger from France⁹⁹ had subsided; the danger from Spain had increased. During the years of suspense which followed Elizabeth's difficulties were increased by the flight of Mary Stuart to England and by affairs in the Netherlands. In October 1569 general musters of the whole county of Hampshire were taken for the march north to suppress the Northern rebellion in favour of Mary Stuart,¹⁰⁰ and again in May 1570, when Elizabeth feared that the bull of excommunication would be followed by the dreaded invasion of the Catholic powers.¹

From time to time during the years 1572, 1573 and 1574 musters were taken in the county for grudging assistance to the Huguenots, and the defences of Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands were strengthened.² In July 1574 Thomas Lord Paulet, the Earl of Southampton

⁸⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 117. See also *ibid.* 131.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 120.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 124. *S. P. Dom.* Eliz. iii, 15.

⁸⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, pp. 139-40.

⁹⁰ 'She has no intention to assist these rebels [the Lords of the Congregation], though they have solicited her thereto. She has greater cause to distrust the King of France in consequence of his preparations, but she does not do so; will he not repose equal faith in her?' (*Cal. S. P. Foreign*, 1559-60, p. 33 n.).

⁹¹ *Cecil MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 156.

⁹² *Ibid.* 177.

⁹³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, pp. 139-40.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 153.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 154.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 162-3.

⁹⁷ *Cal. S. P. Venetian*, vii, 97.

⁹⁸ *Cecil MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 159.

⁹⁹ During the years 1562 and 1563, when Elizabeth was giving half-hearted support to the Huguenots, musters were taken in Hampshire for service in France, and Portsmouth was better provided with ordnance in case of emergency (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, pp. 206, 208, 209, 212, 218, 220, 227).

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 34.

¹ *Ibid.* 375.

² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, pp. 413, 451, 453, 455, 465, 469. In July 1573 the commissioners of musters declared that certain persons had wilfully refused to appear, and that several recusants had refused or neglected to furnish themselves with horses and armour. However, they had made choice of 500 able men in the county to be trained (*ibid.* 464. See also *ibid.* Addend. 1566-79, p. 355). Four hundred men from Devon, Somerset, Dorset and Hants were appointed to be in readiness to embark for Guernsey and Jersey in case of emergency.

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and others sent the council an account of the defensive strength of the county.³ The hundreds of Fordingbridge (192 able men), Ringwood (127), Redbridge (102), Thorngate (205), King's Somborne (176), Wherwell (100), Barton Stacey (54), Andover (70), Andover Extra (148), Buddlesgate (310), Kingsclere (144), Overton (123), Evingar (250), Chuteley (68), Pastrow (86), Micheldever (80), Holdshot (110), Odiham (260), Bermondspit (80), Basingstoke (110), and Basingstoke extra (74), were appointed for the relief of the Isle of Wight. Those of Portsdown (195 able men), Bosmere (45), Hayling Island (47), Havant Town (141), Hambledon (58), Meonstoke (142), Fareham (96), Alverstoke (74), Alton (332), Selborne (108), Finchdean (206), East Meon (235), Bishop's Sutton with Alresford (186), Fawley (302), the Soke of Winchester (61), Bountisborough (15), Mainsborough (30), and Crondall with Bentley (72) were appointed for the relief of Portsmouth. The hundreds of Titchfield (220 men) and Bishop's Waltham (300) for guard of the sea-coast between Portsmouth and Hamble Ferry; that of Mainsbridge (180) for the relief of the castle of St. Andrews, Netley and the sea-coast from Hamble to Itchen Ferry; the New Forest Hundred *cum membris* for the guard of the sea-coast from Redbridge to Lymington and Calshot Castle; the hundred of Christchurch *cum membris* (316) for the guard of the coast from Lymington to Bournemouth and Hurst Castle. Southampton was to guard itself to Itchen Ferry.⁴

Elizabeth's policy towards the Netherlands, driving them as it did to make overtures to France, made active measures necessary in the autumn of 1575, not only for the defence of the Isle of Wight, but of Guernsey and Jersey, and men were levied in England for that purpose.⁵ Events in France ward off the danger for two years, but in 1577 the Guises were in power in France and Spain was threatening England from the Netherlands. It seemed as though the critical moment had at last come. Throughout England troops were levied and trained, and the Commissioners of Musters for Hampshire reported in April on the training of the 300 men chosen from their county.⁶ Again, in spite of the complication of the danger by events in Ireland, the moment passed. Elizabeth knew it could not always pass, and yet her shifting policy continued, and defences and forces were only half-ready. Thus in July 1580 Sir Henry Radcliffe wrote from Hampshire to Cecil, 'The county is not in forwardness as to musters, and not well organized in case of any alarm.'⁷ However, in 1581 there was an Act for the maintenance of forts, bulwarks and places of defence in and near Southampton,⁸ and in 1583 a view and survey was taken of all the ordnance, munition, armour and furniture in the castles and garrisons of the Isle of Wight.⁹ Musters, in view of possible service in the Netherlands or of defence in England, were levied in January and March 1584,¹⁰ when the commissioners for Hampshire complained to Walsingham of the burden put upon the county, 'although large, yet barren and poor,' of £380 for the supply of armour and weapons. Similarly in March 1586, by which time English troops had sailed to the relief of Antwerp, complaint was made by the council that the order for provision of arms in the county had been 'no whit performid.'¹¹

The year 1587 saw everywhere preparations for the now imminent invasion. The defences of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, as the 'aptest places for the King of Spain to land in,' were at last to be thoroughly secured. Rumour went in February 1587 that the attack might be intended 'by the waye of Portsmouth,' and thus a supply of 200 workmen was demanded to be employed on the fortifications upon the weakest places of the town, for its better strengthening and defence. And since the county would be overburdened by the levy of the whole number, 100 were to be appointed from Sussex.¹² Able men were also appointed for the relief of Portsmouth and the defence of the coast from Portsmouth to Hamble Ferry.¹³

Having also had information that the attack would include a design on the Isle of Wight, the queen authorized Sir George Carew, the captain of the Isle, to take view and muster of the trained bands in certain hundreds¹⁴ of Hampshire.¹⁵ It was decided in October

³ S. P. Dom. Eliz. xcvi, 32.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ *Acts of P. C.* 1575-7, p. 12.

⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, pp. 540, 543.

⁷ Ibid. 665.

⁸ Ibid. 1581-90, p. 79.

⁹ Ibid. 107.

¹⁰ Ibid. 153. The towns of Winchester and Southampton each begged on this occasion to have a separate commission for mustering, according to their ancient liberties (ibid. 163, 204).

¹¹ *Acts of P. C.* 1586-7, p. 388. In November 1587 the armour, shot and ammunition in the several divisions of the county were increased with the promise that 'the common people shall not be charged therewith for a perpetuity but only for Her Majesty's present service and defence of the realm' (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 438).

¹² *Acts of P. C.* 1586-7, pp. 340-1.

¹³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 388.

¹⁴ Namely in the hundreds of Andover, Barton Stacey, Basingstoke, Bermondspit, Buddlesgate, Chuteley, Evingar, Fordingbridge, Holdshot, Kingsclere, Micheldever, Odiham, Overton, Pastrow, Redbridge, Ringwood, King's Somborne, Thorngate, Wherwell. In these there were 3,980 armed men, 1,849 unarmed (*S. P. Dom. Eliz.* cxviii, 53). Besides the men appointed for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, 2,500 men were raised from Hampshire, Dorset and Somerset for the fleet of 30 ships which were ready at Plymouth and Southampton in October 1587 (*Cal. S. P. Engl. and Spain*, 1587-1603, p. 148).

¹⁵ S. P. Dom. Eliz. cxlviii, 30.

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that 3,000 men¹⁶ would be sufficient for him, but the rest of the forces of the shire were to be kept in readiness.¹⁷ Meanwhile it seems that Sir George had difficulties in reviewing the musters, since he complained that the Duke of Suffolk did not assist him as he ought to do.¹⁸

In December 1587 Elizabeth wrote to the Lords Lieutenant of Dorset and Hampshire, the Marquess of Winchester and the Earl of Sussex, that 'having had very earnest consideracion that the forces of her whole Realme had ben by her many waies appointed and ordeyned to be in good readynes for defence of her realme against any ennemy, thought yt at this tyme very necessary to be truly enformed and certyfyed of the state thereof . . . and lykewise yf any defaultes had byn herein by neglygence or otherwyse to have the same reformed.' She therefore sent Sir Thomas Leighton into Dorset and Hampshire, and he reported the trained bands of Hampshire to be 1,000 footmen and 150 horse.¹⁹ Not content with this, Elizabeth in the same month sent 'a gentleman and captaine of skill and experyence in martyall affaires (Nicholas Dawtrey) to viewe the state and forces of the county,' and report on the same.²⁰

In January Dawtrey wrote to Walsingham concerning the state of the county and the strained relations between the two Lords Lieutenant, the Marquess of Winchester and the Earl of Sussex. After some difficulty the Lords Lieutenant had met him at Winchester, where 'there was a great apparaunce of the better sorte of knightes and squires all very desirous to see some settled order for their defence.' The marquess, he observed, was 'very reddy there to satisfy their expectacion,' but the Earl of Sussex could not 'with contented mynde bee brought to admytt any man's experience or skill in martiall causes but his owne.' The result was constant friction between the two and waste of time over the musters. 'The people grieveth that they are so often called to lose their tymes and spende their money without any benefitt unto the service, willing enowe to chardg themselves for the generall defence . . . many hath assured me that they wolde fayne provyde furniture yf they knewe what to buye. . . . All thinges here is unperfect.' Dawtrey saw he would not be able to muster the forces without strict commands from the council, and it was doubtful if the Earl of Sussex would obey even these, as he had not done so in the past. 'I doubt not,' he adds, 'but that my Lo. of Sussex is a very faythfull man unto his prynce and country, but the best affected gentlemen in the cause of religion are of the opinion hee hath made a daungerous choyce of some captens for Portsmouth. . . . God defende that anye other then sounde men shoulde be drawn to the garde of that place yf any attempt should happen.'²¹ In February Dawtrey made a more formal report. To the muster of horsemen at Winchester there came nine of the twelve lances charged to appear, and 116 of the 160 light horsemen charged. 'I cannot see,' he writes, 'of all this companye 40 that are serviceable horsemen, but that there is generally great defect either in the man, horse or armour.' Some of the horsemen, he suggested, might be turned into lances; also many more gentlemen might be assessed to provide light horsemen. As for the footmen, he found that the number of able men in the county was uncertain, and that even the captains were ignorant 'of their particular numbers, as also howe many of eche weapon there are in their companies,' but two-thirds of the men were certainly billmen. The trained companies in the marquess's division were dissolved and 'not distinguished from the rest'; those in the Earl of Sussex's division were 'standing, but in verie weake sort, for that the most are servantes or artificers which change and remove from the places of their dwellinges dailye, and so their trayninge loste.' There were in the county 'manye of the comon sort, manye recusantes. My Lord Bysshop told me he was able to give me a note of 200 in a litle corner. I doo percyve that manye of these people doo inhabite the sea coste.' There was as yet no agreement concerning the division of the forces as to which were to be appointed to the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth and the sea-coast. As matters stood the county was divided into seven divisions, and the Earl of Sussex having three of these 'would have all as well trayned and untrayned to the towne of Portsmouth within his charge.'²² Sir George Carew would have the charge and choice of his 3,000 for the Isle of Wight from the lord marquess's division, and the lord marquess would be left 'utterly without force of footemen other than a fewe billmen to garde and answere all dangerous places.' There were many complaints in the county because of this arrangement, since many complained that they and their servants would be generally compelled 'to goo either to Portsmouth or Wight upon every sudden alarm, whereby their howses, wives and children shalbe left without garde and lye open by their universall absence to all manner of spoile.' On the whole, however, his opinion was 'the people (excepting those irreligious) wilbe found tractable yf they be used affablie.'²³ A certificate taken in May on Dawtrey's report shows that he had

¹⁶ Sir John Norris, who was sent down by the Council in the spring of 1588 to make a survey of the county, reported in May that the whole number of the forces furnished and unfurnished was 11,966, of whom 3,000 were assigned to the Isle of Wight (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 485).

¹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 432. See also 421, 423, 465, 496.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 398.

¹⁹ *Acts of P. C.* 1587-8, p. 296.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 310.

²¹ *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* ccviii, 24.

²² *Ibid.* 75.

²³ *Ibid.* 75-6.

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been able in the end to take the musters, and he found that the number of troops trained and untrained amounted to 9,088 men.²⁴ Many of these, however, were but 'very rawly furnished, some whereof lacketh a headpiece, some a sword, some one thing or other that is evil unfit or unbeseeing about him.'²⁵

The Earl of Sussex, who had doubtless been reproved by the council after Dawtrey's report in February, wrote in April assuring the council of his diligence, and that the reports of his negligence were mere calumnies. He certified as to the provision of arms and ammunition furnished by his portion of the county and declared that Stokes Bay and Brown's Down were very dangerous places for the landing of the enemy, and were as yet unfortified.²⁶

The spring of 1588 had passed, and yet Philip delayed; the dreaded Armada did not come. In June, however, the queen wrote to the Lords Lieutenant of Hampshire bidding them thoroughly prepare. 'We find . . . intention . . . not only of invading, but of makinge a conquest aliso of this our Realme, nowe constantlie more and more detected and confirme as a matter fullie resolid on (an armie beinge alreadye put to the seas for that purpose, which we doubte not, but by Godes goodnes shall prove frustrate).' They were to call together speedily 'the best sorte of gentlemen . . . and to declare unto them that consideringe these great preparations and arrogante threateninges nowe burst owte in action upon the seas . . . they therefore should have a larger proportion of furniture both for horsemen and footmen (but especiallie horsemen), then hathe bin certified therebie to be in their best strengthe against any attempte whatsoever.'²⁷ However, the strife still went on between the two lieutenants and still prevented satisfactory preparations in the county. On 3 July the marquess sent an account of their proceedings. In the first place the Earl of Sussex had refused to listen to or discuss the 'annswere or advice' of Sir John Norris, whom the council had commissioned to make a report as to defences²⁸; and, in the second place, to allow Norris's instructions for Captain Paulet and Captain Winchfield in spite of the orders of the council. When the lieutenants had met one day for business Viscountess Bindon complained against certain great disorders committed by one Henry Dering (Dearynge) and certain of his Irish servants. The lord marquess finding fault with the said Dering for not 'bringing forth the said Irish offenders accordingle as he had undertaken before,' the said lord marquess 'intended hereuppon to committ him untill he hadd performed his said promise.' Thereupon the Earl of Sussex answered, 'He is a captayne and hath chardg under me, and her maj^{tie} shall not wante a captayne to performe his chardge, and yf therefore your lordship committ him I will discharge him.' The marquess replying, 'Yff your lordship will so doe, doe as you will,' motioned Dering to remain 'for that he woulde comitt hym.' They then proceeded to business, but the earl objected to an article in the instructions from the council dealing with the division of the forces at Portsmouth, 'affirminge that he could fynde therein neither sense nor reason.' The marquess replied that they 'were penned by himselfe, and such as he used not to sende unto their lordshippes without good consideration.' Then taking the article into his own hands he declared, 'I will reade the same myselfe, and yf I cannot fynde therein both sense and reason then saie I have noe more braynes then a woodcocke.' After this the article was read concerning the service of the bishop and clergy, and whether they should not 'with the reste of the sheirè be both mustered and trayned as by the lieutenants commanded, havinge made shewe of great offering, but nothings as yet performed, wch I (the marquess) thincke will breede great troble to the countrie, because they be so dispersed and will not with ease be trayned.' The Bishop of Winchester, before whom the article was read, answered that the marquess did him great wrong, 'for that there had not been any theis c yeares in that seat whoe had done so much as he hath done havinge expended in that service 100^{li}.' The marquess replied, 'that to be more than he knowe for that the bisshope never acquainted him with any such matter.' The bishop answered that he had mustered the clergy under the nose of the marquess—namely, at Winchester. 'Whereunto the said marquess annswered, that albeit I am well nosed, yet not so longe as to reache or smell from Tidworth to Winchester, beinge xvi^{ten} miles dystaunte, but had yo^r Lo. advised me thereof by letter I should then have understode.' The bishop answered, he 'never wrote unto his lordship but twice, and could at neither tyme obteyne his desier, unto whome the saide marquess replied, that he never required of him anye thinge, honest or honorable, w^{ho}e he denied him.'²⁹

While military affairs were in this parlous state in Hampshire, the Spanish Armada was nearing England. On 25 July it was defeated off the Isle of Wight³⁰; but for the moment the

²⁴ Sir John Norris, whom the Council sent down to make a survey and give advice as to proceedings in April, accounted the number of men as 11,966; of these, however, 3,000 odd, whom Dawtrey evidently did not count, had been drafted into the Isle of Wight (*ibid.* ccix, 39).

²⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 485.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 473.

²⁷ Ellis, *Orig. Letters* (Ser. 2), iii, 137.

²⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 481.

²⁹ *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* ccxii, 4.

³⁰ The tale of its defeat belongs to the maritime history of the county (q.v.).

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danger seemed still at hand, and the 2,000 troops from Hampshire were ordered to be sent to London to attend the queen.³¹ On 2 August all the county levies were disbanded, and the 2,000 men sent back to Hampshire.³²

The next few years were marked in European politics by an alliance between France and England against Spain. Elizabeth found in Henri IV, the Huguenot King of Navarre, a national sovereign of her own calibre. In 1589, 1590, 1591, 1593, 1596 she sent him both men and money.³³ Thus in the former year 1,000 troops were levied from Hampshire to be embarked at Portsmouth for France,³⁴ the lieutenants being bound to certify the state of the forces in their charge.³⁵ Hence in October the Marquess of Winchester reported the whole number, furnished and unfurnished, as 9,979 able men,³⁶ showing a slight increase on the number computed by Dawtrey in the previous year. In January the troops returned from France, and the Earl of Sussex wrote to Lord Willoughby hoping that the Hampshire men would be safely returned with their armour and furniture.³⁷ The troops that were levied in 1593 for service in France were delayed at Southampton by foul weather, and no less than 150 deserted from the ranks. The Council rebuked the Mayor of Southampton: 'We cannot but greatlie mislike with you for the slacknes and little regard had to the keeping of those soldiers together being thus manie of them escaped sathence their being in that towne under your jurisdiction where no doubt you might have taken more strict orders for the preventing of these inconveniences.'³⁸ There were further levies for the same service in 1596.³⁹ Besides the constant call for troops for France, 300 troops were demanded for Ireland in 1598.⁴⁰ In August the Council were 'sorry to see so great negligence in some of the justices of the divisions of Hampshire in furnishing three light horsemen.'⁴¹ Again in February 1599-1600 certain 'gentlemen of habilleytie' who had refused to pay towards furnishing of horsemen were required to appear before the Council and answer for their slackness.⁴²

During these years also, although the defeat of the Spanish Armada had crippled Spain, there were several rumours of the coming of another fleet. In 1592 the queen, hearing that a great number of Spanish ships had 'set out in a warlick manner,' ordered the forces of the country to be prepared.⁴³ Again in November 1596 'a concordance of opinions in the expectation of the Adelan-tado' was presented to Cecil, showing how it was feared the Spaniard would attack when unlooked for, and advising that Portsmouth and Southampton should be well garrisoned and fortified.⁴⁴ In January 1597 a survey was taken of the Isle of Wight and suggestions were made for strengthening its fortifications,⁴⁵ and in March orders were given for the erection of a fort at Freshwater and for 300 soldiers to be sent to Guernsey.⁴⁶ In July 1599 there was another rumour that the Spaniards were about to attack the Isle of Wight,⁴⁷ but the attack never came. Perhaps it was as well, for the fortifications were not completed in 1600 and the sparing sums of money issued for the purpose would not have sufficed.⁴⁸

Historically the most interesting event in the county during the reign of James I was the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh at Winchester for his supposed complicity in the Main and Bye Plots. The plague was raging in London in November 1603, and the law courts were transferred to Winchester,⁴⁹ whither Raleigh was brought in his own coach amid the insults of the mob. Coke, the Attorney-General, conducted the prosecution in this mockery of a trial. Raleigh denied every charge of conspiracy with Spain or for the Lady Arabella (Stuart) Seymour, but Cobham's perjured witness given in a letter made possible the verdict of guilty, already determined on by the court. George Brooke, Lord Cobham's brother, who was also condemned, was beheaded in the

³¹ *Acts of P. C.* 1588, p. 195.

³² *Ibid.* 215.

³³ Preparations for defence of the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, Portsmouth and Hampshire in general were also made in these years (*Acts of P. C.* 1590, pp. 28, 255, 326, 391, 393, 395).

³⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, pp. 615, 619.

³⁵ *Acts of P. C.* 1588-9, p. 220; 1589-90, pp. 88, 139, 342.

³⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1581-90, p. 626. See *Acts of P. C.* 1591, pp. 29, 165, 237.

³⁷ *MSS. of Earl of Ancaster* (Hist. MSS. Com.), 303.

³⁸ *Acts of P. C.* 1592-3, p. 81.

³⁹ *Cecil MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), vi, 421.

⁴⁰ *Acts of P. C.* 1598-9, pp. 240, 334.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 45. See also 117 and *ibid.* 1599-1600, p. 439.

⁴² *Acts of P. C.* 1592, p. 161.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 129.

⁴⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1595-7, p. 303. See also *Cecil MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), vi, 160, 439, 445, 547. The troops that were sent from Hampshire to meet the danger were 'unhable persons ill armed and apparelled and long a coming.' *Ibid.* 507. See also *Acts of P. C.* 1596, p. 337.

⁴⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1595-7, p. 354.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 378.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 1598-1601, p. 246.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 430.

⁴⁹ Martin Hume, in his *Sir Walter Raleigh* (p. 266), erroneously states that the Bishop's Palace (presumably meaning Wolvesey) was used as the court. Locally the County Hall is shown as the site of the trial, and part of the raised stone platform still remains at the west of the hall.

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castle yard; the priests Watson and Clarke were hanged, drawn and quartered and exposed on the city gates; Lords Cobham and Grey and Sir Griffith Markham were brought first separately and then together to the scaffold, there induced to confess and then withdrawn. Meanwhile Raleigh sat at a window in the castle in full view of the scaffold and watched 'the tragi-comedy of the deferred executions.' Soon he was told of his own reprieve and was carried with his fellow prisoners from Winchester to the Tower.⁵⁰

An event which marked the beginning of the reign of Charles I was the murder of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth⁵¹ on 23 August 1628, when he was superintending preparations for the departure of a force to relieve La Rochelle. The disastrous expedition to the Isle of Rhé earlier in the year had made the burden of the mutinous and unpaid soldiers more difficult for the nation to bear. Even in the reign of James, when the country was eager to join in the Thirty Years' War, the Hampshire musters had shown a decrease in numbers. Thus the Earl of Southampton wrote to that effect to the Council in August 1622. The decrease resulted, first, from 'the decay and disability of some parties which must, if possible, be supplied by others of increased ability'; secondly, by 'some pleading privileges, as belonging to the Exchequer who must abide their Lordships' pleasure'; thirdly, 'by wilful refusers to show arms.'⁵² In January 1626, after the disastrous expedition to Cadiz, two companies of soldiers that were lodged at Southampton were said to be in such miserable case that they could not be lodged anywhere until they were clothed.⁵³ In March Secretary Conway wrote to the Lord Treasurer concerning the payment of Captain Bruce's regiment quartered at Southampton,⁵⁴ but in the following June the money remained unpaid. Hence the Mayor of Southampton wrote to the commissioners for soldiers billeted in that town, begging them to settle with the soldiers and avoid mutiny. He himself had paid £100 in hope of supply from the Lord Treasurer, and now, unless some means of payment could be devised, he must fly the town, for he could not longer endure the continual vexation.⁵⁵

Meanwhile Charles was attempting to rule without a Parliament. Money was a necessity, and under pretext of an invasion writs were levied under the Privy Seal for loans, while the soldiers and trained bands were called out and billeted on the inhabitants. In March 1627 Sir Richard Tichborne, one of the deputy lieutenants of Hampshire, wrote to Secretary Conway concerning his order for the disposing of the ten companies quartered in Hampshire and the receiving of fifty other companies. He begged that other persons might be joined with him 'in this important and difficult business,' and suggested that the Mayor of Winchester should be one, since twenty-three companies were to be quartered in Winchester.⁵⁶ In the next month he wrote to the Council that both Southampton and Winchester pretended themselves to be incapable of receiving the twenty-three companies.⁵⁷ As for the levies of men in the county, they were said to be but 'ill performed,' Sir George Blundell, Serjeant-Major of the Forces, declaring that the deputy lieutenants had only sent him 140, instead of 200, men, and half of them 'such creatures as I should be ashamed to describe,' without money, clothes, shirts or shoes. Since there was no remedy he had taken seventy-nine, but he had no officers there, 'no man, nothing to help him.'⁵⁸ Yet, though the poverty of the Exchequer was sharper than ever, Charles plunged into the unpopular war with France, and in August 1627 the Lords Lieutenant of Hampshire were bidden to impress fifty men for strengthening the army in the Isle of Rhé. None of them were to be taken out of the trained bands; arms and coats were to be forborne for this time.⁵⁹ The deputy lieutenants went to Southampton to impress the men and to billet those from other counties appointed to be lodged there, but the town refused to receive the men unless the lieutenants could undertake to pay the billetters.⁶⁰ A few days later Sir William Beecher wrote to the Council that he had arranged to receive the 400 recruits at Southampton and put them on board ships for transport, but up to that time he had 'heard no news of either ships or money.'⁶¹

The billeting of soldiers who were neither disciplined nor paid still went on, and the trained bands were ordered to be put in readiness for a review by the king in January 1628.⁶² Secretary

⁵⁰ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵¹ In May 1661 Pepys records a visit to Portsmouth to the room where the Duke of Buckingham was killed by Felton (*Diary*, ii, 29). The house, a portion of which still remains, is at the upper end of Portsmouth High Street.

⁵² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 441.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 216.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 1625-6, p. 292.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 360.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1627-8, p. 106.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 124.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 154.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 290. In October the deputy lieutenants wrote to say they had levied the fifty men as directed, but with great difficulty, their county having impressed within a few years 1,500 men and few of them returned (*ibid.* 407). A return of the trained bands made in 1633 showed 5,431 men, exclusive of 565 pioneers and 171 horse (*ibid.* 1633-4, p. 381).

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 1627-8, p. 305.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 315, 329.

⁶² *Ibid.* 511.

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Conway bade the deputy lieutenants to use such care and pains that the horse of Hampshire might in all respects equal, if not exceed, the horse of other counties.⁶³ However, Sir Richard Norton, as commander of the horse in the county, reported on the refractory behaviour of the best men of the county 'which draws those of meaner rank to wilfulness.' Thus Dr. Thorne, Dean of Chichester, who was bound to find a horse in Hampshire, bade one tell Sir Richard in the public field that he would show no horse, but would 'answer it before the king on Hounslow Heath.'⁶⁴ The next month the Council wrote to Secretary Conway that the soldiers complained of being billeted in the houses of such poor people in Hampshire 'as are not able to provide for them'; while the billeters complained that no soldier was content with the provision made for him, but 'will be his own carver of whatsoever he likes best, and can lay hand on.'⁶⁵ Such was the condition of affairs when the expedition to La Rochelle was being planned and Buckingham was preparing to embark from Portsmouth. His death was followed by the fruitless expedition of the Earl of Lindsey and the surrender of La Rochelle to the French, marking the practical end of the war, although Charles would not make peace until April 1629.⁶⁶

The piteous state of the county, as of the country in general, was meanwhile shown in a petition of the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight in 1629 for repair of their fortifications. It sets forth the great preparations of France; the continual coming of ships for no other reason than to become acquainted with the places; the miserable weakness of the island; the decay of its fortifications, and the 'panic fear of the inhabitants,' who were ready to forsake the Island.⁶⁷ In the next year the 'poor soldiers of the garrison of Portsmouth' complained not only that they had been forced to give up their respective trades to join the levies, but for the three last years they had not received one penny of their pay. They petitioned his Majesty for the 'suspension of this heavy doom.'⁶⁸ But Charles had no remedy; his illegal taxation was not enough even to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and he could not attempt to meet these popular grievances.

Affairs in Scotland in the year 1638 drove Charles to determine on war, and this Scottish war had, like his former wars, to be carried on without parliamentary assistance. The weakness of the English troops forced him into the Peace of Berwick in June 1639—a hollow truce which was to be broken before the year was ended. Charles still believed in the goodwill of the country, and an army was to be assembled at York. However, as usual, funds were lacking, and the troops as they were brought to rendezvous frequently mutinied or evaded the press. Hence in January 1639-40 an investigation was ordered into the case of a Captain Tucker, who, it was said, had received money from the recruits levied by the deputy lieutenants of Hampshire in order to procure their discharge.⁶⁹ On 6 May Sir Richard Tichborne and Sir Richard Norton, the deputy lieutenants, reported that they had met two days before at Winchester and viewed the men to be impressed for the king's service. They had found a great proportion wanting, since many had run away out of the county 'upon the noise of the impress,' and many of those brought before them by the captains were so unfit that they had refused them. Those that were impressed were only retained with much difficulty for want of money to pay them, 'which could not so suddenly be raised upon the county.' However, they themselves had meanwhile impressed nearly a thousand men with their own money and had ordered coats to be made for them on their own credit until the money could be raised. Drummers and drums, they reported, were very scarce, but the greatest difficulty was to raise the fifty horses for carriage.⁷⁰ Eight days later the deputies further presented that they had done all in their power to obey the direction they had received from the lords lieutenant. They had, with the consent of the justices of the peace, sent out warrants for raising coat and conduct money. In many places there was a readiness to contribute, while others were altogether averse, especially the hundreds of Odiham and Alton, 'which for the most part refuse to pay anything, as appears by the constables' returns, alleging for their reason that many of their hundreds have hitherto refused to pay the ship-money and nothing has been done to them by way of example, and they hope they may as well escape for this.' Unless a speedy course was taken, the writers feared that the men already impressed would mutiny for want of pay, which would not only be a prejudice to the deputies in matter of money and credit, but also a great blemish and disadvantage to the king's service.⁷¹

Later in the month the deputies reported that the number of soldiers to be raised in the county was nearly completed, but they had forbore to call them together 'because some ill disposed spirits are apt to infuse ill humour into the rest, who clamour for present pay, pretending that since they are prest for the king's service they can get no work and without pay

⁶³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1627-8, p. 511.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 559.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 561.

⁶⁶ The peace of Susa.

⁶⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1629-31, p. 132.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 288.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 1639-40, p. 353.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 1640, p. 123.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 152.

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or work they cannot subsist.' To meet this difficulty masters had been enjoined not to turn their servants away because of their impressment, but to maintain them until they should 'enter into the King's pay.' Two or three of the most obstinate men had been committed, for example's sake,⁷² but no discipline could be expected until money was forthcoming, and of the £2,500 to be collected from the county only £300 was as yet found.⁷³ In July the deputies further reported concerning the raising of horses in the county. They had met at Magdalen Hill, outside Winchester, whither they had ordered 'the able horses proportioned on each division' to be brought before them and forthwith sent to Newcastle. 'Some few horses were shown to us and those in a manner insufficient, the owners affirming they had no better and that such as they had they were unable to part with them upon their own hazard. . . . Many, who were to bring horses, brought mares, alleging that they had no horses, and it is true that in many places of this county, especially in the woodlands, mares, oxen and small nags are most used for draught.' No returns at all had been made by some divisions, as, for instance, the New Forest and Kingsclere. The truth was that the fittest horses belonged to 'the gentlemen of quality . . . most of which are charged with light horse and many are his Majesty's servants.'⁷⁴ The deputies thought, however, that if the levy of the fifty horses might be indifferently laid upon the whole county, and not on particular persons, and if more of the coat and conduct money of the troops could be brought in, 'it would near suffice to despatch this business.'⁷⁵ As it was, the horses were not forthcoming and many of the soldiers who had been 'delivered out of the county' had returned, some showing certificates of discharge, others nothing. The latter had been followed by hue and cry, and those who had been taken were awaiting punishment in prison.⁷⁶

In September, when the war was still dragging on uneasily, the deputies wrote that Hampshire had had as great charges laid on it as any county in England.⁷⁷ While these letters give some idea of the feeling in the county, a letter addressed to the king by Jerome Earl of Portland, one of the lords lieutenant, in March 1639-40, shows something of the state of its defences. 'Give me leave to represent to you,' he writes, 'that your castles and forts in the Isle of Wight are much out of repair.' He then represents how, although an inquiry was made in 1636, no money had been forwarded for the works until 1639, and then much too little to be of any use.⁷⁸ In September he wrote to the Council that he had not yet received any order for repairs,⁷⁹ while the supply of ordnance in the Island was very short. 'There are some parishes . . . which have their own brass field-pieces, but of so narrow bore they are not so useful as those His Majesty lately caused to be made.' Further, he wished the county might have a powder magazine at Portsmouth, and that they might have the powder at the old price of 12*d.* the pound, 'which will be a great encouragement to the country.'⁸⁰

Everywhere the cry was the same: 'Money for men; money for defences.' The king had no money and only one way of securing it—the calling of Parliament. The meeting of the Long Parliament and the events of the year 1641 are matters of general history. They began to affect Hampshire directly when the Commons determined in November to attack Jerome Earl of Portland and wrest the Isle of Wight from him.⁸¹ For the moment they were defeated by the Lords and had to abide their time. The spring and summer of 1642 were employed in preparation by King and Parliament. Parliament passed its own Ordinance of the Militia, Charles his Commission of Array. On 21 June the deputy lieutenants of Hampshire and the colonels, captains and officers, with the 'cheerful' assent of the soldiers of the trained bands of the county (above 5,000 men, besides a great many volunteers), presented a declaration to Parliament. They humbly acknowledged that 'the ordinance of Parliament concerning the militia doth much conduce to the defence of the true Protestant religion, the defence of His Majesty's sacred person and the preservation of the publique peace and priviledge of parliament against the evils that threaten them by foreign invasion,' and declared that 'with great sence and grief of heart' they

⁷² The names of the most obstinate of these were certified to the Privy Council out of a list of fifty-three offenders (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1640-1, p. 366).

⁷³ *Ibid.* 1640, p. 216. It seems that the money 'came in so slack,' not because any denied payment, but 'they do pretend, as is true, that commodities are so dear in the county that they cannot make money of them to pay their rents' (*ibid.* 467).

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 1640, p. 440. Jerome Earl of Portland wrote to the Council in September 1640 that the horse of the county were mostly small and light and the arms charged on them cuirasses: 'We can seldom get 100 of them together and those ill enough armed. If they be all changed to pistols and carbines I believe they would willingly find a greater number' (*ibid.* 1640-1, p. 37).

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 1640, p. 440.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 1640-1, p. 118.

⁷⁹ He suggested that the money expended on powder and arms by the county might be used for these repairs.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 1640-1, p. 37.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 1639-40, p. 552.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 1641-3, p. 154.

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could not but 'apprehend the continuall practises and attempts of the malignant party to invalidate the said ordinance, wickedly endeavouring to crosse the settlement of the militia by colour of a proclamation set forth in His Majestie's name, forbidding the execution thereof which we humbly conceive to be illegal.' They therefore tendered their lives and fortunes to Parliament in maintenance of the said ordinance.⁸² The Lords answered that they were determined to uphold the true religion and the king's authority 'notwithstanding any danger and hazards that for that cause may befall them.'⁸³

When, on 22 August 1642, the king raised his standard at Nottingham it was difficult to say what part Hampshire would take in the civil war.⁸⁴ Earlier in the month the high sheriff, with some eighty men, had attempted to raise the county militia for Parliament, but had been attacked at Hosdown (Hounsdown?), within a mile of Southampton, by some sixty or seventy Cavaliers and a hundred other loyalists. Fifteen of the king's party were killed and nine mortally wounded, while only five of the sheriff's men were killed. Yet not only a great number of the country people, but various well-armed volunteers from Southampton came to help the sheriff. The Mayor of Southampton, addressing the crowd, made a speech characteristic of the temper of the county, saying nothing that might be later construed to his hurt, either by king or Parliament, bidding them 'always to stand valarous in a legall way and in a just cause.'⁸⁵ The incident also showed where the strength of Parliament lay in the county: 'The strength of our parts consists mainly in honest Trades-men, the Gentry are naught . . . and the country people are for the most part blinded and misled by their malevolent Hedge-Priests.'⁸⁶

Portsmouth,⁸⁷ which Lord Goring had held for the Parliament, was betrayed by him on 2 August, 'stuffed with flocking Papists, emptied of true hearted protestants.'⁸⁸ However, though Goring had declared 'for the king alone,'⁸⁹ the garrison had no great zeal for the king, and by the end of August more than half of the townsmen and soldiers, 'all but some desperate Helhounds,' had managed to escape, so that there were not above 200 soldiers in the town.⁹⁰ No sooner had the news of Goring's declaration reached the king than he heard further that the town was 'so straightly besieged by sea and land that it would be reduced in a very few days except it were relieved.'⁹¹ Before Charles could send relieving forces 'the gentlemen and commonalty of Hampshire, having private intelligence of his Majesty's intention . . . drew up such forces as the country could afford and surrounded Portsmouth.'⁹² Indeed Goring had made his hasty declaration without counting the cost, for the town was practically unprovisioned, and not only was it blockaded on the land side, but the parliamentary ships, under the Earl of Warwick, quickly cut off possibility of supplies from the Isle of Wight,⁹³ on which Goring had relied. On 29 August⁹⁴ Goring asked for a parley, to send for relief from the king by a certain date, after which, if it failed to come, he would, he declared, give up the town.⁹⁵ The besieging parliamentary troops meanwhile were also growing short of provisions, and a thousand men were dispatched into Hampshire to pillage where they could. By the beginning of September no relief had come, and the Portsmouth garrison had mutinied; only sixty men were willing to fight. Goring decided to surrender. The garrison were given free passes to any place except to an army in arms against the Parliament, with horses, swords and pistols, but no other arms, and an amnesty was granted to all except deserters from Parliament.⁹⁶

Meanwhile the Commons had had their way; Jerome Earl of Portland, Governor of the Isle of Wight, who 'with extraordinary vivacity crossed their consultations,' had been committed to Sheriff Garnett on the charge of being 'guilty of knowing of the business of Portsmouth.'⁹⁷ The Isle of Wight was then given to the care of the Earl of Pembroke, 'who kindly accepted it as a testimony of their favour, and so got into actual rebellion, which he never intended to do.'⁹⁸ On

⁸² Thomason Tracts (B.M.), 669, f. $\frac{5}{83}$, p. 98; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v, App. i, 34; *Lords' Journ.* v, 172.

⁸³ *Ibid.*

⁸⁴ G. N. Godwin's *Hist. of the Civil War in Hampshire* is an excellent and detailed account.

⁸⁵ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 112, no. 18. 'A letter from one Mr. Parker gentleman, dwelling at upper Wallop etc.'

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* no. 34.

⁸⁷ 'The strongest castle in England for the bignes; it is walled about with a wall of three or foure yards thick, about thirty foot high, a Graft round about of some three or foure yards deep, and five yards in breadth, it hath 14 pieces of Ordnance planted round, all but two Pieces shot 12 pound bullets besides other small Pieces, it hath dainty chambers in it, fit to entertaine a Prince.' Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 116, no. 21.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* E 109, no. 13.

⁸⁹ Clarendon, *Hist. of Great Rebellion* (Clarendon Press ed.), ii, 282.

⁹⁰ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 116, no. 21; E 114, no. 6.

⁹¹ Clarendon, *op. cit.* ii, 294.

⁹² Thomason Tracts, E 112, no. 1.

⁹³ *Ibid.* no. 8.

⁹⁴ For various and most interesting details of the siege see Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 112, no. 8, 34, 35.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* E 116, no. 21, 15; E 117, no. 10; John Vicars, *Parl. Chron.* 'God in the Mount' (ed. 1646), 159-61.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ Clarendon, *Hist. of the Rebellion*, ii, 73, 274 n.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 541.

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8 August, while Portsmouth was being besieged, Parliament had 'joyfull news' from the Isle of Wight, the people 'promising to use their utmost endeavours to prevent all designes that shalbe discerned by them and to stop the incoming of any forraigne forces' such as might be introduced by the 'Malignant Party'.⁹⁹ Parliament certainly had many friends in the Island, but among the governors of the fortresses and leading gentry the feeling was for the king. Captain Brett was in command, under commission from the king, at Carisbrooke Castle, where the Countess of Portland continued to reside with her children; Captain Burley was in command at Yarmouth. In August 1642, when Carisbrooke had only three days' provisions and a garrison of not more than twenty men, Moses Read, the Mayor of Newport, having represented to Parliament how dangerous it was for the Island that the Countess of Portland should remain at Carisbrooke, was authorized to do what he thought best for the safety of the Island and the captains of the ships anchored near, in order to cut off supplies from Portsmouth, were bidden to help him. Stirring up the Newport militia 'to fight the battle of the Lord' against the Papist Countess, he led them with 400 naval auxiliaries to besiege Carisbrooke. There by the bravery of the countess, who declared she herself would fire the first gun and defend the castle to the utmost, honourable terms were granted to the besieged, the countess being allowed to remain at the castle and occupy a few rooms during the pleasure of Parliament.¹⁰⁰ However, on 2 September she was ordered to leave on two days' notice. At first she could find no one to convey her across the Solent, for the islanders suspected her of popery, but in the end a merchant seaman gave her passage.¹ Captain Browne Bushell, a Parliamentarian, was placed in command at Carisbrooke; the other forts of the Island were seized by Parliamentary forces and the whole Island secured.²

There were two other centres in the county which the Parliamentarians attacked before the year 1642 was ended. The Marquess of Winchester had retired to Basing House early in the previous year, 'hoping integrity and privacy might here have preserved his quiet,' but it was noised abroad that he was a recusant and had arms at his house for 1,500 men. He was therefore ordered to sell off his arms 'to such tradesmen as will buy the same.' In the autumn of 1642 the garrison was weakened to reinforce Lord Grandison's horse, and the Parliamentarians took the opportunity to attack the marquess, who, with 'his gentlemen armed with six musquets,' managed to repulse the enemy.³ Grandison, meanwhile, with 300 horse and 200 dragoons, was being pursued by Sir William Waller, in command of 5,000 horse and dragoons, from Marlborough, through Newbury and Andover, to Winchester. For Grandison,

'fearing to be caught napping by active Sir William Waller and his forces and the better to protect himselfe and his Cavaliers from the pursuit of the Parliaments force retreated to Winchester a place most like to give him kind entertainment being full of Malignant spirits who indeed were not a little glad at his comming thinking themselves now secure from danger being under the wings of a bird of their owne feathers.'

However, hearing of Waller's approach, Grandison, knowing that the city was not provisioned for a siege, determined to fight outside the town. The Cavaliers then issued out and attacked Waller's forces (12 December), but were driven back into the town again.⁴ The Parliamentarians, eager for their prey,

'most valiantly pursued them to the Towne Walls where the most part of their Regiment fiercely assaulted the Citie at one side of it, and notwithstanding the exceeding high and very steep passage up to the walls, even so steep that they had no other way to get up but of necessity to creep up upon their knees and hands from the bottome to the top which was as high as most houses, the enemy playing all the while on them with their muskets, and yet slew but three men in this their getting up, so at last . . . our soldiers got up and plyed their businesse so hotly and closely that they quickly made a great breach in the Wall.'⁵

The Cavaliers fled to the castle, which, being without ordnance, was surrendered on terms (13 December). The whole force in the castle was to be brought into 'a field at the town's end near the Castle,' their horses and arms being left in the castle; no violence was to be offered to Grandison, or his captains, who were to be preserved 'as far as in us lies from all plundering and

⁹⁹ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 109, no. 25.

¹⁰⁰ Richard Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight* (ed. 1781), 115-16.

¹ Worsley, op. cit. 116.

² Ibid.; Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 116, no. 40.

³ Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 417.

⁴ John Vicars, *Parl. Chron.* (ed. 1646), 227. Rymer, *Mercurius Rusticus*, notes the pillage done by the Parliamentarians in their march through the county and how they plundered every minister within 6 miles of the road.

⁵ John Vicars, op. cit. 228.

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rioting.'⁶ The townsmen of Winchester, however, 'who had most of all infested our men [Parliamentarians] and shot most desperately at them were now well repaid for that paines by our souldiers who most notably plundered and pillaged their houses, taking whatsoever they liked best out of them . . . chiefly some Papists' houses there, and the sweet Cathedralists in whose houses and studies they found great store of Popish books, pictures and crucifixes, which the soldiers carried up and down the streets and market-place in triumph, to make themselves mery; yea, and they for certaine piped before them with the Organ-pipes (the faire Organs in the Minster being broken down by the Souldiers) and then afterwards cast them into the fire and burnt them.'⁷

'They spoiled the Church,' says a Royalist, 'to the value of £7,000 and which hath not been heard amongst heathen, they broke the leaden tombs wherein the bones of the Saxon kings were kept for a great monument of Antiquity, and with these they broke and defaced all the glass windows.'⁸ 'This,' wrote another Royalist, 'I must confesse was an unlucky blow, but discourageth not, rather adds vigilaunce to a just cause.'⁹

The early part of the year 1643 was spent by Parliament in securing the southern counties and in organizing the Association of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire.¹⁰ On 11 February two troops of horse and a regiment of dragoons, under the command of Sir Thomas Jervoise, were voted for the defence of the county.¹¹ Waller meanwhile was at Chichester, determined to march west; Prince Rupert, marching from Oxford, prepared to intercept him in Hampshire. Waller had already sent on two detachments to Winchester and Alton. These he ordered back to Guildford, whither he himself had retreated on hearing the news that Prince Rupert had reached Basingstoke. The Winchester detachment retreated in safety; the Alton force, 200 strong, was attacked by 1,500 of Rupert's riders the very evening it reached the town. The wearied troopers, seeing that resistance seemed useless, cried for quarter, which was scoffingly refused. They then proceeded to load a field-piece with musket-balls and awaited attack. The Cavaliers rushed on; the gun was fired and the enemy scattered, some killed, some wounded, some retreating in confusion. Darkness was falling; the attacking party once more came on. Again the field-piece was loaded and again the Cavaliers were driven back. Then they deferred their intended seizure of the town until the morning; before dawn the Parliamentarians had quietly escaped and fallen back in good order to Guildford.¹² Waller then retired to Chichester, seeking reinforcements, for the news was abroad that the Royalists intended to recapture Winchester. On 3 March he marched into Winchester, promising no one should suffer any harm from him; but on his departure left Sergeant-Major Carie with a troop of horse to levy £600 on the city.¹³ From Winchester Waller marched to Romsey, where his soldiers defaced the abbey church, pulling up the seats and destroying the organ.¹⁴

On 19 July Parliament ordered all possible aid to be sent to Waller from Portsmouth and Hampshire.¹⁵ In the same month Colonel Richard Norton of Southwick¹⁶ marched to Winchester, plundered the city of horses and arms and marched on to Salisbury. Meeting with opposition, he retreated to Hampshire, where he attacked Basing House: 'with a dirty rabble of dragoons begirt the house and pressed the siege exceeding hotly.' The Marquess of Winchester with his little garrison

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 79. According to the Royalist authorities, these articles were not observed by the Parliamentarians, who despoiled the prisoners even of their clothes, and even a Parliamentarian describes the plunder, 'four or five pulling at one cloak, like hounds at the leg of a dead horse.' Edward Walker wrote to Montague Earl of Lindsay that the conditions were not kept, 'the rude multitude overswaying their officers, so that our officers beinge detain'd were enforced to make escapes, as the Lord Grandison, Sir Richard Willis and some fewe others, but as yett your Lordship's brother and Sir John Smyth are not come to us' (*MSS. of Earl of Ancaster* [*Hist. MSS. Com.*], 411).

⁷ *Vicars*, op. cit. 229. A letter among the Portland MSS. describes the bravery of the townsmen: 'Though it was our men's [Royalist] misfortune to be so treacherously used at Winchester, yet to give them their due, no men could show more gallantry than they did in that action, for when they saw the enemy draw up so strong, being all engaged Sir Richard Willis, Sir Jhon Smith—men of undaunted resolution—with 18: more stood, whilst my Lord Grandison with the other forces made their retreat, and being thrice charged by entire troops still bravely repulsed the enemy and broke them in Winchester.' *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 84.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*; *MSS. of Earl of Ancaster* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), 411.

¹⁰ Hampshire at first refused to join the Association, fearing the vengeance of the king's army which was quartered near Reading, but on 24 February Hampshire was also drawn in and the four counties agreed to raise 3,000 foot and 300 horse for Parliament.

¹¹ *Commons' Journ. sub anno.*

¹² For detailed account of this fight see Godwin's *Hist. of the Civil War in Hampshire*, 71–2.

¹³ *Ibid.* 73.

¹⁴ Godwin, op. cit. 74.

¹⁵ On 18 July order was given for 500 horse to be raised in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. *Commons' Journ.* iii, 172, 174.

¹⁶ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 161–3.

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could scarcely hold out. At the critical moment help arrived, the king, at the request of the marquess, having sent Lieutenant-Colonel Peake with a hundred musketeers. Norton and the Parliamentarians were beaten off and retreated the same night to Farnham.¹⁷ The house was then more strongly fortified, for the marquess had news that Waller was 'appointed for the taking of it,' and Colonel Rawden, with a regiment of 150 men, was ordered thither to the help of the marquess. On 6 November Waller, coming from Farnham, arrived 'with 7,000 horse and foot,' but having besieged the house for nine days, and having three times failed to storm it, he retired to Farnham, 'having dishonoured and bruised his Army, whereof abundance were lost, without the death of more than two in the garrison and some little injury to the House by Battery.'¹⁸ Waller himself described the events in a letter to Lenthall.¹⁹ At the general rendezvous at Farnham he found that his army consisted of '18 troopes of Horse, 7 companyes of Dragoones, three citty regiments, mine own—yet imperfect and not above three hundred strong—and four companyes of Colonell Jones his regiment.' With these he marched to Alton, intending to attack Winchester, where the body of the enemy lay. However, he heard there on good authority, 'some out of the citty and some out of the country,' that there were 'very considerable forces drawn out of [the] King's army to cutt off my retreat.' Thus, altering his plans, he marched to Basing, 'which by all men was represented to me to be but a slight peece and if I could carry itt, itt would have been a great encouragement to the soldiours.' He first attacked the north side of the house, but found it fortified with 'diverse retrenchments one under the command of another.' They then took in some outhouses adjoining the fortifications, 'but the enemy fired them so wee were faine to quitt them.' 'Wee lost in that fight,' he adds, 'twelve or thirteen men and as many more hurt. This and the coldness of the night with fowle weather was a great discouragement to the London regiments who were not used to this hardness.' The grumblings of the troops forced him to draw off the army into Basingstoke 'to refresh itt for two or three dayes,' and in the meantime he seized upon the Vyne²⁰ and 'putt some forces into itt, intending to fortify itt, and in regard of the neerne[ss to Basing] to make itt a bridle to that place, to cutt off their contributions and subsistence.' The army being refreshed, Waller determined to have '[ano]ther fling att Basing,' but 'the sluggishness of the souldiours was such that itt was afternoone a good while before I could come upp.' The force of the attack failed also because of the cowardice of some of the men, which 'gave the ennemy new courage, so that they fell again in their workes and beat our men off.' Waller was obliged to retire into Basing at night, for it 'fell out so fowle that I could not possibly keep my men upon their gards.' The next morning he heard that Hopton, with his whole strength, was only six miles away, while Sir Jacob Astley was marching from Reading, with a considerable force of horse and foot, to join Hopton near Kingsclere. Upon this news the regiments were drawn out of Basing, and as Waller was riding about to give orders he was saluted with 'a mutinous cry among the citty regiments of *Home, Home*.' Before they could be quieted he was forced to 'threaten to pistoll any of them that should use that base language and an ennemy in the field so neere.' After a consultation with his captains Waller decided to 'march upp to the ennemy and fight with him,' but a mutiny broke out again 'with a protestation those of the citty would not march one foot further.' Hence he was obliged to retire to Farnham; 'a great part of those regiments are already gon to London and the rest threaten to follow immediately so that I am in a deserted condition. What I can do with my horse, and an handfull [of foot] I will, God willing, perform with my uttermost endeavours. Itt [grieves m]y soule that I can do no more.'²¹

Southampton in the meanwhile, which was held for Parliament,²² was threatened by the Royalist forces. On 16 September 1643 Colonel Herbert Morley, writing to Lenthall, reported that the Earl of Crawford with six regiments was 'designed to take in Southampton and are expected this day to sit down before it.'

'The garrison there is not above 300, the soldiers in arrears, the town abounding with Malig-nants. If immediate course be not taken to relieve it that town in all probability will be lost. My force being but 400 is very unable to resist so great a strength now they are united, though if I had been let alone I might have given some obstruction to their joining together. If you can forthwith send 2,000 horse and dragoons to join with me, I believe we may give them some remove if not defeat. You may now see how necessary it was for the Associated Brigade to stay in these parts, without which, or some considerable force instead of it, the Southern Counties will be all lost, then London cannot but be in danger.'²³

By December Southampton was safely secured and Colonel Norton reported that he had tendered a vow and protestation to the inhabitants in which he had met with a better concurrence

¹⁷ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 27, no. 5.

²⁰ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 160-2.

²² The town sympathized generally with the Royalists, but in November 1642 it had been garrisoned for Parliament. See Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, 487.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 154.

²¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 155.

²³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 130.

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than he expected. 'Some devilish spirits there are that have refused it, but I shall pare their nails.'²⁴ However, in February 1643-4 came the discovery of a new plot by the Cavaliers to take Southampton. Peter Murford, serjeant-major to Colonel Norton, wrote describing events to his friend Captain Thomas Harrison in London. Incidentally he describes 'this poor county of Hampshire,' and how, 'having had its share of blood and misery in this sad tragedie of our nation . . . there is hardly left anything for man or beast therein.' He then proceeds to describe how 'some few days before Christide last' Lord Hopton had marched from Winchester towards Southampton 'with a purpose to force it,' but marching instead to 'Redbridge (the way into the New Forest) breake it down to hinder us of provision and from thence after so horrible an act' marched back to Winchester. Evidently Hopton had decided to try strategy. Letters were sent to Murford, who had, it seems, been in command of the town before Colonel Norton's appointment and therefore was adjudged to be 'a discontented person.' Murford, pretending sympathy, was offered £1,000 'to help to reduce the towne to his Majesty,' and then revealed the whole plot to Norton.²⁵

While these events were happening in Southampton Waller, having received reinforcements, had marched on the night of 12 December from Farnham to 'a great village called Alton where a troop or two of horse and a regiment of foot of the King's lay in too much security.' The horse escaped to Winchester, but the foot (500 strong), under the command of Colonel Boles, being driven to take refuge in the church, were there overpowered. 'The lord Hopton sustained the loss of this regiment with extraordinary trouble of mind, and as a wound that would bleed inward; and therefore was the more inflamed with desire of a battle with Waller.'²⁶ This desire was further increased by the fall of Arundel Castle to Waller, and in February 1643-4 General Brainford, marching to Winchester, found Lord Hopton 'in agony for the loss of his regiment of foot at Alton, and confounded with the unexpected assurance of the giving up of Arrundell Castle.'²⁷ Hearing that Waller meant to march towards them from Farnham, they 'cheerfully embraced the occasion' and went to meet him.

'About Al[re]sford, near the midway between Winchester and Farnham they came to know how near they were to each other; and being in view chose the ground upon which they meant the battle should be fought; of which Waller, being first there, got the advantage for the drawing up his horse.'²⁸

After a skirmish on 26 March at West Meon with the Cavaliers ('who intended to take us prisoners in the church, it being fast day, but it pleased God who foresaw the plot to prevent the danger, directing us to keep the Fast the Wednesday before when we lay still at Midhurst'²⁹) the parliamentary force met at East Meon, where on the heath the rendezvous was taken.³⁰

'Sir William Belfore had the vanguard of our horse: with him marched his twenty-two troops. . . . Of our foote Colonel Browne had the vanguard. Sir William Waller broute up the reare with his three regiments of horse. . . . The enemy faced us this day with about three thousand horse. Here you should have seen the Londoners runne to see what manner of thinges cowes were. Some of them would say they had all of them hoornes and would doe greate mischiefe with them, then comes one of the wisest of them cryeth "Speake softly." To end the confusion of their opinions they pyled up a counsel of warr, and agreed it was nothing but some kind of looking glasse, and soe marched away.'³¹

That day (27 March) the Parliamentarians reached Cheriton (Cherrytowne) 'where the citicens came within sight of the enemy's foote.' The whole of the next day the two armies stood facing each other,³² but there was no action except for skirmishes between foraging parties. The next morning they found the enemy posted on the hill on the right hand (Tichborne Down). Robert Harley, parliamentarian, wrote:

'To some it was a trusty awaking from a cold sleipe; to others it stroke more terror than the earth had donne cold before. In the morning when I went to veiwe the army I sawe such a cheerfulness in every one's countenance, that it promised ether victory or a willingness rather to dye than loose the feild. Only the citicens' silver lase begunne to looke like copper.'³³

Waller threw a considerable force, including the Londoners' white regiment, into Cheriton Wood, the higher ground in front of his right wing. The Royalists attacked the wood; 'the citicens in

²⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 164.

²⁵ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 33, no. 8.

²⁶ Clarendon, *Hist. of the Rebellion* (ed. 1888), iii, 335.

²⁸ Clarendon, *op. cit.* iii, 336.

³⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. ii, 107.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 336.

²⁹ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 40, no. 1.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² According to the report of the Committee of Both Kingdoms, the Royalist forces numbered 'about 10,000, ours not so many' (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 99).

³³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. ii, 108.

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the woode . . . no sooner they did see the bullets would come otherwise than they would have them but they made a foule retreat . . . with a faire paire of heeles which did so discourage the rest that they left their charge with a shameful retreat.³⁴ For a moment the Royalists had the advantage, but they failed to take it. Then Waller, making use of the locality, posted his cavalry on the open common in the valley south-west of Tichborne Down, while the artillery were drawn up behind the hedges near the little village of Cheriton.³⁵ The foolhardy gallop of Sir Henry Bond down the hill into the valley shattered the Royalist cause. For nearly four hours the gallant Cavaliers fought in the valley, struggling in vain to win the common.³⁶ At last they were driven back up the hill and retreated to Alresford. There they set fire to the town, and, fearing pursuit, fled along the Winchester road. After a delay, caused by difference of opinion among the generals, the Parliamentarians followed, and, coming to Alresford in time to save the town,³⁷ fell on the Royalists who had not yet escaped, giving no quarter. Then General Browne, 'who was ever known to be a valiant man, and must be looked upon as a speciall instrument in the work,' led the cavalry in pursuit and routed the royalist cavalry until they 'overtook their own foot who cried out (as the country people say) "Face them, face them, once more, face them"; which they did, but to small purpose.' After scattering the horse the Parliamentarians continued pursuit, and, reaching the enemy's foot, scattered them also, some fleeing under the darkness of the night to Basing, others to Alton, others to Winchester, crying out by the way: 'The Kingdom's lost; the Kingdom's lost.'³⁸ The parliamentary horse halted 3 miles short of Winchester, but the foot went on to Winchester gates. On the 30th they faced Winchester with their horse and marched that night to Stockbridge, where they had news that 300 of the enemy lay at Andover.³⁹ A regiment was ordered thither to fall on the town; 'wee only tooke some straklers, the rest had taken fresh breath and were gone to Neuberry,'⁴⁰ whither on Monday, 1 April, Waller followed. On Tuesday, having taken Newbury, he marched with all the horse to Christchurch⁴¹ and 'tooke it with two hundred prisoners and sixty horse.' Then he returned to the army at Andover. Marching in the same week from Andover through Stockbridge and Romsey,⁴² the Parliamentarians reached Winchester the following Sunday.⁴³ Lord Ogle meanwhile had garrisoned Winchester Castle, and, having advised the mayor and aldermen to yield the city, concentrated his forces in the castle and prepared to defy Waller. Waller came, marching from Worthy, and, after receiving the city from the mayor and aldermen,⁴⁴ bade Ogle surrender the castle or he would 'burn his house at Stoake Charitie and fire the city.' Ogle sent back a message that Stoke Charity had already been plundered by Waller, that the house was old and 'none of his inheritance,' and if the city were burned it would make a spacious garden round the castle.⁴⁵ The Parliamentarians, having refreshed themselves, 'it was not thought fit that so brave an army should spend, no, not an hour's time, about so poore and petulant a designe as the reducing of that castle only,'⁴⁶ marched for Salisbury.⁴⁷

Basing was to be the scene of the next action in the county. On 4 June Colonel Norton, having defeated a party of the garrison who had gone out to Odiham, came with a regiment of foot, and seven days later he was joined by four regiments of foot and three fresh troops of horse.⁴⁸ On the 17th the church was occupied and fortified by the attacking force. The garrison, being few in number, were divided into three parts, two-thirds being kept on duty while the others rested. On the 18th the garrison made a sally and fired 'one of the houses which annoyed us,'

³⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. ii, 108.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ 'There was a hollow between both bodies which each endeavouring to gain many men found it to be their graves on both sides' (Heath, *Chron.*).

³⁷ Only four or five houses were burnt. A wounded Royalist captain who was left behind at Alresford declared 'The Devil is in the Round Heads they had such Firemen.' Both parties had the same word 'God with us'—'see what it is to dissemble with a God of truth' (Thomason Tracts [B.M.], E 40, no. 1).

³⁸ *Ibid.* ³⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. ii, 109.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* See also Vicar, *Parl. Chron.* 192-5.

⁴¹ Harley distinctly says Waller took Christchurch 'before wee marched from Andover,' though it would seem more probable that he took it after his march to Winchester.

⁴² Waller was advised not to let the enemy get possession of Romsey. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 111.

⁴³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. ii, 110.

⁴⁴ The mayor and aldermen submitted (dissemblingly) to him, declaring themselves for the king and Parliament, desiring to be preserved from violence and plunder, which was accordingly granted to them. Vicars, *Parl. Chron.* 192; Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 40, no. 22.

⁴⁵ Godwin, *op. cit.* 189.

⁴⁶ Vicars, *Parl. Chron.* 192.

⁴⁷ Thomason Tracts, E 27, no. 5.

⁴⁸ On 13 April the Committee of Both Kingdoms wrote to advise him not to move to Farnham after the battle of Cheriton: 'we do also conceive that your quarters in Hampshire having the ports there open to you and the Isle of Wight at your back to befriend you' (the Isle of Wight had not only provisioned Waller's army at its own expense, but also raised 300 men for his force. Vicars, *Chron.* 195), 'you will be more plentifully and better accommodated in them than at Farnham.' *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 116.

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and the next night, sallying again, 'fired all between us and the church.' On the 20th the garrison took some officers, and the besiegers, finding the task difficult, sent for two companies from Portsmouth. On 11 July, being still unsuccessful, they were joined by a company from Southampton; and on that day Colonel Morley, who was commanding in Norton's absence, sent a message to the marquess demanding the surrender of the house. To this the latter replied: 'It is a crooked demand and shall receive its answer suitable. I keep the House in the right of my Sovereign and will do it in despite of your forces: your letter I will preserve as a testimony of your Rebellion.'⁴⁹ The siege continued with vigour until the end of August, for the besiegers were determined 'rather to starve than storme us.' Their guards were doubled and strengthened with pikes, their guard of horse kept 'by exercise in better readinesse.' On 2 September Colonel Norton again demanded the surrender of the house, 'to be disposed according to order of Parliament.' The marquess answered: 'Without the king there can be no Parliament, by his Majesty's commission I keep the place and without his absolute command I shall not deliver it to any pretenders whatever.' This answer sent, the besiegers replied by a thunder of sixscore shot, cannon and culverin. On the night of 11 September there was sure news of relief and 'by seavene the next morning the noble Colonell Gage⁵⁰ with horse and foot, passed through so many hazards, had attained Chinnham Downe where Colonell Norton with his strength having intelligence did stand in readinesse . . . and notwithstanding all advantages of place and men fresh and prepared against tyred Troops and wearied foot and a Fogge so thick as made the day still night,' Colonel Gage cut his way through to the garrison. Food, forage and ammunition were collected and brought in, and, after firing the Roundheads' quarters, Gage marched out silently at night while the besiegers were sleeping and reached Oxford again in safety. Throughout October the siege continued and by the beginning of November provisions were again almost exhausted. Once more Gage, now Sir Henry, was sent to the rescue, but meanwhile the besiegers, 'wearied with lying 24 weeks, with the winter seazing them,' and the army dwindled from 2,000 to 700, raised the leaguer and on 13 November marched towards Odiham. Gage arrived the next day with 1,000 horse, bringing in supplies, and, staying there three days, 'most amply victualled the garrison, drawn down by lengthe of siege almost unto the worst of all necessities.'⁵¹

Probably the chief reason for the sudden withdrawal of the besiegers was the news that 'the King was now moving about Hungerford.' On 15 October Charles had heard that Waller lay at Andover with his troops, that the Earl of Manchester was at Reading and that Essex's army was near Portsmouth (at Titchfield) awaiting orders. Wisdom would have disposed his Majesty to hasten to Oxford, but 'a great gaiety possessed Goring, that he earnestly advised the King to march, with secrecy and expedition to beat Waller.'⁵² Hence on 18 October the king quartered his troops at Andover. Waller, after a skirmish in Andover Lane,⁵³ escaped and joined Manchester. However, Manchester's delay had given Charles the advantage; he retired to Winchester, meaning 'to seek out nor decline fighting with them if they put themselves in his way.'⁵⁴ After the indecisive second battle of Newbury, in which the king rather than Parliament had the advantage, he marched to Marlborough and thence to Hungerford,⁵⁵ whence Gage was sent to relieve Basing, as we have seen, for the second time.

To turn, before leaving the year 1644, to the general state of the county. With a few exceptions the entire south and east of the county, including the Isle of Wight, was held by the Parliament. Basing, Andover, Whitchurch, Stockbridge, Winchester and the surrounding country in the north and west were held by the king. Constant warfare had told on the resources of the county; yet in June 1644 the Committee of Both Kingdoms assured Waller that the inhabitants of Hampshire would cheerfully advance supplies and assist in person the design (on Basing House) entrusted to Colonel Norton if they could be assured that the regiment of horse under his command and the other forces coming to his present assistance should not be drawn out of their county, but continue there for their protection until Hampshire should be fully reduced.⁵⁶ In August the Earl of Pembroke was deputed to raise 500 foot in the Isle of Wight,⁵⁷ but on 2 September Waller wrote that as yet none had come to him from the

⁴⁹ Thomason Tracts, E 27, no. 5. Quoted in Baigent and Millard's *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 420. See also a full account of the siege in Godwin's *Hist. of the Civil War in Hampshire*, 211-60.

⁵⁰ Sir William Ogle had been instructed to co-operate with Gage, but he only sent a message to Gage to say he dared not send his troops, as some of the enemy's horse lay between Winchester and Basing.

⁵¹ Thomason Tracts, E 40, no. 5.

⁵² Clarendon, op. cit. iii, 428.

⁵³ See *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, p. 60.

⁵⁴ Clarendon, op. cit. iii, 429.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 440.

⁵⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 221. Assurance was given them to this effect (*ibid.*). However, the emergency which arose in the next few days changed the plans and two troops of horse were sent to Waller in Hertfordshire (*ibid.* 243). Orders for their return were given in the next month (*ibid.* 307, 309).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 437, 451, 483.

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Island.⁵⁸ The committee informed him they believed the men to be ready to be transported, and orders were sent they should join him at Salisbury.⁵⁹ The state of the parliamentary forces in Hampshire was one of general distress and lack of arms and clothes. On 11 September the committee assured the Earl of Manchester that 'the foot were all come as far as Oakhampton towards Southampton,' where they would find arms and clothes, so that there would speedily be a very good army on foot.⁶⁰ Manchester, however, wrote three days later that the 'poor naked foot' had come to Southampton, numbering between 800 and 900 men. 'The foot have been for the most part all plundered, both officers and soldiers, by a treacherous enemy.'⁶¹ Not only men but defences were in an impoverished state. Thus Essex wrote from Portsmouth to the committee that the town needed consideration, 'it being a place of very great consequence, but very ill-provided of all things, there being great want of men and no money to pay them, no magazine of corn, the works go to decay, and few carriages able to endure a shot.'⁶² In October he wrote again reporting on the very sad condition of both Portsmouth and Southampton, 'being but weakly manned, and the former without money.'⁶³ In the same month, when Waller had escaped from the king at Andover (*vide supra*) and was expecting battle near Alton, he wrote to the committee begging for clothes for his poor dragoons. 'It would be very seasonable and comfortable to the poor creatures, who are so pitiful an object that the like is not to be seen in England.' There was cause also to 'fear the want of provisions . . . If we keep the fields and want victuals we shall be undone. It is no little grief to us that our poor dragoons go naked this weather. Oh! that they might be thought upon for clothes.' It was with these forces that the parliamentary generals had to fight the second battle of Newbury.⁶⁴ With the king it was not much better; for though we have no special details of the state of the Hampshire royalist forces, we hear from Daniel O'Neill that 'the poverty of our nobles, gentry and those shires which we possess are [*sic*] so insufferable that I fear we shall not hold out many months without yielding.'⁶⁵

In truth the Presbyterian section of Parliament was also anxious for peace. Sir James Harrington wrote in December 1644 to Algernon Earl of Northumberland: 'If the residue of our Horse be active in Hants and the west, and his Majesty have a day set to come in to his Parliament, the enemy's design of recruiting will be much hindered, and the war will, I hope, receive a happy and short conclusion.'⁶⁶ The failure of the Treaty of Uxbridge and the dealings of Charles with Montrose and Glamorgan ended all possibility of a cessation of the war. The campaigns of 1645, however, were to be of a different character from those of the earlier years of the war, for they were coloured by the personality of Oliver Cromwell.

On 1 March (1644-5) the Committee of Both Kingdoms wrote to the southern and eastern counties, including Hampshire, that they had heard how a great number of horse and foot, belonging to their several armies, had deserted their colours and were returning to their counties, while at the same time the enemy's forces were stirring and collecting together in considerable numbers, and were likely to make some impression on those parts that were yet in their power. To prevent which and 'to oppose the enemy's motions we have thought fit to recruit and strengthen all our forces. We therefore desire you . . . to discover and send back to their several colours and quarters all such as have straggled from them.'⁶⁷ Winchester and Basing as Royalist centres were still effective obstacles in the progress of Parliament from east to west. So long as they were disaffected London was in danger, and a guard had to be spared for Hampshire. Thus the Committee wrote to Colonel Ludlow that during the absence of the parliamentary forces in the west, the Lord General's life guards and the troops of Major Druett and Captain Savile, under the command of Ludlow, should quarter on the confines of Surrey and Hampshire to preserve those parts from incursions of the enemy from Basing and Winchester.⁶⁸ In April Colonel Norton's horse from Southampton, designed to fortify Romsey and 'so to straiten the enemy's garrison at Winchester.' A party of horse under Major Stewart was drawn out to face Winchester, and so 'to keep the enemy in play whilst Rumsey was thus fortifying.' He was driven back at the first attempt, but being reinforced from Romsey succeeded in routing the enemy and taking about

⁵⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 469.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 475-6. At the beginning of October the foot were not yet come from the Island (*ibid.* 1644-5, p. 2). On the 4th it was reported to the Committee that fifty-two soldiers, including corporals, had come on shore from the Island (*ibid.* 12).

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 1644, p. 495.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 502.

⁶² *Ibid.* 518.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 1644-5, p. 57. It is worth noting that, at a meeting of the Committee of Both Kingdoms held a few days later, copies of the Lord General's letters were ordered to be reported 'excepting that part which mentions the condition of Portsmouth and Southampton' (*ibid.* 59).

⁶⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, p. 60.

⁶⁵ Quoted in Gardiner's *Hist. of the Civil War*, ii, 34.

⁶⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, p. 176.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 330.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 341, 346, 354.

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thirty prisoners, besides officers. 'In this service, Major Stewart received a shot in the thigh, but not mortall, only a badge of honour unto him, praised bee the Lord for it.'⁶⁹

In May the Committee of Both Kingdoms approved of the design of the gentry of Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire for besieging Basing House and blocking up Winchester, taking it as 'a real expression of their affections that they promise to entertain so many forces for that service,' and desiring them to draw together their forces speedily 'that those garrisons may not be furnished with men and provisions.'⁷⁰ However, for the next few months all the Parliament's strength was to be concentrated on the west of England, and though the Hampshire forces were needed at home, 100 horse and 100 foot were ordered to Taunton in June.⁷¹ On 12 September the Committee of Both Kingdoms complained to the committee for Hampshire that if care were not taken for the blocking up of Winchester and Basingstoke, Sussex would not be able to send out any forces as was desired. 'We commend it to your care so to look to that place as that Sussex may not be damnified by the garrison of Winchester in the absence of their forces in this service.'⁷² On 26 September Colonel Norton (then Governor of Portsmouth) wrote to the Committee of Both Kingdoms describing his proceedings with the Hampshire Clubmen.⁷³ He had received orders from the committee to put down the clubmen in Sussex when he was 'waiting on the general' for assistance to reduce Winchester garrison and subdue the clubmen in Hampshire. Having obtained a regiment of horse he attacked the clubmen when they were 'all assembled at one place,' and having surrounded them with his horse forced them to yield.

'There were only two townes that resisted us [Bishop's Waltham and Petersfield] which were very ill-affected and it pleased God to separate them from the rest before they gave us occasion to fall on them. I believe we took from them above 500 arms, their colours and drums . . . Truly it was high time, for it is evident by the heads of them that they intended mischief and I am persuaded it is the last and most devilish plot that the enemies of God and good men have left them. I have three of the most notorious rascals prisoners though they are not the chief men and I hope to get the rest. I wish I might . . . have power to hang some of them if they rise again. In the mean time while I am serving the country abroad I am suffering at home. I wrote to the Lord General concerning my garrison. Truly I have not a penny to pay them on Monday seven night and if I am not supplied by the exciseman I am sure they will all mutiny here for I am confident there is not a more disorderly soldiery in England.'⁷⁴

Two days later Lieutenant-General Cromwell, designing to take Winchester and open the passage between London and the west, came before the city with a party of horse and foot. 'I come not to this city,' he wrote to the mayor, 'but with a full resolution to save it and the inhabitants thereof from ruine.' He had commanded his soldiers to do no harm, 'only I expect you,' he continued, 'to give me entrance . . . without necessitating mee to force my way.'⁷⁵ Within the given half hour the mayor replied, thanking him for his 'favourable expression,' but declaring that it did not rest with him to deliver up the city, but 'with Lord Ogle who hath the military govermt thereof.' The garrison was for resistance; Cromwell began to prepare his batteries north and west of the city.⁷⁶ On the morning of 4 October the fire began, 'which the governor thereof . . . perceiving he was at first content to have a parley about the surrender of it.'⁷⁷ Meanwhile Waller was nearing the city with some troops; Ogle believing these to be a relieving force hauled down his white flag and again defiantly hoisted the red.⁷⁸ Again the fire from Cromwell's batteries fell upon the city; the besieged were driven to ask another parley on Sunday night, and on Monday, 6 October, they surrendered Winchester to Cromwell.⁷⁹ 'God's goodness in this is much to be acknowledged,' Cromwell wrote to Fairfax, 'for the castle was well manned with 680 horse and foot, there being near 200 gentlemen, officers, and their servants, well victualled with 15 cwt. of cheese, very great store of wheat and beer, near 20 barrels of powder, seven pieces of cannon; the works were exceedingly good and strong.'⁸⁰

⁶⁹ Vicars, *Parl. Chron.* 136-7.

⁷⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, p. 488.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 595; see *ibid.* 1645-7, pp. 25, 75.

⁷² *Ibid.* 1645-7, p. 132.

⁷³ The Hampshire Clubmen, though professedly neutral, were more inclined to favour the king than Parliament. See the account of the Clubmen in Carlyle's *Oliver Cromwell*, pt. i. In December 1645 Richard Shallett of Sussex was returned by the county committee as one of the chief ringleaders and fomenters of the mutinous and unlawful assemblies of the clubmen in Hampshire, and was fined £50. *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 983.

⁷⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. vi, 163.

⁷⁵ Quoted in Godwin, *op. cit.* 333, where a detailed account of the siege is given, 332-43.

⁷⁶ Possibly one of the more distant stations was the hill west of the city, on which is a clump of firs surrounded by an entrenchment known as Oliver Cromwell's Battery or Cromwell's Camp. See a poem on the same, *Wheeler's Hampshire Mag.* (1828), 391.

⁷⁷ Vicars, *Parl. Chron.* 'The Burning-Bush not consumed,' 287.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ Carlyle, *Oliver Cromwell*, pt. ii, Letter xxxii.

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Winchester secured, Cromwell pressed on to Basing House, for 'there was on the Parliament side,' as Carlyle puts it, 'a kind of passion to have Basing House taken.' While Cromwell had been battering Winchester, Colonel Dalbier had been vigorously attacking Basing, but to little effect. However, the surrender of Winchester practically decided the fate of Basing, although the garrison were 'resolute to stand to a man,' and were 'notable marksmen,' who with their 'long pieces' could 'take a man at half head, as one would kill a sparrow.' 'I thank God I can give you a good account of Basing,' Cromwell wrote to Lenthall on 14 October, 'after our batteries placed, we settled the several posts for the storm. . . . We stormed, this morning, after six of the clock. . . . We took the two Houses without any considerable loss to ourselves . . . many of the enemy our men put to the sword and some officers of quality; most of the rest we have prisoners amongst whom the Marquis of Winchester himself.'⁸¹ Cromwell strongly advised that the place should be 'utterly slighted,' because it would need 800 men to manage it; it was no frontier; the country was poor about it; and the place exceedingly ruined by the batteries and mortar-pieces and a fire which 'fell upon the place' after it was taken. He advised instead a garrison on the frontier at Newbury. 'I believe the gentlemen of Sussex and Hampshire will with more cheerfulness contribute to maintain a garrison on the frontier than in their bowels which will have less safety in it.'⁸² Hugh Peters related how 'The Old House had stood (as it is reported) two or three thousand years, a nest of idolatry; the New House, surpassing that in beauty and stateliness, and either of them fit to make an emperor's court.'⁸³ But Parliament gave the order for demolition. 'Basing House is to be carted away, whoever will come for brick or stone shall freely have the same for his pains.'⁸⁴

The year 1646, in the May of which the king gave himself up to the Scots, was uneventful for Hampshire. On 11 November 1647, when Charles, having escaped from Hampton Court and the Levellers, rode with Berkeley, Ashburnham and Legge through Hampshire towards Titchfield House, he was casting about in his mind for a safe asylum. The choice of his advisers fell on the Isle of Wight as a good nucleus for the gathering of his adherents, and it was known he could rely there on the good services of Sir John Oglander and Edward Worsley. Ashburnham and Berkeley were therefore sent forward to sound Colonel Hammond, the Governor.⁸⁵ On 13 November they reached Carisbrooke and explained their errand; if the king should choose to place himself under Hammond's protection, would he agree not to deliver him to Parliament?⁸⁶ 'By some fatal mistake,' says Clarendon, 'this man was thought a person of honour and generosity enough to trust the king's person to.'⁸⁷ Hammond promised he would pay all the duty and service to his Majesty that was in his power. Finally, after many expressions of his desire to serve the king, Ashburnham and Berkeley were contented that he should go with them to Titchfield. A few days later Charles, attended only by Berkeley, Ashburnham, and Legge, accompanied Hammond back to the Island. They landed at Cowes, where they lodged the night, and next morning set out for Newport for Carisbrooke.⁸⁸ On the way the king was met by divers gentlemen of the Island, and it seemed that 'the whole island was unanimously for the king except the governors of the castles and Hammond's captains; that there were but twelve old men in the castle and that they had served under the Earl of Portland and were all well affected; that Hammond might be easily gained if not more easily forced, the castle being day and night full of loyal subjects and servants of his Majesty and his Majesty having daily liberty to ride abroad might chuse his own time of quitting the island.'⁸⁹ However, Hammond at once sent an express message to Parliament⁹⁰ and commissioners were sent with offer of a treaty providing his Majesty would grant the Four Preliminary Bills.⁹¹ The result was fruitless, and in December, after the commissioners had left, the parliamentary troops were reinforced and orders were sent to Hammond to dismiss all the king's servants who had been in attendance on him in Oxford. 'This insolent and imperious proceeding put the whole island into a high mutiny,'⁹² resulting in Captain Burley's ill-advised attempt to rescue the king on 29 December. 'We heard a drum beat confusedly,' says Berkeley,

⁸¹ Carlyle, *Oliver Cromwell*, pt. ii, Letter xxxiii.

⁸² Ibid. 'Among the names of the Prisoners taken here one reads that of *Inigo Jones*—unfortunate old Inigo.'

⁸³ Thomason Tracts (B.M.) E 305, no. 8.

⁸⁴ Carlyle, op. cit. note to Letter xxxiii.

⁸⁵ See Clarendon, op. cit. iv, 262-4.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 265.

⁸⁷ As Clarendon suggests, the loyalty of Ashburnham was not unimpeachable and the betrayal to Hammond looks very like a preconceived plan.

⁸⁸ *Memoirs of Sir John Berkeley* (ed. 1702), 65; *Oglander Memoirs*, 64 n.

⁸⁹ *Memoirs of Sir John Berkeley*, 65-6.

⁹⁰ *Oglander Memoirs*, 67. In answer to this 'express' Hammond received the thanks of the Parliament, £1000 and an annuity of £500 for himself and his heirs.

⁹¹ *Memoirs of Sir John Berkeley*, 83.

⁹² Clarendon, op. cit. iv, 279.

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‘and not long after that, one Captain Burley with divers others were risen to rescue the king.’⁹³ Berkeley and Ashburnham were suspected of some complicity in the rising, ‘which was a design so impossible for those that undertook it to effect, consisting of women and children without any arms saving one musket, that no sober man could possibly have been engaged in it.’⁹⁴

The only result of Burley’s rising was that the practical personal liberty which Charles was enjoying at Carisbrooke was much curtailed. In January Colonel Hammond was granted £1,000 to repair the works at Carisbrooke to make it safer for the custody of the king. He was also bidden to do his utmost for the security of the king’s person since the committee had news he was in receipt of information by ‘the woman that brings him his clean linen.’⁹⁵ In the next month the king was reported to be ‘as merry as formerly,’ and all was said to be ‘quiet and fair between his Majesty and Colonel Hammond.’⁹⁶ ‘His Majesty after morning prayer takes usually before dinner some six or eight circuits about the castle wall and the like in the afternoon if fair’⁹⁷. . . he speaks most to us at dinner; asks news, particularly concerning Ireland, Scotland, the City of London and the Army . . . when messengers come from London the king asks how his children do, and seems to desire to know what the Parliament will do. It is a great engagement under which we lie here; but the Governor is both wise and vigilant and I doubt not but he will give a good account.’⁹⁸ Again, in March came the report that his Majesty daily walked about the castle and into the garden and was ‘very pleasant.’ There had been an uncertain suspicion that he had received letters out of France, but there had certainly been ‘a design to carry away the King, which Colonel Hammond has examined, and found out two of the actors in the business, who are now in custody.’⁹⁹

In May there was a more formulated design, part and parcel of the Kentish rising, for the king was to set up his standard in Kent. The Committee of Both Kingdoms wrote to Lord General Fairfax that they had heard from the members for Hampshire that there was a great confluence of Cavaliers and disaffected persons in the neighbourhood of Winchester. There was danger lest the castle should be surprised and taken; ‘which if they should effect, it would be of very ill consequence and might prove as once before troublesome to reduce.’ Fairfax was therefore to send 300 men to quarter in Winchester for the defence of the town and castle.¹⁰⁰ A ship which was lying off Queenborough was ready for the king’s embarkation when the escape might be accomplished. ‘We have given notice thereof to Col. Hammond who we doubt not will use all possible diligence as he hath done hitherto to prevent the same.’¹ It seems that the king ‘having received intelligence of the proceedings and engagement of the Kentish men, began to think and study, how he might make his escape and at the last . . . resolved within himself to declare his mind to three souldiers . . . promising them a great reward and gratuity.’² The soldiers promised to serve him and made engagement ‘to some that were to convey his Majesty away’; then two of them betrayed the design to Hammond. Hammond discovered that two of the gentlemen about the king ‘were complotters in this design.’ Besides these ‘a Barber (an inhabitant here) and some gentlemen of this island . . . had joyned in the managing of the businessee, and they with some Seamen and the aforesaid three Souldiers . . . were to do the work.’³ He also discovered that the king was ‘to have gone out at a backe window’ where he was to take horse with a guide and ride to a private creek where ‘a boate and watermen were ready to carry him away.’ And the

⁹³ *Memoirs of Sir John Berkeley*, 91–2.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 92–3. Burley was sentenced at Winchester by Judge Wilde to be hanged, drawn and quartered on 1 February. Clarendon, *op. cit.* iv, 280; see also Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 421, no. 24. ‘The death of Captain Burley, quartered at Winchester, is little spoken of . . .’, came intelligence from Carisbrooke, ‘. . . [he] died desperately; he said more blood would follow, denied his judgement to be legal, said the gentlemen from London had damned him before they came, the ministers in their pulpits, and the jury at the bar; but that he was clear from being a traitor. Malignants will have it that where he was quartered is a spring of blood . . . no ground at all for the report.’ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648–9, p. 13.

⁹⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648–9, p. 9.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 13.

⁹⁷ From the Oglander MSS. it appears this was seldom so. ‘The Sommer of the Kinges being here 1648 wase more lyke winter than Sommer, for his majestie asked me [Sir John Oglander] wheather that weather was usual in our island. . . . I towlde him this 40 yeres I never knewe the like before, wee had scarcely 3 drie dayes togeather but reyne, high windes and stormes.’ Oglander MSS. at Nunwell (I.W.). The author is indebted to Mr. Percy Stone for this extract.

⁹⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648–9, pp. 13–14.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 37.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 57. In July the Grand Jury of Hampshire complained to Judge Wilde that notwithstanding the recent act for easing the free quarter in the county, they still suffered heavily, as very many pretending to be soldiers under proviso in the Act allowing free quarter for one night only came successively one company after another. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. ii, 475.

¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648–9, p. 74.

² Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 445, no. 35.

³ *Ibid.* 28.

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design was so far advanced 'that his Majesty was in a withdrawing posture.'⁴ 'An iron bar of a back window was eaten through with some mercury water, but not easily to be discerned; yet could with pleasure be drawne aside, but it was a paire of staires high from the ground. . . . Under that window there were tyed two Horses ready bridled and saddled.'⁵ If this design had taken effect his Majesty should have been conveyed first to Southampton, and from thence either for the north or Kent.'⁶

Later in the month part of the navy had revolted, and 'an imposter, calling himself the Prince of Wales,'⁷ was stirring up revolt in the south-east among the 'common seamen.' There was some idea that the revolted ships, with the prince on board, 'should go to the Isle of Wight and demand the King,'⁸ and Parliament feared that if once the ships were allowed to reach the Island it 'would be ready to declare for them, whereby the person of the King might come into their power.'⁹ Fairfax was therefore bidden to send sufficient forces to Colonel Hammond, and, on 5 July, 500 men from Hampshire were dispatched.¹⁰ Many 'persons of great quality' were said to be engaged in the design, including the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Francis his brother, the Earl of Holland and Viscount Molyneux.

Almost the whole of Hampshire was affected by the Royalist designs, and at the end of June the county committee had been authorized to put some foot into Winchester Castle and use the horse for the speedy dissipation of these beginnings of insurrections.¹¹ Early in the next month they were informed that a certain John Ayling, dwelling near Alton, was enlisting men against Parliament in the counties of Surrey and Hampshire, and was in touch with all the disaffected in those parts. If they should find him guilty, or acting against the peace of the county, they were bidden to arrest him and send him to Parliament.¹² A few days later there was a rumour that the loyalists meant to surprise all the garrisons in Hampshire; 'if they should effect their design . . . it would be a very great danger and prejudice to the kingdom, the rather in regard to the nearness of the Isle of Wight and the state of things there.' The county committee was therefore bidden to be very watchful over those places, and supply any need in the garrisons.¹³ Portsmouth was the first garrison to be attacked. About 300 seamen 'being much wrought upon by the Royall party . . . came ashore entered the town and came up to the Market place where they declared their resolution to hazard their Lives and Fortunes for the defence and preservation of the King of England and the Prince of Wales.' The alarm was given; the soldiery (although they were thought to be disaffected)¹⁴ advanced to the attack; the seamen made some stand, but were forced to retreat, several being taken prisoners. 'The plot took not with the discontented souldiery, as was presupposed, but the seamen threaten a revenge.'¹⁵ The Committee of Both Kingdoms wrote to Colonel Norton, Governor of Portsmouth, bidding him thank the town for 'putting the seamen out of it.'¹⁶ On 27 July, however, there was news that the disaffected ships with the prince on board had left Great Yarmouth three days before and were making for Portsmouth or the Isle of Wight. Colonel Hammond was warned and advised that Hampshire and the Isle of Wight had been ordered to give him what assistance they could for the defence of Carisbrooke in case of emergency.¹⁷ He was also bidden to take precautions, since the Committee had received information that letters were conveyed to and from the king by his chamber woman.¹⁸

There were further designs on Winchester¹⁹ and general disaffection in the county²⁰ throughout the autumn, but all came to no effect because of the watchful Parliament. On 6 September

⁴ See Sir T. Herbert, *Memoirs of Chas. I* (ed. 1702), 188-9; Clarendon says, 'The King had a file and saw with which he had with wonderful trouble sawed an iron bar in the window, by which he could be to get out. . . . At midnight the King came to the window resolving to go out; but as he was putting himself out, he discerned more persons to stand thereabouts than used to do, and thereupon suspected that there was some discovery made; and so shut the window and retired to his bed. And this was all the ground of a discourse, which then flew abroad, as if the King had got half out at the window and could neither draw his body after nor get his hand back, and so was compelled to call out for help, which was a mere fiction' (op. cit. iv, 459.)

⁵ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 445, no. 28.

⁶ Ibid. 35.

⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648-9, p. 74.

⁸ Ibid. 87.

⁹ Ibid. 122.

¹⁰ Ibid. 129, 142, 143, 165. Parliament now recommended that 500 men should be raised in the county for the garrisoning of Portsmouth, and those in Portsmouth transferred for the present to the Isle of Wight.

¹¹ Ibid. 141. The force of the tide had, however, been already turned by Fairfax's victory at Maidstone and Colchester.

¹² Ibid. 191.

¹³ Ibid. 202.

¹⁴ Because of the want of pay. See *ibid.* 212.

¹⁵ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 456, no. 18.

¹⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648-9, p. 207.

¹⁷ Men and ammunition were to be supplied for Calshot Castle. Ibid. 220.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ See *ibid.* 246.

²⁰ Ibid. 249, 251.

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Charles left the castle on parole, and repaired to Sir William Hodge's house in the town of Newport to discuss the well-known treaty of Newport with the Parliamentary Commissioners in the town hall.²¹ After much discussion the treaty was solemnly signed by both parties, but Charles was anxious to escape and render futile all the concessions he found himself bound to make. 'Believe me,' he wrote on 30 October, 'I shall speedily be put to my shifts, or cooped up again.'²² Parliament soon discovered another plot was on foot. On 5 November they informed Colonel Hammond of the 'intention for the King to make his escape upon Thursday or Friday night,' and how he intended to land 'on this side at Gosberg [Gosport].' He was only to have two companions with him, 'a little old man with shriveled face, and a lusty young man of about 26.'²³ On the same day they sent further information:

'To escape without exciting your suspicion he intends to walk out on foot a mile or two as usually in the day time, and there horses are laid [in readiness] in the Isle to carry him to a boat. If he cannot do this, then either over the house in the night, or at some private window in the night, he intends [to make] his passage, which we thought fit again to give you notice of, that you might make such use of it for prevention as you shall see cause.'²⁴

The struggle between Parliament and the army was now at its head, and Hammond was distracted between two duties: obedience to the Parliament, or obedience to the army. On 21 November Fairfax recalled him to head quarters, since he refused to make any change in the king's position, and declared himself bound to obey the commands of Parliament, informing him at the same time that Colonel Ewer had been appointed to take charge of the Island in his absence. Ewer arrived on the Island to find Hammond stern in his refusal to secure the person of the king that 'he might be proceeded against in the way of justice.'²⁵ Hence both Ewer and Hammond left the Island, intending to go to Windsor. At Farnham, Hammond was met by orders from Parliament to return at once; before he could comply he was arrested, and, being charged with neglect of orders, he was sent to Reading on parole.²⁶ 'Things were about to be done,' says Gardiner, 'which could not safely be intrusted to a punctilious, scrupulous man.'²⁷ On 28 or 29 November Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbet and Captain Merryman were sent to the Island with orders to confine the king once more in Carisbrooke Castle. This was followed by an order to secure the king and remove him to Hurst Castle.²⁸ The deputy-governors, Major Rolph, Captain Boreman and Captain Hawes, whom Hammond had left in charge of the Island during his absence, were ordered to assist Cobbet and Merryman in the execution of the order. Rolph declared himself willing; Hawes declined to offer violence to the king; Boreman, though unwilling to disobey Hammond's command to prevent the removal of the king without direct order by Parliament, was not strong enough to resist the commands of the army.²⁹ The feeling of the garrison was with Rolph, and in the end the governors, with the garrison and a fresh troop of horse and a company of foot (which landed in the night), 'very civilly made their address to the king . . . between 5 and 6 o'clock' in the following morning. The king, having heard the order, 'presently and quietly consenting thereunto,'³⁰ set forward in his coach from Newport at 8 of the clock this morning. 'We do assure you,' the deputy governors wrote to Fairfax, 'that in the whole transaction of this great affair, there neither was nor is the least disturbance in this isle.'³¹ A royalist letter declares that Charles had already summoned the trained bands of the Island, and 'almost all the people came to the towne [Newport]'; and 'one Wilckes, a brewer at the Greyhound, told Major Rolfe, That if hee or any else attempted to restraine, guard or keep the king there (or otherwise than He pleased) that it were better for them to be a keeping of sheep (in the garden before the king's face).' 'God be blessed,' the writer adds, 'his Majesty hath the solace the island can afford him now with promise of protection.'³² Whether this tale was a fabrication, or whether the king was seized before any warning could be given to the Island people, it is certain that he was carried off unopposed. 'His Majesty Saturday at night wonderfull late or Sunday morning Extream Early,' says another royalist intelligencer, 'was seised in his chamber yea in bed, compelled to make ready straight, put into a catch and forthwith passed over to Hurst Castle, in Hampshire, standing upon the Sands; his condition there is most sad and dismall.'³³

²¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648-9, p. 277.

²² Wagstaffe, *Vindication* (ed. 1711), App. (quoted in Gardiner's *Hist. of the Civil War*, iv, 223).

²³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648-9, p. 323.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 324.

²⁵ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 475, no. 16.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Gardiner, *Hist. of the Civil War*, iv, 256.

²⁸ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), 476, no. 8.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ See Sir T. Herbert, *Memoirs of Chas. I* (ed. 1702), 173-81, for an account of the attempt of the Earl of Lindsay, the Duke of Richmond and Colonel Cooke to persuade the king to escape the night before. Charles, who had never been scrupulous before, now utterly refused.

³¹ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 476, no. 8.

³² *Ibid.* E 475, no. 19.

³³ *Ibid.* 'Address to the Gentle Reader.'

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The king was now in the power of the army, but until they could 'root up' the existing Parliament the army could not proceed with its designs. 'Pride's Purge' cleared the way; on 6 January 1649 the *High Court of Justice* was erected with authority to try the king.³⁴ Meanwhile on 21 December the king had been summoned to Windsor from Hurst Castle. At Hurst his Majesty had been 'very slenderly accommodated . . . the Room he usually eat in was neither large nor lightsome; at Noon-Day (in that winter-season) requiring Candles; and at night he had his Wax Lamp set . . . in a Silver Bason.'³⁵ For exercise the king was confined 'to that Promontory or Gravel-Walk overspread with loose stones a good depth, which rendered it very uneasie and offensive to his Feet. . . . The Air was equally noxious, by reason of the marsh grounds that were about and the unwholsom Vapours arising from the Sargasso's and Weeds the salt water Constantly at Tides and Storms casts upon the Shoar and by the Fogs that those marine Places are most subject to.'³⁶ The king now began to have some 'melancholy Apprehensions,' and was startled one night to hear the draw-bridge let down and some horsemen enter, 'who being alighted, the rest of that night was in deep silence.' Before daybreak the king, still restless, summoned Herbert, who was gentleman of his bedchamber, and bade him inquire the meaning of the noise in the night. Herbert brought him news that Major Harrison had come late to the castle, and that he (Herbert) had, in vain, done all he could to be informed of the major's business. The king was much troubled, for, as he told Herbert, he had been informed that Harrison was the man who intended to assassinate him. Herbert, however, hearing later that Harrison had only come to fetch the king to Windsor, believed he would be pleased at the exchange, 'little imagining (God knows) the sad consequence.'³⁷ Two days later the king bade 'solitary Hurst' adieu. A party of horse met him at Milford under orders to convey him to Winchester. They made their way to Ringwood and thence through the New Forest to Romsey, thence along the Romsey Road to Winchester. At Winchester 'the Mayor and Aldermen . . . (notwithstanding the times) receiv'd the King with dutiful respect and the Clergy did the like; yea, during his short stay there, the Gentry and others of inferiour Rank, flock'd thither in great numbers to welcome his Majesty; some out of Curiosity to see, others out of Zeal to pray for his Enlargement and Happiness.' From Winchester Charles rode to Alton and thence to Alresford, 'the inhabitants round about making haste to see him pass by and with joyful Acclamation accompanying him likewise with Prayers for his Preservation, a sure Evidence of Affection.'³⁸ The next day he left Hampshire and made his way by stages to Windsor and thence to Whitehall.

During the years 1649 and 1650 the policy of the Commonwealth in Hampshire included a general fortification of the Isle of Wight. In August 1649 Colonel Charles Fleetwood and Colonel William Sydenham were made governors of the Island, with power to raise and drill as many of the inhabitants as should be necessary for the defence thereof.³⁹ The news that Prince Charles had landed in Jersey in the following month⁴⁰ made a general plan of defences very necessary, and in December plans were submitted for 'the establishment of the castles and forts in the Isle of Wight viz. :—Carisbrooke Castle, Cowes Castle, Sandham [Sandown] Fort, Yarmouth Castle, Caries Sconce, Bembridge Fort, Netleyheath, and "Gurnard."'⁴¹ On 17 January 1649–50 the Ordnance Committee having debated on the subject⁴² found it very necessary for the security of the Island that the places mentioned as defective should be repaired and fortified. As there was then only £515 10s.⁴³ wanted for the works, Parliament was to be moved to grant the same.⁴⁴ In the next month the Council of State, 'understanding that the malignants are about the same design upon some parts of the west of the island,' desired Colonel Sydenham to have 'a vigilant eye on all their motions and put out any whose continuance in the island may be of danger' to the same.⁴⁵

Meanwhile on 13 February Prince Charles had left Jersey⁴⁶ and was meditating terms with the Scots. After a conference with his mother at Beauvais he went to Breda, where he heard that the English Royalists were willing for him to join Montrose rather than 'the contrary faction'

³⁴ Clarendon, op. cit. iv, 473.

³⁵ Sir T. Herbert, *Memoirs of Chas. I.*, 86–7.

³⁶ Ibid. 88–9.

³⁷ Ibid. 91–4.

³⁸ Ibid. 95–7.

³⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649–50, p. 277.

⁴⁰ *Thomason Tracts* (B.M.), E 573, no. 21. This news was met on the mainland by the raising of a troop of horse and foot for the defence of the county. See *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 155.

⁴¹ *Leyborne-Popham MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), 53.

⁴² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649–50, pp. 468, 476.

⁴³ The report of the Committee for Compounding, made in the previous October, showed a sum of £32,571 10s. charged on delinquents' lands 'To balance of £35,000 for fortifying the Isle of Wight.' *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 159.

⁴⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649–50, p. 483. In March 1650 the Council granted 50 trees from the New Forest for repairs in the Isle of Wight. Ibid. 1650, p. 64.

⁴⁵ Ibid. 5.

⁴⁶ Clarendon MSS. ii, no. 254, quoted in Gardiner's *Hist. of the Commonwealth*, i, 216.

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(the Covenanters), while, as Colonel Keane informed him, he might reckon among the English forces 1,000 horse from Hampshire.⁴⁷ Negotiations with the Scots were difficult, and in April Charles, relying on news of increased royalist activities in England, was scheming to send a foreign army to form a rallying point for their risings. Thus he attempted to come to terms with some Amsterdam merchants for the loan of £50,000, the sum required for raising an army to invade England, offering the Scilly Isles as security for its payment.⁴⁸ These plans failed, and on 23 June Charles swore to the Covenant.⁴⁹ Every preparation had been made for a rising in England, and though Parliament had been raising a new militia, every member of which was bound to swear to the engagement,⁵⁰ there were many who, as Colonel Keane wrote in May, were about to declare for the king as soon as the army was drawn northward.⁵¹ Parliament had already seized all the horses of those who would not take the engagement, 'but this,' wrote Colonel Keane, 'will not hinder a surprisal of a very good number of horse in Wiltshire and Hampshire, where there are a great store of horses of husbandmen.'⁵²

In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, however, the Council of State was sparing no efforts for defence. Early in May a troop of eighty men was ordered to be raised in the Island. The garrisons were also well strengthened; a troop of horse was added to that of Carisbrooke, while the governor's company of eighty foot was to be made up to 180; Major Rolph's company of eighty was to be increased to 140; the thirty-six men at Cowes were to be increased to sixty; the captain of Yarmouth Castle was to have a lieutenant, while the thirty men there were to be increased to sixty, and the same increase was to be made at Sandown Castle.⁵³ In August the militia commissioners of Hampshire were ordered to raise sixty horse,⁵⁴ and in September a fresh demand was made for the security of the county, while care was to be taken that delinquents who fled from other counties might not have refuge there.⁵⁵ Three months later, after the Royalist outbreak in Norfolk, in which 15 knights and gentlemen of quality, and divers others of inferior rank, in Hampshire, were apprehended⁵⁶ the commissioners for the county were ordered to cause a troop of their horse militia to be in readiness for preserving the peace of Hampshire, 'which is conceived to be endangered,' and to take care that the riders were 'well affected to this Government.' Further, they were to write to the Governor of Southampton to summons the county to go to Winchester to demolish the castle and wall about it, so that it might not be used by the disaffected. The Governor was also to send forty of his garrison to Winchester to keep the peace there while the work was going on.⁵⁷ Early in 1651 the Council again wrote to the commissioners inquiring why their orders had not been obeyed since Winchester Castle was not yet demolished. 'We have intimated the danger that may come by it, which, if it should happen, would first have its ill effect upon that county.' The commissioners were now to see that it was demolished within fourteen days.⁵⁸ The precautions of the Council were not without justification. Vigilance was needed at this time to provide against an unexpected landing of a Royalist force from France, the possibility of which had been made known by the seizure of Birkenhead at Greenock with all his correspondence.⁵⁹ Fresh orders were issued for the provisioning and garrisoning of the Isle of Wight⁶⁰; Colonel Bingham, with two companies of foot, was sent as governor to the island of Guernsey, and the inhabitants were bidden to give him all assistance 'for the service of this commonwealth'⁶¹; commissioners were sent into Hampshire to hasten the gathering of the forces (200 foot and 19 horse having been ordered from the county to march towards Worcester), since they were 'not in that forwardness that the present state of affairs requires'⁶²; two companies were ordered to Southampton for its defence,⁶³ and Portsmouth was strengthened with a troop of twenty horse.⁶⁴ Cromwell's victory at Worcester on 3 September 1651 crushed the Royalist hopes. On the 6th the Council of State wrote to the Hampshire commissioners that since it had 'pleased God by so signal a victory to take away the necessity of further forces, we desire, when you have completed your regiments of foot, that you dismiss them, and all the rest of your forces to their homes.'⁶⁵

During the next few years, though the Royalist faction was subdued, the defences of the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton were by no means neglected.⁶⁶ In March 1654-5, when the Royalist hopes were rising, there were disturbances in Wiltshire (the Penruddock rising), and there

⁴⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1650, p. 47.

⁴⁸ *Clarendon S. P.* (ed. 1773), ii, no. 346.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 153.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 154.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 148.

⁵² *Ibid.* 290.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 328.

⁵⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v, App. 487.

⁵⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1650, p. 471. Forty trusted men were to be sent from the county in general to Southampton to take the place of the forty who went to Winchester. *Ibid.* 479.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1651, pp. 57-117.

⁵⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1651, pp. 81, 162, 269.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 349, 354.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 317.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 336.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 142, 329, 336.

⁶² See *ibid.* 1651-2, pp. 171, 174, 258, 394; 1652-3, pp. 9, 13, 18, 56, 107, 401; 1653-4, pp. 191, 212; 1654, p. 41.

⁶³ Gardiner, *op. cit.* i, 223.

⁶⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1650, p. 74.

⁶⁵ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E 626, no. 13.

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was a report that some 2,000 or 3,000 horse were in arms and intended to seize Southampton.⁶⁷ A foot company was sent to secure the town 'at the desire of the honest men there,' but things were soon reported to be 'very quiet and in good posture,' and there was 'no fear of any enemy's attempts The Lord rebuke and scatter those foolish, mad men.'⁶⁸ 'Some gentlemen' (about 200 or 300 horse) were said 'to be gone to the enemy out of Hampshire and Berkshire,'⁶⁹ and Sir Humphrey Bennett had engaged to secure Portsmouth, but the insurrection was speedily suppressed, and 'this little fire . . . was for the present extinguished.'⁷⁰

The death of Oliver Cromwell on 3 September 1658 and the succession of Richard Cromwell to the Protectorate again roused the Royalist hopes. In July 1659, when Richard had resigned and the Long Parliament was again in power, there were several 'enterprises for seising upon strong places.'⁷¹ On the 30th the Council ordered companies to be raised at Portsmouth and Southampton, and that the Isle of Wight should be secured.⁷² On the same day the governor of the Island was bidden to put all his forces 'into the usual posture of defence,'⁷³ and on the 31st, on news that the enemy intended an attack the next morning, Colonel Whetham, the Governor of Portsmouth, was ordered to secure his garrison and warn the officers of Southampton of the danger,⁷⁴ while the county militia were bidden to be in readiness and to secure all suspect persons and obey orders.⁷⁵ In August a troop of well-affected volunteers, horse or dragoons, was to be raised in Hampshire,⁷⁶ but already the crisis was passed and the general insurrection had failed pitifully. Yet before the end of the year the army had triumphed over the Parliament, Fleetwood and Lambert were elected generals, and the Committee of Safety had undertaken the charge of the kingdom. Anarchy and reaction were the result; Colonel Whetham, Governor of Portsmouth, pronounced for the restoration of Parliament, and troops were sent to besiege the town. They passed over to his side, and on 20 December the siege was raised.⁷⁷ On 8 May 1660 Charles was proclaimed king and the Great Rebellion was ended.

Hampshire, with the rest of England, had joined in welcoming Charles, but already in 1662 discontent was brewing. On 15 May Katherine of Braganza, Charles II's queen, landed at Portsmouth, and 'the bells of the town were rung and bonfires were made for the joy of her arrival.' 'But,' says Pepys, 'I do not see much thorough joy, but only an indifferent one, in the hearts of the people who are much discontented at the pride and luxury of the court and running into debt.'⁷⁸ While the court was steeped in extravagance, economy was practised in matters of the defence of the country. In January 1661 Charles, being resolved to keep only one fort in the Isle of Wight, ordered a survey of the castles to see which were 'fittest to be slighted,'⁷⁹ and in further retrenchment of revenues all but two companies were to be disbanded in the Island; only one captain and three gunners were to be stationed at Cowes; the inhabitants were to see to it that fifty trained men were kept for defence; if the people of Yarmouth chose to defend their own castle they might, otherwise the guns were to be removed to Cowes; the garrison of Hurst was disbanded.⁸⁰ The disaffection which prompted the Yorkshire plot of 1663 was also felt in Hampshire, and in November there was a report that the people engaged in the late plot would rise about Winchester.⁸¹ Some of the conspirators took refuge in the Isle of Wight, and the short-sighted policy of 1661 had to be undone. The Governor of the Island was bidden to see to the reparation of all castles and forts, and the supply of the Island with ammunition, 'to prevent the landing of an enemy.'⁸² The danger was not only from within; England was involved in the first Dutch war, and France, as the ally of Holland, might at any moment attack the Channel Islands or the Isle of Wight and the south coast. Thus in 1665 and 1666 provision was made for the defence of Jersey and Guernsey, the Isle of Wight, and Portsmouth by supplies of men and arms and money for repair of fortifications.⁸³ In July 1666 the whole of the militia of the Isle of Wight (comprising sixteen companies of 1,800 well-armed men) had been mustered, and expressed 'great readiness to protect King and country.'⁸⁴ Yet there was much dejection in the Island, because the defences were known to be so weak. 'Some have shipped their goods, to send

⁶⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1655, p. 74.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 81.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 80.

⁷⁰ Clarendon, *Hist. of the Rebellion* (ed. 1888), v, 378-9.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* vi, 118.

⁷² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1659-60, p. 52.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 55.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 61.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 60.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 64, 94, 95.

⁷⁷ Thomason Tracts (B.M.), 669, f. 22, no. 30.

⁷⁸ Pepys, *Diary* (ed. 1904), ii, 235.

⁷⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 491.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 486.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 1663-4, p. 326.

⁸² *Ibid.* 616.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 1665-6, pp. 91, 110, 590; 1666-7, pp. 178, 210, 412, 424, 475.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 533. In April 1666 the Isle of Wight had petitioned for the replenishing of its stores of ammunition and defences and for remedying against the oppression of Lord Colepeper, the governor. *Ibid.* 350. The king replied he had no occasion to believe Lord Colepeper had misbehaved himself. See also *ibid.* 355, and *ibid.* Addend. 1660-70, p. 708, for orders to Lord Colepeper concerning the raising of the militia.

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them away if need be.' 'I am sorry,' wrote John Lisle to Williamson, 'that any foreigners coming in should take cognizance of their fears.'⁸⁵ Pepys wrote in March 1666-7 that great preparations were being made to fortify the yard at Portsmouth, and expressed his irritation at the idea of the possibility of an invasion 'which is to us a sad consideration and shameful to the nation, especially after so many proud vaunts as we have made against the Dutch.'⁸⁶ The fortifications of Portsmouth went on 'at a great pace,'⁸⁷ but when in July 1667 the Dutch fleet was sighted, 'it stood to the westward and never came within gunshot.'⁸⁸ The Treaty of Breda (21 July 1667) ended the first Dutch war, and the secret Treaty of Dover (22 May 1670) cemented an alliance between England and France. In 1672 the English Government was, however, busying itself in preparations for another war with Holland, and orders for the raising of the militia were made throughout the country.⁸⁹ In May 1673, when an attack on Portsmouth was feared, some of the Hampshire militia were ordered thither to follow the orders of the Governor whilst they remained in the garrison.⁹⁰ But public opinion was antagonistic both to the war and the French alliance, and peace was again established in 1674.

The reign of James II passed uneventfully for Hampshire. Probably the county was at first loyal, and Evelyn tells how the country people lined the road from Winchester to Portsmouth when James came thither in 1685 to view the fortifications: 'the women in their best dress in expectation of seeing the king pass by.'⁹¹ Such loyalty as this counted for little when James had alienated all parties, except the Papists, by his ecclesiastical policy; yet the number of Papists in Hampshire was comparatively large,⁹² and their discontent found vent in the early years of the reign of William of Orange⁹³ in expressions of disloyalty towards the government. Thus in December 1689 the Earl of Shrewsbury complained of those in Hampshire who vilified the government. In July 1690 there was 'certain news' that the French intended to attack the Isle of Wight in the cause of James, and the county militia was ordered thither and to Portsmouth with speed.⁹⁴ The French fleet passed, and it was not until 1692 that James was able to persuade Louis XIV to give him sufficient forces to attack England, by alleging that the majority of English people were longing for his return. The Hampshire ports were put in a state of defence,⁹⁵ but the enemy never reached England, being scattered at La Hogue on 19 May. During the next few years William's policy was to increase and improve his navy and fortify the Channel Islands. In June 1695 there was a false alarm that the French were making great preparations at Brest for an attack on Guernsey and Jersey, but such an attempt was impossible while the English fleet was at sea.⁹⁶ The need and importance of fortifying Jersey had already been clearly shown. In 1689 a certain Macartey had collected a party for James in the Island, and would have seized Mont Orgueil had it not been successfully held against him by the loyal trained bands of the Island.⁹⁷ In 1691 one Charles le Hardy, an inhabitant of Jersey, sent word that 'if he had encouragement' he might be serviceable to William in revealing the dealings of the men of Jersey with France.⁹⁸ Further, in 1693 it was reported that Captain Harrys, the lieutenant governor, was in open communication with France, and would certainly cede the Island if it were attacked.⁹⁹ However, the Peace of Ryswick (2 November 1697) deprived the intrigues of James II of political importance and stayed the danger from France.

The political history of the county of Hampshire in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries practically resolves itself into a history of parliamentary elections and of the Hampshire military organization: the militia, the volunteers and the regulars. In the 18th, as in the 19th and 20th centuries, the

⁸⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1665-6, p. 523. A view of the shores of the Island showed that there were landing places convenient for an enemy for 3 miles near the East Foreland (*ibid.* 548). See also *ibid.* 1667, p. 218. Sir Robert Holmes was appointed governor in December 1668 in succession to Lord Colepeper, and in 1669 he placed a statement of the needs of fortification before the king and did much to remedy the same (*ibid.* 1668-9, p. 244).

⁸⁶ Pepys, *Diary*, vi, 209, 234.

⁸⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1667, pp. 22, 274, 364.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 294, 377.

⁸⁹ But Charles II relied rather on his existing regiments, his 'standing army,' a policy which Parliament never ceased to denounce. James II continued his brother's policy, and his troops at Hounslow Camp were 'the best equipped and most sightly in Europe.'

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 1673, p. 270.

⁹¹ Evelyn, *Diary* (ed. 1850), ii, 233.

⁹² See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 96.

⁹³ In November 1688, when William was about to descend on England, there was a scare that he would land in the Isle of Wight, but his fleet passed the Island in a fog and landed at Brixham Quay.

⁹⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1690-1, pp. 63-8.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 218.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 231.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* Add. 1689-95, p. 341.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 172.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* Add. 1689-95, p. 231.

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characteristic policy of Hampshire was Conservatism, then expressed by High Toryism, now as Unionism. In September 1710 the Duke of Beaufort was writing to Robert Harley:—

So much loyalty I am sure never was seen, than is now in Hampshire, their affection and duty to the Queen are so great that I am almost deaf with the huzzas for the Queen, Church prosperity and success to the new faithful Ministry, a good Parliament and a speedy and lasting peace. These healths have almost deafened all the gentlemen of the country and opened the ears and eyes of the honest freeholders and burgesses, that I can see no ill prospect of the loss of any election we have attempted but that of Portsmouth, which is entirely owing to the Commissioner of the Dock whose being turned out will be the greatest service to the Queen's friends in this county and certainly secure the elections of all her friends who stand for any place in it.¹⁰⁰

In fact the county members always, and the borough members frequently throughout the 18th century, were court nominees. Thus Hampshire, like Kent, was looked upon as always secure,¹ and, as it was expressed in 1780, 'anyone may be chosen for Hampshire that the government pleases without trouble or expense.'² The same held good for the Isle of Wight, where, since the governorship of Lord Cutts at the end of the 17th century, the governor's nominee was preferred against 'any persons standing for parliament-men at any time in the said Isle of Wight' who did not belong to the Island.³ The governorship was also run on political lines, and as Whig or Tory party came into power so it put forward its nominee. A description of the county election of May 1796, given in the *Hampshire Repository*, clearly shows the method by which the court secured its partisans. Sir William Heathcote and William Chute were proposed and seconded, and 'a few freeholders present signed the return *pro forma*.' Sir Henry St. John Mildmay and Lord John Russell, knowing how impossible any opposition was, withdrew themselves, but declared they hoped to make a stand in some future time.⁴ It was not, however, until 1806 that some practical attempt was made to petition Parliament against the interference of government in the county elections. 'They certainly have interfered,' Charles Long (Lord Farnborough) wrote to Viscount Lowther, 'more openly and I believe more grossly than ever was done before.'⁵ With the Reform Act of 1832 the rotten boroughs of Newtown and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight passed away, and 'the corporations found their occupations gone.'⁶ The boroughs of Stockbridge and Whitchurch in Hampshire were also disfranchised; the representation of Christchurch and Petersfield was reduced from two to one member each.

It was but natural that a county so amenable to the will of the government should have presented many loyal addresses to the sovereign. Thus, for example, in May 1792, after the proclamation against seditious writings propagated by the revolutionary societies, Hampshire, represented by forty-two 'principal persons,' hastened to express its appreciation and disclaim any sympathy with the National Convention of France.⁷ The next year, when France had declared war against England, the county again addressed George III 'in express support and approbation of the war'⁸; but its unanimity was disturbed in 1797 when the failure of Pitt's peace negotiations resulted in a national alarm. A petition was drawn up in the county begging the king to take speedy measures 'to restore the public confidence, and accelerate the blessings of peace by dismissing his present ministers'; declaring that all the present evils arose from their 'want of foresight and total incapacity for the conduct of government in great and trying difficulties,' and that the petitioners had 'no beliefs in the sincerity of any overtures they may make for peace and no trust . . . that they will sustain the honour and dignity of the country.'⁹ There was an unruly meeting of about 4,000 people at Winchester in connexion with this petition, a counter address being drawn up by the friends of Pitt and the government,¹⁰ declaring that the petition in no way represented the feeling of the county, and expressing their confidence 'in the sincerity as well as in the professions of your Majesty's government.'¹¹

Turning now to the later history of the militia, the efficacy of which the growth of a standing army had done much to impair. The Hampshire militia had taken no active part in the resistance

¹⁰⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xv, App. iv, 599.

¹ *Ibid.* x, App. vi, 34, 35.

² *Ibid.* 36.

³ Worsley, *Hist. of Isle of Wight*, App. xlv. Another article of the agreement was that 'the election of members to serve in Parliament for the several corporations shall be managed by all who shall at any time hereafter stand for the same and by such as recommend or appear for them with all calmness and good nature and no animosity or harsh proceedings be encouraged or practiced on either side.'

⁴ *Hampshire Repository*, i, 10. In the Parliament of 1812 Sir H. Mildmay (son of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay) was elected member for Winchester and 'upon his interest Mr. Meyler was also elected.' *MS. note in Hampshire Repos.* i, 124.

⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. vii, 227.

⁶ The event was celebrated in a doggerel poem. See *The Hampshire Antiquary*, i, 121.

⁷ *Hampshire Repos.* i, 7.

⁸ *Ibid.* 8.

⁹ *Ibid.* 11, 39-40.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.* 40-1.

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to the Pretender in 1745, but owing to the failure of northern militia it shared in the general re-organization of the militia at that date and in 1757.¹² The fear of a French invasion led to renewed military activity in 1778 and 1779, but there are apparently no details concerning Hampshire until the serious fear of invasion in 1794, after the outbreak of the French Revolution. On 9 April 1794 a county meeting was assembled 'to consider of such measures as might be advisable to take for the augmentation of the county militia.' Subscriptions were instituted 'for the purpose of assisting, in all legal and constitutional ways, the measures of government for the defence of the country.'¹³ A general committee of subscribers to the amount of £20 determined that the first application of the subscriptions should be to the augmentation of the militia by the addition of one-fifth to the privates; the second to enable individuals to raise any bodies of cavalry to serve during the war; the third to form volunteer companies in particular towns on or near the sea coasts for purposes of local defence. Further, all persons formerly in the militia, and still able to bear arms, should on joining their respective regiments be indemnified for all their reasonable expenses, and have a bounty of one guinea each.¹⁴ Under the Act for the Augmentation of Forces for Internal Defence, Major C. S. Lefevre raised a body of cavalry of fifty men, Colonel Everett and Mr. G. Dacre of fencible light cavalry of fifty men. A company of riflemen was formed in the New Forest district under Major Gilbert; a troop of yeomanry (two companies of sixty each) under Major T. A. Woolls at and near Christchurch; another of fifty-six yeomanry in the neighbourhood of Portsdown; another under Captain Wallcott; another under Captain Butler, Havant.¹⁵ Further, the county entered into an association 'to obey the call of the civil magistrates for suppressing seditious tumults within the county, if any occasion should arise,' and in 1797 a general voluntary engagement was made by those who were able and willing to furnish carriages and horses for transport.¹⁶ Finally, anticipating the National Defence Act of April 1798, the sheriff in the previous January, by the advice of the committee, made arrangements for putting into execution his powers of the *posse comitatus*, commanding the constables and peace officers of each division of the county to make out and return a list of those between fifteen and sixty 'not already belonging to any corps of yeomanry or infantry, or engaged in any military capacity.'¹⁷

In 1799 and 1800, when fear of invasion was over, several measures were adopted to lessen the number of the provincial and increase the number of the regular army, many being taken from the militia to the regular line.¹⁸ Thus the Act of 17 July reduced the whole of the militia of the county, inclusive of the Isle of Wight, to 1,594 men. The Act of October authorized a further reduction to two-fifths of that number—namely, 638 men, of whom 577 were apportioned to come from the county, 61 from the Isle of Wight.¹⁹ At the same time the other three-fifths of the number 1,594, thus removed from actual service, were to remain subject to recall in case of emergency.²⁰

While there was this reduction in the militia of the county, the volunteer forces were increasing. Thus in April 1799 there were volunteer corps at Avington, Eling, Fawley, Hambledon, Havant, Lymington, Lyndhurst, the New Forest, Petersfield, three corps at Portsmouth, Gosport and Alverstoke, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton, and Stockbridge.²¹ Their duties were multifarious, and included liability to suppress riot and disorder. Thus in September 1800 the Winchester volunteers, with part of the Fawley Light Dragoons, were drawn out to preserve the peace of Winchester on market day, 'but happily there was no occasion for their services . . . no act

¹² There was much hostility to the system of ballot by which the necessary quota was selected, and the rise of the volunteers was the remedy for the failure of the Militia Act.

¹³ *Hampshire Repos.* i, 17. The subscriptions amounted to £11,565 6s. 6d., of which the county subscribed £10,865 6s. 6d.; the Isle of Wight £700. *Ibid.* 22-3.

¹⁴ The expenditure of the committee during the years 1794-8 from the subscriptions for the militia was as follows:—To North Hants Militia, £1,044; to South Hants Militia, £726.

¹⁵ The expenditure of the committee for these volunteer forces was:—For the New Forest Corps £2,495 2s. 8d.; for Colonel Everett's corps £1,413 16s.; for Major Lefevre's corps £779; for Major Rose's corps £720; for Major Wooll's corps £752; for Captain Wallcott's corps £964 19s. 7d.; for Captain Butler's corps £50. *Hampshire Repos.* i, 22-3.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 14 et seq.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* Supplement vi.

¹⁸ Under Stat. 35 Geo. III, cap. 83; 37 Geo. III, cap. 56; 38 Geo. III, cap. 17.

¹⁹ *Hampshire Repos.* ii, 8. This apportionment (with which the *Repository* finds fault) was formed on calculations from the lists returned in 1797; the number of persons liable to serve in the county being 17,066, in the Island 1,847; total 18,913. The number of the militia was then 1,807, of which 143 were appointed from the Isle of Wight. *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ War Office Official List quoted in Col. T. S. Cave's *Hist. of the First Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment*, 5.

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of riot having taken place.’²² The general idea of limitation of the service of the volunteers to their own county is shown by an important allusion in the *Hampshire Chronicle* of August 1801 :

‘ Lord Stawell called together the Alton troop of gentlemen and yeomanry, and asked them on parade at Bentley how far they would extend their services in case of an enemy being on our coasts ? The whole troop to a man . . . answered most readily and cheerfully that they would follow his lordship to any part of England or Scotland at a moment’s notice.’²³

On the signature of the Peace of Amiens in March 1802 the statutes under which the volunteer corps and associations had been raised expired automatically. However, the insecurity of the peace was soon apparent, and in the autumn of 1803, when Napoleon was threatening to invade England, the volunteer forces were again embodied. Hampshire contributed 1,252 cavalry, 7,104 infantry, and 836 artillery ; the Isle of Wight 120 cavalry, 1,732 infantry, and 184 artillery.²⁴ Throughout the county men had eagerly volunteered, and within a few days 20,000 men had offered themselves, while the quota demanded was only 5,000.²⁵

The break up of Napoleon’s camp in August 1805 resulted in the steady decline of the volunteer forces in general, although the Winchester companies continued to muster and drill ‘ with great diligence and perseverance,’ and the proportion in which the numbers diminished was not so great in Hampshire as elsewhere, the return of 1810 showing over 5,000 effectives in the county.²⁶ However, before the end of 1813 the volunteer infantry as such had ceased to be, but some of the volunteers had been converted into local militia, which in its turn was disbanded after the peace of 1815. The volunteer yeomanry continued to serve under the Act of 1804, was reduced in 1838, was assimilated with the militia in 1902 (after service in South Africa), and transferred to the Territorial force in 1908.

The peace which followed the Napoleonic wars was broken in 1848 and 1851, when the militia was again embodied, but it was not until the third panic, that of 1859,²⁷ that the volunteer infantry was revived. On 26 May 1859 a meeting, held at Winchester, resolved that it was desirable to form a local rifle corps for the city and neighbourhood, and by the end of June the subscriptions had reached £300, and there were forty-three signatures on the muster roll.²⁸ By some unparadonable delay, however, the Hampshire corps was not officially recognized until September, when the Winchester company was numbered first in the county, and the county forty-fourth in the volunteer forces.²⁹ In 1860 the isolated corps were formed into the 1st Volunteer Battalion, stationed at Winchester, the strength of which was over 1,800 in 1901 and 1,418 in 1907. Since the reorganization of the Territorial forces in 1908 this has become the 4th Battalion Hampshire Regiment. The 2nd Volunteer Battalion, stationed at Southampton, also formed in 1860, became the 5th Battalion. The 3rd Volunteer Battalion (the Duke of Connaught’s Own), stationed at Landport, has become the 6th Battalion. The 4th Volunteer Battalion, stationed at Bournemouth, has become the 7th ; and the 5th Volunteer Battalion (Princess Beatrice’s) has become the 8th Battalion. Each served in South Africa 1900–2. The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Battalions have scarlet uniforms with yellow facings ; the 8th green uniforms with black facings.

Meanwhile, under the Militia Acts of 1875 and 1882, the Hampshire militia (which under the localization of the Forces Act of 1872 became the 3rd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment) had become imperfectly associated with the regulars, and entirely lost its local character. The 1904 Commission reported on the unfit state of the militia in general and in 1908, under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, the militia as such ceased to exist, being converted into a reserve battalion of the regular army, all the men being enlisted as ‘ Special Reservists ’ of the regular army.

To deal last with the regular forces of the county, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Hampshire Regiment. The 1st Battalion was originally the 37th Regiment ; the 2nd Battalion the 67th Regiment. The 37th was raised in May 1702 ; the 67th in April 1758 by General Wolfe ; in 1782 they were given in addition to their numbers the designation North Hampshire and South Hampshire Regiments respectively. In 1881 they were united under the title of the Hampshire Regiment. The records of these two battalions show how they have been incessantly occupied in all parts of the world.³⁰ The 37th took part in all Marlborough’s campaigns, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. In 1743 ‘ the regiments ’ took part in the victory at Dettingen,

²² T. S. Cave, op. cit. 5–6, quoting from *Hampshire Chron. sub anno*.

²³ Ibid. 7.

²⁴ Ibid. 8. The Volunteer and Yeomanry Act of 1804 provided for the discipline of these forces and exempted ‘ effective ’ Volunteers from militia service. Stat. 44 Geo. III, cap. 54.

²⁵ Representing roughly six times the total of the county militia under the Acts then in force. See War Office circular of 18 August 1803, quoted by Harold Baker, *The Territorial Force*, 28.

²⁶ T. S. Cave, op. cit. 25.

²⁷ See Richard Cobden, *The Three Panics* (1862).

²⁸ T. S. Cave, op. cit. 40–5.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ For details of their service see R. de M. Rudolf, *Hist. of Territorial Regiments* ; also *Army List*, 1911.

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saving the day by calmly awaiting the near approach of the enemy and then scattering the French cavalry by suddenly opening a deadly fire. On the outbreak of the 'Seven Years' War' they did splendid service, especially at the battle of Minden on 1 August 1759. During the wars of the French Revolution the regiments were employed in Holland, while in 1811 they were present at the battle of Barossa in Spain. Meanwhile a battalion of the regiments had gone to India in 1805, and was the first British regiment to march across India. On its return it was granted the badge of the Royal Tiger, superinscribed 'India.' In the Indian Mutiny the regiments suffered severe losses, but were also foremost among the victorious battalions. From India they went to Hong Kong in 1860, took part in the expeditions sent to the north of China, and were detailed for the assault on Peking had not the Chinese surrendered. In 1879 and 1880 they did service under Lord Roberts in Afghanistan, and with three other regiments re-entered and held Cabul. In 1885 the regiments (then united as the Hampshire Regiment) joined the force in Burmah, which dispersed King Theebaw's army and entered Mandalay, and for four years were engaged in subduing the lawless bands of dacoits who infested the surrounding country. In 1896 a mounted infantry detachment from the 2nd Battalion was engaged in the Mashonaland expedition. Three years later, on the outbreak of the South African War, the services of the Hampshire Regiment were again required. The 2nd Battalion embarked on 4 January 1900, and formed part of the seventh division of Lord Roberts's army. It was present at the surrender of General Cronje at Paardeberg, marched thence to Bloemfontein, and thence again to dislodge the Boers at Karee and clear the way to Pretoria. Since that date the 1st Battalion has been engaged in service on two continents at the same time, three companies fighting under General Egerton against the Mullah in Somaliland, while the rest of the battalion were in service in the Aden Hinterland in Arabia. The 1st Battalion is now (1911) stationed at Aldershot; the 2nd Battalion at Pretoria.³¹

³¹ *Army List*, 1911.

MARITIME HISTORY

GIFTED with almost boundless possibilities the maritime part of Hampshire has by continuous effort risen to a prosperity proportionate to the bounty of nature. Its history forms no small part of the history of England, and so far as is recorded extends over nearly as great a period. Yet, far back as the known history of the Hampshire ports and anchorages may go, it is not possible to go back to their beginnings, which must date from the time when the Britons first built craft able to face the sea, whether for purposes of fishing or of transport. It is known that the Britons of the pre-Roman period had ships wherein they crossed the Channel and maintained a tolerably close connexion with Gaul, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Solent and Southampton Water had some considerable share in this intercourse.

From the very dawn of history the waters inside the Isle of Wight have been much as they are now, comprising the Solent in its widest sense, Southampton Water and the large natural harbours of the Hampshire coast. The West Channel or Solent proper has a length of 12 miles and an area of 24 square miles; the East Channel, including the Spithead anchorage, is shorter, being about 8 miles long, but of equal area; and Southampton Water, with a length of 6 miles, has an area of 3 miles. Practically the whole of this large area is deep water, and a great part of it is good holding ground. The double high water of Southampton is an additional natural advantage and has attracted attention from the earliest times. The second high tide occurs rather more than two hours after the first; and as the fall between the two is but 9 inches, the period of high water is practically two hours. The wide land-locked harbours or lagoons on the other hand owe comparatively little to nature. It is only in virtue of persistent dredging that Portsmouth is able to hold the proud position it occupies to-day, while Langston and Chichester harbours are now very much what they always were—great sheets of shallow water at high tide and vast expanses of mud with narrow intersecting channels when the tide is out. Art has done little for them and their use is confined to small traders and fishing vessels. They are still as always quite inaccessible to vessels of any consequence.

We have scant knowledge of the maritime history of the Romans. But it is likely that Southampton Water was for a time one of the stations of their fleet, and at Portchester there still exist remains of a fort which probably dates from the 4th century, and closely resembles the known forts of the Saxon shore.¹ History also connects Allectus with this coast, for when in 296 A.D. Asclepiodotus sailed from the Seine he passed in a fog the fleet of Allectus, which was lying off the Isle of Wight to intercept him. It is supposed that the Spithead anchorage is here indicated.²

The legends of the landing of the Saxon invaders need not detain us. That the Jutes settled not only in the Isle of Wight, but also on the strip of mainland facing it, is an old tradition with much in its favour. But no authentic details of this conquest are available. Both Winchester and Southampton, as well as the Isle of Wight, suffered from the raids of Danish sea-rovers before Alfred's accession, and, though curbed for a time by the fleet he had organized, the Northmen again ravaged Southampton within a century of his death.³

In May 1066, when the traitor Tostig was on his way from Normandy, where he had presumably been concocting measures with Duke William, he landed in the Isle of Wight and levied money and provisions. Harold had meantime assembled a fleet at Sandwich, and as this came west Tostig disappeared for the time. But Harold's fleet continued to increase till it was such a fleet as had never been collected before in England, and he kept it together during four months of inaction lying at the Isle of Wight waiting for the coming of William. For a force that was of the nature of a militia, and seemingly unpaid, no service could have been so irksome, and early in September the ships began to disperse.⁴

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 328.

² *XII Paneg. Latini* (Baehrens), 142; Woodward, *Hampshire*, ii, 151

³ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 234.

⁴ *Ibid.* 338.

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The effect of the Conquest was directly beneficial to Southampton, which by virtue of its situation rose at once to be the chief packet station for the intercourse that sprang out of the new conditions. Some of this traffic fell also to Portchester⁵ and Portsmouth. It was at Portsmouth that Robert of Normandy⁶ landed in 1101, when he came to assert his claim to the throne. Henry had a fleet at sea in order to intercept his brother, but some of the royal ships joined the invader and the rest were at Pevensey when the landing was made. Henry I embarked at Portsmouth in 1114 and in 1123 on his way to Normandy. The next mention of Portsmouth refers to the landing of Maud and her natural brother Robert Earl of Gloucester in September 1139. There was no opposition to the landing, though Stephen certainly had a fleet two years earlier.⁷ If the king had not at this time efficient ships of his own it would not have been easy for him to raise a naval force at short notice, for the shipping of the country consisted of little more than coasting vessels.

Southampton is frequently mentioned under Henry II. In 1162 payments⁸ occur for an *esnecca* or yacht which the king's son had there, and in the following January the king himself was met at the port on his return from France by his chancellor, Thomas Becket. On the Pipe Roll accounts⁹ for 1166 we find the sum of £7 10s. paid for the *esnecca* in which the king crossed in Lent, while the king's son Geoffrey, requiring two ships besides the yacht, drew on the farm for £10. Several other traces exist of the king's presence at Southampton on his passage to and from Normandy. One memorable occasion was on 8 July 1174, when he again landed from Barfleur, at a crisis for his kingdom. He had with him Queen Eleanor as his prisoner, and others, all of whom he consigned on landing to safe keeping¹⁰; then he left to perform his vow at Canterbury, already famous for the shrine of the martyred archbishop.¹¹ In 1177 Henry formed the intention of transporting an army to Barfleur, and with this in view collected a great part of the shipping of the country at Portsmouth and Southampton: the project, however, was abandoned and the fleet dispersed.¹² But to the end of his reign the king was constantly crossing the Channel to meet the ever-recurring troubles in his wide dominions.

Richard I was at Southampton previous to his coronation, and the preparations for that event caused a great stir in the port, which was kept busy by the transit of men of note and by the continual crossings of the royal yachts or *esneccae*.¹³ In the time of this king, Bishop Godfrey de Lucy began, and finished in the following reign, his great work of restoring the navigation of the Itchen from the port of Southampton to Winchester and Alresford.¹⁴ Portsmouth also was now growing in importance, and it was there that Richard collected a fleet when in 1194, after his return from captivity, he wished to chastise Philip of France for making war in Normandy. The fleet when ready was delayed by adverse winds, and at length Richard in his impatience put to sea alone, only to be driven by foul weather to take shelter inside the Isle of Wight for the night of 2 May. Thence he returned to Portsmouth, and on the 12th the fleet with his army on board sailed with a fair wind for Barfleur.

John also used Portsmouth a great deal, making it the point of departure of his many expeditions and landing there when he returned to England. In May 1201 the king and queen embarked at Portsmouth for Normandy, but John landed in the Isle of Wight while the queen went on. John returned to Portsmouth, whence he afterwards sailed for Normandy in another ship.¹⁵ On 7 December 1203 the king landed at Portsmouth after being driven out of Normandy. About a year later the Hampshire ports were again alive with John's preparations. The bailiffs of Southampton were ordered to allow no ship to leave their port,¹⁶ and by the beginning of June 1205 a great fleet and army had assembled at Portsmouth. John embarked on 13 June to cross the Channel, but landed in Dorset. Very few were with him, but as he immediately afterwards levied great sums from the earls, barons, knights, etc., on the pretence that they would not accompany him, it is possible that he weighed expecting them to follow.¹⁷

In the following year there was yet another expedition with its consequent dislocation of trade. On 20 April the constable of Southampton¹⁸ received orders to take up and man all ships capable of carrying eight horses and over from Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Yarmouth and other ports of the bailiwick, and to send them to Portsmouth by Whitsun eve. Ships that were laden were to be unladen and taken up. The expedition was ready to sail by the end of May, and on 6 or 7 June John embarked at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, whence he reached Rochelle on

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 152.

⁶ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 365.

⁷ *Pipe R. 9 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 54.

⁸ *Gesta Regis Hen. II* (Rolls Ser.), i, 72.

⁹ *Nicolas*, op. cit. i, 105.

¹⁰ *Nicolas*, op. cit. i, 160.

¹¹ *Nicolas*, op. cit. i, 163-4.

¹² *Nicolas*, *History of the Royal Navy*, i, 103.

¹³ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 505.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 505.

¹⁵ *Davies*, *Hist. of Southampton*, 31, 465.

¹⁶ *Woodward*, op. cit. ii, 230.

¹⁷ *Pat. 7 John*, m. 62.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 465.

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the 8th. In December of the same year he was back at Portsmouth. Another muster of shipping was made in 1208, and in that year an order was issued for refitting royal galleys at Southampton and Portsmouth.¹⁹ It is certain enough that, under John, Southampton did duty as a naval port, but it does not appear that any great proportion of the king's ships was stationed there; indeed, in the gathering of 1205, out of fifty-one galleys ready for service only two belonged to Southampton and none to any other Hampshire port.²⁰

One of the most important of the references to Southampton in this connexion is in an order bearing the date of 20 May 1212 and directed to the Sheriff of Southampton, commanding him to cause the 'docks' at Portsmouth to be inclosed with a strong wall for the preservation of the king's ships and galleys; also penthouses were to be erected for the tackle of the galleys.²¹ 'Dock' in the original²² is 'exclusa,' and 'tackle' is the translation of 'ateiuramenta.' The usage was to drag the ship to be docked as far up as possible on the mud at the head of a creek at high water, and when the tide had left her high and dry, by building a wall across the creek below her to prevent the next flood from floating her.

The most important naval gathering of the reign, that of the ships which destroyed the French fleet at Damme in 1213 and put a stop to the projected French invasion, had been ordered to take place at Portsmouth; however, a change of plan was made, and the ships seem to have assembled at Dover.²³ In the end of this year the royal galleys were collected at Portsmouth, and in February following the king crossed again to Rochelle, and in person conducted the campaign in Poitou, whence he returned in November, discredited by the Earl of Salisbury's defeat at Bouvines. From the frequency with which shipping was arrested, material harm to the trade of the ports must have resulted. Merchant vessels were constantly taken up on all kinds of service. At one time the bailiffs were ordered to arrest all ships in the port of Southampton; at another time to release some and detain others; and occasionally their zeal in carrying out the orders of the Crown led them to arrest the wrong ships or the wrong men. Thus orders for release were frequent.²⁴

As a trading port Portsmouth was at this time merely an adjunct of Southampton, to which the farm of the town belonged. Thus amongst her various quarrels about port dues and customs Southampton had one with Portsmouth because customs dues had been illegally collected at Portsmouth. In this the corporation of Southampton had certainly right on their side, for by an annual payment of £200 they had obtained from John the right to farm their own customs and those of Portsmouth.²⁵

Notwithstanding the annoyance of musters of shipping for war, Southampton prospered. There was not only the wine trade, which could be grievously interrupted by the taking up of the ships in which it was carried on; there was also a considerable coasting trade, and trade in fish and salt, both of which were free from interruption, as the small coasters were exempt from arrest. In addition to all this there was some small export of English ale, and, under control, of corn.²⁶ There was, however, a good deal of retaliation in seizing foreign ships in both French and English ports, amounting practically to a manner of reprisals.²⁷ A notice germane to this occurs for 1236, in June of which year satisfaction was ordered to be made to the merchants of Flanders and Hainault for their ships plundered off Portsmouth by Sir Philip d'Albini.²⁸

The quays of Southampton at this period included the West Quay, belonging to the town, and the Castle Quay, belonging seemingly to the Castle, and repaired occasionally, as in 1218, by the sheriff. West Quay, however, was the centre of the trade of the town.²⁹ The volume of the wine trade of Southampton at the accession of Edward I compared very well with that of London, the imports of Southampton for 1272 being 3,147 tuns, as against 3,799 for the premier port.³⁰ Yet during the reign of Henry III there had been great hindrance to trade, not only in frequent musters and seizures of ships, but by more illegitimate methods; such, for instance, as was dealt with on 4 May 1252, when the king addressed a writ to the Barons of the Cinque Ports on behalf of the men of Portsmouth and Southampton, who complained that they were much troubled by the barons seizing and transferring to their own ships cargoes which the owners wished to carry to their own port of Portsmouth. The barons were consequently admonished.³¹

¹⁹ Woodward, op. cit. ii, 183.

²⁰ Nicolas, op. cit. i, 133.

²¹ Ibid. 147. This particular basin or dock was in connexion with a mill-pond belonging to the Abbey of Fontevault, and situated near the present Gun Wharf. This basin was filled up some sixteen years after. Cf. *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 32.

²² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 117.

²³ Nicolas, op. cit. i, 168.

²⁴ Davies, op. cit. 252; Woodward, op. cit. i, 181.

²⁵ Woodward, op. cit. ii, 172.

²⁶ Ibid. 191, 196.

²⁷ Ibid. 193.

²⁸ Nicolas, op. cit. i, 194.

²⁹ Davies, op. cit. 111.

³⁰ Woodward, op. cit. ii, 210.

³¹ Ibid. 208.

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The war with France for the defence of Poitou and Gascony against the aggressions of Louis VIII called for troops, who sailed from Portsmouth. On 20 February 1225 all great ships at Southampton were ordered round to Portsmouth; afterwards all the great merchant ships of Shoreham were also sent there. More ships were collected in the following spring; and similar orders were issued in June 1227 and again on 26 July 1229. In this latter year there was collected at Portsmouth by Michaelmas an unprecedentedly large force, but there were not nearly enough ships available to take it to Brittany. The expedition had therefore to be deferred while more ships were collected. Enough and to spare had been raised by the end of April 1230, and on the 30th the king embarked for St. Malo.

Under the date of July 1241 occurs a mention of the dispatch of vessels from the home ports on scouting duties. The bailiffs of Southampton were then ordered to fit out two boats to see what raiding the Bretons had been doing in Jersey and Guernsey.³² In 1242 Henry made ready a new expedition on a large scale for Poitou. Two hundred ships were collected at Portsmouth, and sailed thence on 15 May. After touching at Brittany the fleet made the Gironde, but nothing was done, and reinforcements were immediately ordered. These sailed, also from Portsmouth, in the summer of 1242 and the beginning of 1243. But the whole expedition was indecisive. It is worth mention that the queen accompanied Henry to France in 1242, and that the ship in which they took passage is described as having been fitted with cabins which were wainscoted.³³ In 1253, the year in which Simon de Montfort left Gascony, another gathering took place at Portsmouth, and in August Henry himself sailed with 300 ships besides small craft. The last great muster of the reign was in 1270, when, consequent on a truce with France, Prince Edward decided to join Louis IX of France and other Christian princes in a crusade for the relief of Jerusalem. The necessary force was long in preparing, and it was not before August that the prince sailed from Portsmouth with thirteen ships, having with him Edmund Earl of Lancaster, and four other earls, besides many barons and knights.

Most of the notices of Hampshire ports in the reign of Edward I refer to preparations for war, but 1285 shows a dispute between the burgesses of Southampton and the Abbot of Titchfield concerning a weir dam which he had built in the creek at Cadlands. It was contended that it was dangerous to shipping and to mariners and that it obstructed the port. The burgesses therefore destroyed it, and hence sprang the action. The obstruction cannot have been very great, but the principle was important; and more than two centuries after a statute of 1496 authorized the destruction of any weir found between Redbridge and Calshot.³⁴

The year 1293 was important. There was fighting at sea between the French and English, and though Edward wished to settle the matter peaceably, Philip IV was unwilling to do so. He obtained possession of Guienne by a trick, and war became inevitable. Edward in preparation for it divided his fleet into three large squadrons, of which one, under Sir William de Leybourne, was stationed at Portsmouth. But there was no sea warfare; Portsmouth served as the gathering point for the force which was collected for the invasion of Gascony in 1294; it was from Portsmouth that that force took ship, and in the following year reinforcements also sailed from Portsmouth. Yet the force of Edward was not great enough in that year to meet and drive off a French fleet which was lurking on the coast, waiting for the help of treachery to attack.³⁵ The composition of Edward's naval force is not known, but at the beginning of the following reign the Crown possessed at least eleven sailing vessels, and Edward laid down in 1294 and 1295, both at Southampton and elsewhere, several large galleys, of which two, if not more, pulled 120 oars. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the nucleus of royal ships collected at this time at Portsmouth and Southampton must have been relatively considerable, but so far as galleys were concerned the experiment of 1294 seems to have been conclusive. Galleys were not built again either of such size or in such numbers, and Edward III when he wanted galleys hired them.³⁶

For the war with Scotland Southampton was rated at two ships, while Portsmouth, Lymington, Seaford, Shoreham, Plymouth and other ports were only required to furnish one each; but shortly afterwards, in 1304, the ports were more severely taxed, and the Mayor and bailiffs of Southampton were ordered to provide twenty ships for the king.³⁷ Each of these ships was to have a crew of not less than forty men, and they were destined to serve in the expedition of Philip le Bel against the Flemings.³⁸ In 1306 all exports having been forbidden, the burgesses of Southampton petitioned to be allowed to go with their ships to Gascony for wines, on giving security not to go elsewhere. Their petition was granted, and the trade was freed for the time being from that hindrance. In 1308 the wine trade at Southampton was freed from prisage in kind, and a duty of 2s. a tun was substituted.³⁹ Yet it had no lack of difficulties, for in the early years of the

³² Nicolas, *op. cit.* i, 195.

³⁵ Nicolas, *op. cit.* i, 270-2.

³⁷ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 212, 232.

³³ *Ibid.* 223.

³⁶ M. Oppenheim, *Administration of the Royal Navy*, i, 5.

³⁸ Rymer, *Foedera*, i, 961-2.

³⁴ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 211-12.

³⁹ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 213.

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14th century it suffered from serious piracies, and was also annoyed by dissensions with the Barons of the Cinque Ports which had led to murders, robberies and the burning of ships.⁴⁰

The earliest notice of the Venetian trade is connected with an affray that took place in 1323 at Southampton. Two Venetian galleys were in the port when a quarrel arose between their crews and the people of Sir John de Lisle, some of whose property was carried off. There was bloodshed and loss of life; but as it was not politic to press the charge against these wealth-bearing strangers, the mayor and community, by desire of Edward II, proclaimed an immunity in return for money compensation.⁴¹ Facilities were given to Genoese and Venetian merchants, and Southampton derived great benefit therefrom. This branch of trade was encouraged by an Act of Parliament in 1378, which was confirmed in 1399, and for a century and a half the galleys were regular visitors.⁴² As has been already said, the West Quay was at this time the centre of the trade of the town, and quayside was from time to time made in aid of necessary repairs and extensions.⁴³ As to the limits of Southampton, it was decided in 1324 that the port extended from Hurst round to Langston. The occasion of this decision was an action brought by the Mayor of Southampton against the men of Lymington, who had taken customs from ships touching at that place.⁴⁴

In 1324 Charles IV of France profited by Edward's weakness and embarrassments to call upon him to do homage for Gascony. It became necessary therefore to send a force to Gascony, and on 10 May Southampton, Portsmouth and eleven other ports were ordered to furnish from one to six ships each and to send them to Portsmouth by the 22nd of that month; and by another mandate of the same date all ships of 40 tons burden and upwards were ordered to be held ready for the king's service. There was in the autumn a fear of a French invasion, but though preparations were made against it, Hampshire was not greatly concerned.⁴⁵

Both Portsmouth and Southampton found the reign of Edward III eventful. Portsmouth was already, as has been seen, an important centre when ships were being mustered for war, and Southampton also, being used as a victualling port for the king's ships, had a direct military value. In August 1336 the enemy's galleys appeared off the Isle of Wight, attacked some of the king's ships anchored there, killing or throwing their crews overboard, and then took ships and cargoes to Normandy. Edward's fleet was then in the Downs. He hastened to fit out more ships, including those of Southampton, and on 24 October laid an embargo on shipping. Many evaded it, and a stringent mandate followed that all ships west of the Thames were to assemble at Portsmouth. Even this was not strictly obeyed, and in December additional orders had to be issued. The ships were to be at Portsmouth by 15 March, and to proceed thence north and west in two fleets. Seemingly this was done in due course, for when on 24 March 1338 the French galleys under Sir Nicholas Bahuchet came to Portsmouth they had no difficulty in landing a large force which plundered and burnt the town. The inhabitants rallied and drove off the enemy with loss. Meanwhile, imperative as were the king's commands for the strengthening of the navy, they were imperfectly obeyed, and during the first months of 1338 the numerous French galleys which were at sea committed great ravages on the English coasts. As the Isle of Wight was particularly exposed, special measures were taken for its protection. But it was on Southampton that the blow fell. Early in the afternoon of 5 October a landing was made there from fifty galleys—French, Genoese and Catalan; and their crews, overpowering such resistance as could be offered, spread through the town plundering, burning and killing. They carried away much booty, and after spending one night in the town drew off to their ships with the country-side pressing close upon them. They are said to have lost somewhat heavily in their retreat, but the accounts are not too precise. It appears certain, however, that the injury done to the town was greatly overrated, though the incident led to the issue of orders to build a rampart to guard against any future attack.⁴⁶

In view of the French raids of 1338 the admirals were ordered to keep the ships of their squadrons together and to attack the enemy if they could find him. If they needed provisions they were to go to Southampton, where a supply had been provided. About Easter 1339 the Normans reappeared at Southampton with twelve galleys and eight pinnaces, carrying 4,000 men, and summoned the town to surrender to the Duke of Normandy; but as they found the inhabitants ready to fight they did not land. The men of Southampton offered to let them refresh for two days if they would agree to fight them on even terms, each side choosing as many champions as might be arranged. But the enemy had come to plunder, not to fight, and preferred

⁴⁰ Davies, *op. cit.* 253; Nicolas, *op. cit.* i, 336.

⁴¹ Davies, *op. cit.* 250; Nicolas, *op. cit.* i, 339.

⁴² Davies, *op. cit.* 250-1.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 111.

⁴⁴ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 215.

⁴⁵ Nicolas, *op. cit.* i, 341.

⁴⁶ Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 24-35; Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 233-41; Adam de Murimuth, *Cont. Chron.* (ed. Hog for Engl. Hist. Soc.), 87-8; La Roncière, *Hist. de la Marine Française*, i, 413-19; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 555.

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to make off. Other attempts followed quickly, but the town being no longer defenceless nothing of weight was accomplished.⁴⁷ At this period there were also several attempts made on the Isle of Wight, but there, too, the preparations were sufficient. Three ports only were used—viz., La Riche (Ryde), Shamlord⁴⁸ and Yarmouth—and a warden was appointed to each in order to prevent persons from leaving the island or exporting provisions without a licence. Also none but licensed boats were allowed to pass. In the main these and other measures which were taken had the desired result, but in 1340 a force of French and Spaniards effected a landing at St. Helen's, and marched forward till they were met by the islanders, who drove them back to their ships, though with the loss of their own leader, Sir Theobald Russell, who in the chronicler's account of this attack is called Sir Peter.⁴⁹

In this same year there was much work to do in fitting out the fleet which fought at Sluys. The western ports offered seventy ships of over 100 tons, and it was resolved in Parliament that all ships to the west of Portsmouth should gather thither by the middle of Lent, and that the Earl of Arundel should take command as admiral.⁵⁰ One squadron of unstated numbers was victualled at Southampton, but apart from this and presumably from sending ships to the muster, Southampton does not seem to have had any share in the events of the year. In 1341 the ports were under a cloud. Portsmouth was exempted from all taxation for eight years owing to the harm the French had done there,⁵¹ orders were issued for fortifications both there and at Southampton, while mandates from Edward to the seaports set forth that had a fleet been ready the late ravages could not have taken place.⁵² The fleet ordered for Brittany in 1342 was to be gathered at Portsmouth by 5 July, and it seems that the Earl of Northampton, the king's lieutenant in France, sailed about the end of the month. He had with him 260 ships besides small craft, and with this fleet while on his passage to Brest he fought a smart though indecisive action with Don Luis of Spain—Admiral of France⁵³—off Guernsey. This took place about the middle of August, and the combatants were parted by bad weather. Edward himself crossed from Portsmouth to Brest in November, but at the end of this year the enemy appear to have held the upper hand in the Channel.⁵⁴ In January 1343 Sir Robert Beauple, admiral of the western fleet, was ordered to have all the ships he could at Portsmouth by 1 March in order to convoy the Earls of Arundel and Huntingdon with a large army to Brittany. But the truce of 19 January, consequent on the brilliant success of the French at Vannes, caused the expedition to be countermanded.⁵⁵ Edward profited by the truce to strengthen his navy, and when Philip violated it, ordered his fleet to gather at the Solent ports and to be ready to sail on 8 September 1344; but this expedition also, like that of the previous year, did not sail.⁵⁶

It has been abundantly shown that the natural advantages of the Solent had long raised it to the pride of position as the starting point for our many expeditions against France; henceforward it will not be possible to make so complete a mention of these gatherings, and only the more important will be dealt with. The first of these, that of the force which fought at Crécy, follows immediately. The return of 1345 of the shipping which served in the war shows that the contingents from the Hampshire ports were—

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Southampton | . | . | . | 21 ships, 576 mariners. |
| Isle of Wight | . | . | . | 13 „ 220 „ |
| Hook | . | . | . | 11 „ 208 „ |
| Lymington | . | . | . | 9 „ 159 „ |
| Hamble | . | . | . | 7 „ 117 „ |
| Portsmouth | . | . | . | 5 „ 96 „ |

while London contributed 25 ships with 662 mariners, Plymouth 26 ships, 603 mariners, and Weymouth 15 ships, 263 mariners, towards the total of 493 ships and 9,030 mariners that composed the fleet drawn from the south of England and Wales.⁵⁷ It was ordered that all ships for the great expedition of 1346 should be collected at Portsmouth by 26 March, but unfavourable weather caused delays, and on 6 April an additional order was made that all vessels of over 10 tons burden should be arrested and sent to Portsmouth to serve as transports. What the total number of ships was is uncertain, the various estimates running from a minimum of 600 to a maximum of 1,600 ships in all. Nicolas, comparing the number of ships with the numbers of the troops, sees a dis-

⁴⁷ Nicolas, *op. cit.* i, 38 sqq.

⁴⁸ See p. 269, n. 12.

⁴⁹ Worsley, *History of the Isle of Wight*, 31; Adam de Murimuth, *op. cit.* 102-3.

⁵⁰ Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 45.

⁵¹ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 241.

⁵² Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 70.

⁵³ Son of the King of Castile and grandson of Louis IX of France.

⁵⁴ Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 75-8; Adam de Murimuth, *op. cit.* 134-7; La Roncière, *op. cit.* i, 467.

⁵⁵ Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 81; La Roncière, *op. cit.* i, 470.

⁵⁶ Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 83-5.

⁵⁷ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 242; Davies, *op. cit.* 253.

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crepancy⁵⁸; but taking the total of Edward's force at 40,000 men, to include 4,000 men-at-arms and 10,000 archers, it seems that the 1,100 ships and 500 small craft would be nearly in proportion. The 1,100 ships would perhaps be those of over 30 tons which were originally ordered, and the 500 would represent those of from 10 to 30 tons taken up at the last minute. Certainly the fleet was very great, though its exact composition leaves a good deal to conjecture. It was ready about the end of June, when Edward arrived at Portchester. On 2 July the king wrote to the cardinals whom the Pope had sent to bring the war to an end that, being about to embark for France, he had no leisure to speak with them. Before finally embarking the king landed in the Isle of Wight, whence he sailed on 11 July. After the landing at La Hogue was effected most of the ships were sent home, some 200 only being kept to ravage the French coast.

The year 1350 exhibits nothing of moment in the annals of Hampshire, but it is noteworthy that, in spite of the victory of Les Espagnols-sur-Mer, it was found necessary in the following year to make special precautions against raids by the enemy's galleys.⁵⁹ In this same year ships were raised for the king in Ireland and sent to Portsmouth for his service. The year of Poitiers was marked by the dispatch of an army from Southampton under the command of the Duke of Lancaster. There was, however, no comparison with the great preparations which marked the campaign of 1346, and what created most surprise was that the ships which landed the troops at La Hogue should have returned to Southampton in five days from their setting out.⁶⁰

In 1360, whilst Edward was making a triumphal procession in France, the enemy retaliated by ravaging the English coast. On 2 March a general array was ordered, for the French were at sea with a large force and were expected to make descents, amongst other places, on Portsmouth and Southampton. Orders were also sent to all ports that the ships in them should be drawn up high and dry, a fact which illustrates the decline of the navy.⁶¹ However, it was on Winchelsea that the blow fell, and though the coast was in great terror the precautions taken proved sufficient everywhere else. There followed the treaty of Bretigny and comparative quiet for the ports, but the renewal of the war in 1369 caused a general arrest of ships over 20 tons, which were sent to Dartmouth and Southampton. The King of France entered into an alliance with Henry King of Castile and Leon, and the equipment of a fleet of galleys was resolved upon. The importance of this alliance, guaranteeing as it did to the enemy the command of the Bay of Biscay and the Channel, was very great. Beyond the blow it inflicted on English commerce it enabled the enemy to resume the offensive on our coasts. Thus in July information was received that the enemy would land near Southampton or in the Isle of Wight, and troops were ordered thither; but owing to supineness it was not until the French had landed and burnt Portsmouth that vigorous efforts were made to equip a fleet. While the king was at Clarendon information reached him on 29 July 1370 that thirty French vessels, of which fifteen were galleys, had landed at Gosport and burnt the town. It was thought that an invasion would be made at Dover, and during the autumn the maritime counties were under arms. The constant scares of this time, together with the bungling remedies proposed, weighed very heavily on the merchants of the ports. The navy proper had nearly died out, and when danger threatened arrests of shipping were made long before the ships could be of use.⁶²

The year 1372 saw the disaster to English arms which had become inevitable. In the end of April the Earl of Pembroke was made lieutenant of Aquitaine; in June he sailed from Southampton to relieve Rochelle, which was then besieged. The French king, aware of his expedition, sent the fleet of his ally, Henry of Castile, to intercept the English fleet, which we know to have been inferior, though we have no detailed information of its composition. Pembroke, arriving off Rochelle on 22 June, was immediately attacked by the Spaniards. All that day and all the next the battle raged, till the English commander was taken, with the loss of his whole fleet.⁶³ Nothing that could be done served to repair the loss, and guerilla warfare in France, together with the danger of raids on our shores, led to the truce of Bruges in 1375. During this truce English merchant ships, of which some belonged to Southampton, were destroyed by Spanish galleys on the coast of Brittany. Edward was unable to obtain redress, and although he spent some of his last days in an attempt to revive his naval prestige, ordering all ships of more than 60 tons from the south and west to Hamble, yet 'the year which saw the decease of the "Lord of the Sea" was marked by the sack (amongst many ports) of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, a sufficient commentary on the title, and an adequate illustration of the system which had left absolutely no navy, royal or mercantile, capable of protecting the coasts.'⁶⁴

⁵⁸ Op. cit. ii, 88.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 114-15.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 121-4.

⁶¹ Ibid. 124-5; La Roncière, op. cit. i, 515.

⁶² Nicolas, op. cit. ii, 130-6; G. M. Trevelyan, *Age of Wycliffe*, 55-7.

⁶³ Nicolas, op. cit. ii, 141 sqq.

⁶⁴ Oppenheim, *Administration of the Royal Navy*, i, 8.

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There is little to be added to this statement. The French, being practically free to act as they pleased, plundered Rye, set fire to Portsmouth, and then landed unopposed in the Isle of Wight. There they extorted ransom in a manner suggestive of the days of Ethelred the Unready. Froissart adds that after this the French anchored off Southampton, but were driven off by Sir John Arundel, brother of the Earl of Arundel. The English chroniclers have preferred to say as little as possible about the whole business. And the succeeding years were not more prosperous. In 1378 the Duke of Lancaster undertook the recovery of Brittany, and a large force was raised for the purpose. The ships were arrested in February, but it was not till after midsummer that the fleet sailed from Southampton, with 4,000 men-at-arms and 8,000 archers. At Plymouth the force which the Earl of Salisbury and Sir John Arundel commanded for the relief of Brest was added to the fleet, and the whole returned to the Isle of Wight. Spanish galleys were in the Channel, so Sir John Arundel was detached for the defence of Southampton whilst the army proceeded to Brittany. For some time the Duke of Lancaster lay before St. Malo, but on the approach of winter raised the siege and returned to Southampton.⁶⁵

In the following year Southampton was connected with a terrible disaster, which in that age was considered a divine judgement. Sir John Arundel was appointed to command a body of 200 men-at-arms and 400 archers for the assistance of the Duke of Brittany, and had with him Sir Hugh Calveley, Sir Thomas Percy and many other knights. After the force was assembled at Southampton it was detained by unfavourable winds, and Arundel, in spite of remonstrance, quartered his men in a nunnery. Outrage and sacrilege followed. A chalice stolen from a church was put on board one of the ships, on which the priest formally cursed the thieves. Percy and Calveley issued a proclamation calling on any who had been harmed by their followers to come forward, and for so doing they were omitted from the curse. Presently the wind came fair, and Arundel put to sea in neglect of warnings that a gale was threatening. The predicted gale duly came on and drove the ships into the Irish Channel. Considering the women and plunder that had been taken on board to be responsible for their distress, the sailors threw them overboard; but heaven demanded the punishment of the sinners, and several of the ships were finally driven on to the Irish coast and totally lost. Arundel himself, who was Governor of Southampton, perished.⁶⁶

As has been seen, the Venetian trade was already of importance to Southampton. To encourage it Parliament enacted in April 1379 that the merchants of Genoa, Venice, Catalonia, Aragon and other countries towards the west being in amity with the king, bringing to Southampton or elsewhere carracks, ships or galleys with merchandise, might sell and reload, paying at the ports the same customs and subsidies as they would at Calais. From this date on, for a century and a half, there came annually from three to five galleys, and their stay at Southampton lasted about two months. The Venetian trade with Southampton in 1381 is spoken of as having been exceptionally prosperous. Woodward⁶⁷ tells of a Genoese merchant who, at the beginning of Richard's reign, begged for special privileges at Southampton and offered, in the event of their being granted, to undertake to build a castle for the defence of the port, and to bring thither all Genoese trade.

The maritime authority had now for long been divided under the admiralties of the north and west, the Thames being the dividing line. In 1382 the Commons feared that it was the intention to make Southampton the dividing line, thus unduly curtailing the west. They petitioned against such a change, and received the reassuring answer that the ancient bounds should be maintained.⁶⁸

The progress of the war meanwhile brought no great armaments to the Hampshire towns, but the next few years were marked more than once by the private enterprise of Portsmouth. In 1383 the French fitted out five balingers to prevent communication between England and the army, which under the Bishop of Norwich was then besieging Ypres. They did much harm, and were stopped only by the action of the men of Portsmouth and Dartmouth, who armed their ships and after a severe action took the whole of the balingers. Two years later the enemy collected a great fleet at Sluys, and England was threatened with invasion. A short truce was made, but at its close the summer guard found itself quite unable to take the offensive. The only blow that was struck came again from the men of Portsmouth and Dartmouth, who sailed to the Seine with a small force and attacked such ships as they found there, sinking four and capturing as many, among which prizes was a barge worth 20,000 florins. Walsingham would seem to have forgotten this very practical consideration when he wrote that the English mariners were 'hired by none, bought by none, but spurred by their own valour and innate courage.' The men of Dartmouth, at any rate, were very much in the habit of making their enemies pay the expenses of their equipment.⁶⁹ Invasion still seemed pending during 1386, and the danger was greater owing

⁶⁵ Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 272-3.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 280-4; Davies, *op. cit.* 467.

⁶⁷ *Op. cit.* ii, 247.

⁶⁸ Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 289-90.

⁶⁹ Woodward, *op. cit.* iii, 338; Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 293-8.

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to the absence in Spain of John of Gaunt, who sailed from Southampton with a large force and fleet. The blow did not fall in that year, and in the next counter preparations were made, orders being given in July for the arrest of ships in all ports from Southampton westward. The enemy's preparations were however abandoned, and in 1388 the English fleet, under the Earl of Arundel, raided the French coast.

During the reign of Henry IV there was no formal war between England and France, and some improvement on the state of affairs in the Channel may have been expected. The limits of the French fisheries were defined in 1403, a line from the Somme to Southampton Water forming the western boundary,⁷⁰ and at the same time an attempt was made to check the piracy that was rife. On the French side the Bretons, for whom it was claimed that the authority of the Admiral of France did not reach them, were the worst offenders. There were also French privateers fitted out nominally to help the Scots, and this though negotiations were then pending between England and Scotland. It is estimated that these privateers took property to the value of £100,000. 'But it is not to be supposed that the English were more sinned against than sinning. Every port on the south coast was a haven for pirates, and gangs of desperadoes issued from Dover, Rye, Portsmouth, Poole, Plymouth, etc. The names of many of the most notorious are recorded, but the profits were so rapid and the excitement so fascinating that the whole of the seaport population were parties to the business and drove a roaring trade in robbery.'⁷¹ But it was not on the French only that these men preyed. In July 1402 Harry Paye or Page of Poole (the Arripay of foreign writers) brought into Southampton to be sold a valuable ship from Bremen. Soon afterwards there were remonstrances from the King of Aragon and the Flemish towns, and on 3 February 1403 several of the worst offenders, including Harry Page and Henry Spicer of Portsmouth, were summoned before the Council. But nothing came of it, and during the same year there were complaints of a Brittany ship carried into Portsmouth and of a rich Spanish ship taken by Page off the Isle of Wight. These instances stand recorded because they were against friendly powers and inquiry followed, but with French trading ships there was constant warfare.⁷² From her important position in the wine trade Southampton must have been much inconvenienced by this uncertainty of commerce. On 24 August 1403 her authorities, as well as those of other south-coast towns, were called on to have ships ready to protect the wine ships in the Bordeaux trade, and many of the offenders who had been before the Council were employed 'to search the sea'; in other words, to prey on French shipping. In a cross raiding match the French had the advantage, consequent on which the Count of St. Pol devoted his attention to the Bordeaux wine ships with such success that a new expedient was tried. Fighting men were raised in the southern ports, of course including Southampton, and were sent to sea in the threatened ships themselves. Late in the summer a raid on Southampton was feared, but no such attack was made till the Count of St. Pol landed in the Isle of Wight in December. A similar attack was made in the following February, and a third shortly afterwards by Spanish galleys. None were of much importance, and indeed it is hard to see what was to be gained by mere raids on an island whose inhabitants 'lived largely by wrecking.'⁷³

As to the development of the port of Southampton, the South or Watergate Quay seems to have been built about 1411.⁷⁴ What were its original dimensions does not appear, but in 1680 it was about 223 ft. long, as against 225 ft. of the older West Quay, but was by far the broader. In 1411 the quay was merely a 'bank' with a crane on it; gravelling, piling and paving came later and by degrees.

With the accession of Henry V the navy of England entered upon a brief period of marked prosperity. The appointment of Richard Spicer with forty archers to guard the king's carracks, ships and galleys in the port of Southampton⁷⁵ shows that Henry had some foundation on which to build a fleet. His ships were built for the most part at Southampton and Deptford, probably on his own land, certainly by his own men. He had also establishments of his own for his ships: there were thus at Southampton a storehouse and a forge for ships that lay in the Hamble and Southampton Water. The *Holigost*, built in 1414, the *Trinity Royal*, of 540 tons, built in 1416, the *Grace Dieu*, of 400 tons, built two years later, and the *Gabriel*, were certainly constructed at Southampton. The *Holigost* and *Gabriel* were built under the supervision and largely at the immediate cost of William Soper, merchant, collector of customs and afterwards mayor, who was left for many years without being paid the money he had advanced. He did not, in fact, receive the final instalment till 1430. On 3 February 1420 he became keeper of the king's ships; and on 5 March 1423 he was again appointed 'keeper and governor' of the king's ships, but was placed under the orders of Nicolas Banastre, the comptroller of the customs. Mr. Oppenheim points out

⁷⁰ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 249.

⁷¹ Wylie, *Henry IV*, i, 380.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *Ibid.* 381-95; Nicolas, *op. cit.* ii, 357-9, 382.

⁷⁴ Davies, *op. cit.* 112.

⁷⁵ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 250.

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that, owing to the subordination to Banastre, Soper's appointment of 1423 was unique in naval history, and adds that it, 'with the previous appointment of 1420, marks the commencement of a custom, frequent enough afterwards, of naming well-to-do merchants to posts in the administrative service of the navy. Besides having greater business capacity, such a man was expected to advance money or purchase stores on his own credit when the Crown finance was temporarily strained. There is little doubt that Soper's appointment was of this character.' In July 1414 £496 was paid for the building of the *Holigost*; and in March 1417 £500 was paid for the *Grace Dieu*, constructed by Robert Berd. The practice of elaborate ornamentation had already come in, and Henry's ships were handsomely decorated. In the case of the *Grace Dieu* the Bishop of Bangor was granted a special fee to come to Southampton to bless her in July 1418.⁷⁶

Like all the great expeditions of the age, the army that fought at Agincourt sailed from Southampton. On 11 April 1415 ships of more than 20 tons were ordered to be arrested and sent to Southampton, London or Winchelsea by 8 May. The fleet and army were gathered at Southampton, then Henry left London, and, travelling by Winchester, proceeded to Titchfield Abbey. The conspiracy of Lord Scrope of Masham delayed the start, but after meting out justice Henry left Portchester in a small ship on 7 August to superintend the embarkation. Great care was exercised in all the preparations, and on the 10th Henry was ready to embark on board the *Trinity Royal*. On the following day he sailed with some 1,400 ships of all classes, having on board the army which took Harfleur and won the battle of Agincourt. Henry returned victorious to Dover in November; but in spite of his efforts to build a navy, in spite of his victories in France, it is interesting to note that his strategy was not based upon a permanent supremacy at sea. When in May of the year after Agincourt part of Armagnac's fleet came into the Channel it was not opposed, and having inflicted much damage on shipping it appeared off Southampton, where it lay for several days, attempting to destroy the king's ships. Being repulsed from Southampton, it went westward, ravaging the coast; and meanwhile a force had been gathered at Southampton, and the ships equipped for the very necessary relief of Harfleur. It was Henry's intention to command the expedition in person, and with this object in view he came to Southampton. But, as the French were then in force in the Solent and off Portsmouth, he was persuaded to abandon the idea; and early in August the force set sail with the Duke of Bedford in command. There was no collision with the French on this side of the Channel. The fleet being dispersed by foul winds reassembled off Beachy Head, whence it reached the Seine on 14 August. The blockading fleet was defeated, and Harfleur was relieved.⁷⁷

Henry's policy of pushing on the war with vigour gave Southampton plenty of occupation. On 5 April, and again on 17 April 1417, men and ships were ordered to gather there. Henry came down to the port on 11 July; on the 20th he appointed the Earl of March to be his lieutenant at sea, to bring the ships back to England after the invasion of Normandy, and then to return with reinforcements. But the French, though defeated in the previous year, had still a fleet off the Seine which it would be necessary to engage. To meet this the Earl of Huntingdon put to sea about 20 July. On the 25th the battle was fought, and on the 29th the fleet was back at Southampton victorious, bringing with it prizes which included four carracks. On the same day Henry sailed with a great and splendid fleet: the sail of the king's ship bore the royal arms; that of the *King's Hall* bore a device of feathers, possibly the ostrich plumes. The way was clear, and the force disembarked at Honfleur on 1 August.

The constant danger to which the king's ships at Portsmouth were exposed caused the building of fortifications. Thus in March 1418 money was paid for building a tower for the protection of the ships and the neighbourhood; and again in May 1421 £3,500 odd was to be provided for building 'the new tower at Portsmouth,' and—more important from a naval standpoint—'the office of the clerk of the king's ships.' The need for precautions was certainly pressing, for in 1419 the Spaniards had fitted out an armament to make an attempt on the king's ships at Portsmouth and Southampton, and it had been necessary early in March, and again five months later, to arm the people of Hampshire and Wilts. for the defence of the coast.⁷⁸

In the end of February 1422 the Cinque Ports were ordered to send their ships to Southampton by 1 April in order to carry the queen and her retinue to France. Catherine embarked there with the army of relief, 20,000 strong, under the Duke of Bedford, and landed at Harfleur on 21 May. But the end of Henry's vigorous reign was come, and one of the first acts under his son was the selling off of the navy which he had been at such pains to collect. There were thirty-three or thirty-four ships, and these William Soper, John Foxholes, and Nicolas Banastre were empowered to sell publicly at Southampton, together with the late king's establishments for their

⁷⁶ Oppenheim, op. cit. i, 12-16; Nicolas, op. cit. ii, 402-5, 441-8; Davies, op. cit. 263.

⁷⁷ Nicolas, op. cit. ii, 407-20.

⁷⁸ Ibid. 430-6.

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upkeep, the sale being advertised in London, Bristol, Hull and all the leading ports of the realm.⁷⁹ Seemingly, however, some part of the navy remained unsold, for ten years later the *Trinity Royal*, *Holigost*, *Grace Dieu* and *Jesus* were lying at Bursledon unrigged and with no officers attached to them. A false alarm of a French landing at Southampton in 1432 was probably the cause of some slight naval activity about this time. A new storehouse, 160 ft. long, was built, and the *Jesus* was taken into a basin or dock recently constructed at Southampton, possibly with a view to rebuilding. This dock must have been, as docks always had been hitherto, merely a temporary affair. But there was no real effort, and by 1439 things were worse than ever. The *Trinity Royal* and *Holigost*, being useless for sea, were broken up; the *Jesus* was not worth even that. At this time, too, economy had been carried still further by the discharge of shipkeepers, consequent on which came the burning of the *Grace Dieu* at Bursledon on 7 January 1439. Nor were the resources of the ports great with respect to private ships. In 1439 there was available for the Crown at Southampton one ship of between 140 and 160 tons, while in 1442 eight large and sixteen smaller ships being levied for defence, the total naval contingent of Hampshire was represented by the 'balynger of Clyfton' named the *Jacket*, with a crew of forty men.⁸⁰ The renewal of the war with France in 1449 involved, as before, the gathering of men and ships at Southampton and Portsmouth. But the discontented and mutinous attitude of the sailors caused difficulty and delay, and finally, in January of the following year, Bishop Moleyns was sent to Portsmouth to appease the crews by paying them their long overdue wages. This step brought matters to a crisis, for, the available funds being unequal to more than a payment on account, the men turned upon the bishop and murdered him.

Yet, though the national importance of the Solent ports, a fact partly recognized by Henry V, was lost sight of under his son, the first half of the 15th century was a period of great commercial prosperity for Southampton. The trade in wine and wool was the main factor, and a great deal of tin also came to the port. The value of all this can be gauged from the fact that in 1417 an advance of £14,000 was made to Henry V by the Bishop of Winchester on the security of the customs of Southampton and its dependencies. Not one-third of the original loan had been repaid when in 1421 Henry borrowed a further £14,000 on the same security. In 1433 the customs were again pledged for some £6,000, and other similar arrangements followed. There was, too, at this time the Italian trade, carried on mainly in Genoese carracks and Venetian galleys. This trade had long prospered, and only died out at last when the Portuguese had fully developed the long sea passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope. It is interesting to contrast this decline of Southampton with its modern rise consequent on the re-establishment of the Eastern trade through the Mediterranean.⁸¹

According to a list of ships impressed from the different ports in 1451, Southampton furnished two ships of between 100 and 120 tons, one of 200, one of 260, and one of 300, while Portsmouth supplied only one of between 100 and 120 tons;⁸² but these numbers represent only an unknown proportion of the shipping actually possessed. That in fact the shipping interest of Southampton was at this time relatively large would seem certain, in view of the known prosperity of the port. For instance, towards a loan raised in 1454 to guard the seas, and more especially to protect Calais, London found £300, Bristol £150, and Southampton £100. It may be presumed that these contributions bore some proportion to the value of their respective interests afloat. Again, references are frequent to the wealthy foreign merchants who settled in Southampton at an early date, and left it only owing to the decline of the trade on which their presence depended. An incident which occurred in 1456 helped Southampton in this respect. In May of that year, in consequence of injuries received by them in a fray, the Italian merchants left London in a body and migrated to Southampton and Winchester. At the same time they made amongst themselves a by-law against future trade with London, which was ratified by the Venetian senate, and was doubtless conducive to the interests of their new home. That in her palmy days the town could find money more readily than ships, and that her fortunes were largely bound up with the presence of foreign merchants, has led to the inference that, even apart from the Venetian galleys, the bulk of her trade was carried on in foreign bottoms.⁸³ However, the evidence is not sufficient to warrant our stating this as a fact.

It has often been pointed out that the Wars of the Roses did not touch the maritime life of England. Yet in the years before 1460 communication was kept up between the party of Warwick in Calais and the Yorkists in Ireland, and so throughout the war the sea was to all intents free to both the contending factions. Edward IV acquired certain ships which formed the nucleus of a navy, but no warlike fleet was ever fitted out by him in Hampshire waters. The shadow of the

⁷⁹ Oppenheim, *Accts. and Inventories, Henry VII*, p. ix; *Administration*, i, 22; Davies, op. cit. 254.

⁸⁰ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 19, 23, 29; Woodward, op. cit. ii, 133.

⁸¹ Woodward, op. cit. ii, 258-9. ⁸² Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 20. ⁸³ Davies, op. cit. 471.

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struggle fell but rarely upon Southampton. In 1470 Clarence and Warwick made an unsuccessful attempt to cut the king's ship *La Trinité* out of Southampton Water. In September of the next year Thomas Neville, who had served under the Earl of Warwick as vice-admiral in the Channel guard, fell into the hands of Richard Duke of Gloucester at Southampton. Neville had with a body of adventurers attempted to rescue Henry VI from the Tower of London; foiled in his attempt, he fell back on his ships and eventually came round to Southampton Water, where Gloucester seized him and had him beheaded. In 1475, in consequence of Edward's alliance with Charles the Bold against Louis XI and his abortive expedition to France, a French fleet came on the Hampshire coast and ventured up Southampton Water. A Portuguese ship lying there was taken, but the fortifications drove the ships from before the town. Edward's ships were lying at Sandwich, and though ordered round did not appear in time to be of use.⁸⁴ Apart from such incidents as these, trade went on without interruption, the more so as there was a lull in the persistent requisitioning of ships and men which in time of international warfare pressed so heavily on the ports. A new regulation of Edward's, 1472-3, made a characteristic addition to the cargoes brought by the Venetian galleys. To their Indian and Levantine produce, to their Italian and Spanish wines, they now added, in fixed proportion, bow-staves of Italian yew.

The fact that when Edward IV established once more a permanent naval force his ships *Grace Dieu*, *Mary of the Tower*, *Martin Garsia* and others were all bought seems to show that there was no government establishment capable of building ships for him. Neither was there any attempt to form a centre for naval equipment and stores such as had existed under Henry V at Southampton and Bursledon. So late as January 1483 payment was made on account of a bark of Southampton bought for the king; and this being the state of affairs, it is not to be wondered at that Henry VII inherited no reserve of ships' stores.⁸⁵

In the reconstitution of the navy under Henry VII Portsmouth was called upon to bear a great part. It is well to revert here to the fact that Henry VII never proposed to build a great war navy: he had no real need for it, and it was not his disposition to squander money on what was not essential. What he wished was to encourage shipbuilding and commerce, and with this in view he built royal ships, which might themselves be used for trading in time of peace and round which private ships might rally in case of war. 'It was Henry's aim to form a reserve on which a navy could be built up and which would be co-extensive with the whole maritime strength of the kingdom.'⁸⁶ In pursuance of this policy a dry dock was built at Portsmouth in 1495 at a cost of £193 os. 6½d., and nearly £1,900 was spent either in building or refitting royal ships. The two men-of-war built were the *Sweepstake* and *Mary Fortune*: from their cost, which was respectively £120 3s. 2d. and £110 17s., it is clear that they were not large. They were rigged with three lower masts, a maintopmast and a spritsail on the bowsprit. No armament is inventoried.

The Solent, it has been seen, was always a favourite station of the navy. For a long time both Portsmouth and Southampton were used indifferently, but Southampton prevailed, and during the 15th century the Hamble and Southampton were most used, and the Hamble became the regular place in which to lay up men-of-war. It is probable that Portsmouth was chosen as the site of Henry VII's dock because his two heaviest ships, the *Regent* and the *Sovereign*, drew too much water to enter the Hamble. Another argument in its favour as a shipbuilding and repairing centre lay in the proximity of Bere Forest and the New Forest; but on the other hand everything but timber had to be sent from London unless it was to be obtained in Southampton, which was not often the case.⁸⁷ Whatever the reason, the effect is obvious enough: Portsmouth has become exclusively a naval port and Southampton as exclusively mercantile, and the dividing line can be traced back to the date of the building of Henry VII's famous dry dock. As it is possible that the beginnings of the yard at Deptford go back as far as 1485, it cannot definitely be claimed for Portsmouth that it is the senior dockyard. The need of a royal yard in Hampshire waters must have been extreme. In 1486 it became necessary to lift a mast out of the *Grace Dieu* lying at Bursledon, and, as there was no man there skilful enough to undertake the work, a shipwright was sent from London for the purpose.⁸⁸ Such a complete lack of facilities would argue strongly against the suggestion, which otherwise is unsupported by evidence, that there was a dry dock at Bursledon before that at Portsmouth was built. As if to make matters worse, in 1492 the 'king's arsenal' at Southampton took fire. The reference probably is to the scanty storehouses that did exist. On this occasion 'Ser' Filippo Morosini, evincing too keen an interest in the progress of the fire, was suspected of having caused it: he was however cleared of the suspicion.⁸⁹

⁸⁴ Davies, *op. cit.* 471, *sqq.*; Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 260.

⁸⁵ Oppenheim, *Accts. and Inventories, Henry VII*, pp. xi, xvii; *Administration*, i, 33-4.

⁸⁶ Oppenheim, *Accts. and Inventories, Henry VII*, p. ix.

⁸⁷ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 97.

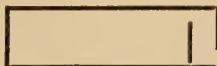
⁸⁸ Oppenheim, *Accts. and Inventories, Henry VII*, p. liv.

⁸⁹ Davies, *op. cit.* 476.

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The first English dry dock, in the modern acceptation of the word, was begun in 1495. Hitherto the procedure for docking a ship had been simple. She was drawn up as far as possible on to the mud of a creek or other suitable place, the tide was allowed to leave her, and then a temporary wall or fence was built round her. There is a mysterious prior mention of a dock which seems to have been something more than this,⁹⁰ but it appears certain that not only was Henry's dock the first, but that foreigners had nothing to do with its construction, of which Mr. Oppenheim gives the following account:

In June 1495 Brygandine was ordered to superintend the construction of a dry dock at Portsmouth. If one existed previously no reference to it has survived, and we may suppose that the new departure was the result of foreign superiority in such matters rather than of native enterprise. No foreigner however was employed in the work, and Brygandine, so far as we know, had had no training as an engineer. The undertaking was completed without accident and without any delay caused by unforeseen difficulties. The total cost was £193 os. 6½d.; it was built of wood except the dockhead, which was 'fortified' with stone and gravel, of which 664 tons were used, and although it is not so stated, it may be assumed that the timber walls were backed with stone. During 1495-6 forty-six weeks were spent in the work, operations being suspended between November 1495 and February 1496, and between April and July of the latter year. When the *Sovereign* came out of this dock twenty men were at work for twenty-nine days 'at every tide both day and night weying up of the piles and shorrs and digging of ye clay and other rubbish between the gates.' From this it may be conjectured that the gates did not meet in closing, but that the structure was of this form—



an arrangement doubtless due to fear of the pressure of the water outside when the one 'ingyn' employed for the purpose had succeeded in emptying the dock. The expression 'as well for ye inner as ye uttermost gate' also bears out this view. The dock itself occupied twenty-four weeks, the gates and dockhead twenty-two weeks, the number of men paid each week varying between twenty-eight and sixty. Carpenters received from 4d. to 6d. a day, sawyers 4d. and labourers 3d. Four tons of iron at £3 14s. and £4 a ton were used, besides large quantities of nails, spikes and other ironwork.⁹¹

Down to the middle of the next century Portsmouth, in virtue of its dock and the subsidiary establishments that grew up round it, remained the predominant naval port.

As soon as the new dock was finished it was used for the *Sovereign*, which entered it on 25 May 1496. She remained there till 31 January following, and but for the fact that she had then to go to Southampton, being hired by the merchants for a trading voyage, she would probably have continued where she was. Henry was of an economic turn, and believed that a ship would last longer in dock than afloat. From the amount paid for her repairs, £595 odd, it is likely that the king received a considerable sum as hire money. In 1487 the *Mary of the Tower* had returned from a trading voyage to Lombardy, but apart from this there is no mention of the royal ships having been chartered by the merchants. The *Sovereign* out of dock, the *Regent* went in, there to remain until she was wanted to serve as flagship against the Scots. The total cost of the dock, the docking of these two ships, with the building of the *Sweepstake* and *Mary Fortune*, was £2,061 18s. 7d.⁹²

To encourage shipbuilding and trade at sea in his own subjects Henry enacted that wine should be imported only in English ships. There had long been a trade in tin at Southampton, which from about 1450 had a monopoly of the Cornish tin. In 1492 the port was made a staple of metals.

On or about 1 November 1488 the Flanders galleys from Antwerp, bound for Southampton, fell in with three English ships off St. Helen's and were commanded to strike sail. The galleys hove to and explained that they were friends; but finding mischief meant they went to quarters, and after killing eighteen of the English made their way into Southampton Water, still pursued by the ships. The captain of the galleys then complained to the king, who sent the Bishop of Winchester with the episcopal message that he need not fear, as those that had been killed must bear their own loss, and that a pot of wine would settle the matter. There is no mention of a further quarrel, so presumably it did. Here is another case. In 1495 the captain of the galleys and other Venetian subjects having been seized in the port of Southampton by French or Bretons, the Doge complained to Henry, who advised reprisals on French subjects.⁹³

The small beginnings of the dockyard to which Henry VIII succeeded in 1509 were situated about that part of the present yard which is known as the King's Stairs. Leland speaks somewhat

⁹⁰ *Supra*, p. 361.

⁹¹ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 39-40.

⁹² Oppenheim, *Accts. and Inventories, Henry VII*, pp. viii, xxxix-xl.

⁹³ Davies, *op. cit.* 475.

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loosely of the dock, saying that it was about a quarter of a mile above the eastern point of the harbour. This agrees fairly well with a map,⁹⁴ possibly of the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, which seems to indicate such a position. In this map there is also shown the chain which used to close the mouth of the harbour. This chain extended between two round towers placed one on each side of the entrance. Edward IV began them, but it was left for Henry VII to complete the work: whether Edward got the chain in place is not known. The chain is described by Leland in 1543, but perhaps the first occasion of its use in war was when the French came into the Solent in 1545.^{94a} Although this chain continued for very long to be recognized intermittently as one of the defences of the port, it is extremely doubtful if it was often used. Indeed, as long as the main force of the navy, or even a considerable share of it, was based on Portsmouth, only exceptional circumstances could justify such a precaution. Thus we find the chain appearing in a map of about 1669,^{94b} which seems to imply that it was resuscitated during the passive defence mania of 1667, which had such disastrous results. Portsmouth, like Chatham, was trusting at that time to fortifications, which fortunately were not put to the proof. The last time the chain was got into position was in 1779, when the failure of the administration exposed our coasts to attack, and the Franco-Spanish fleet was able for a time to occupy the Western Channel in superior force. The modern system of boom defence may be regarded as the revival of the old idea, with the modifications suggested by altered conditions. The growth of Henry's navy naturally brought about a corresponding increase in the accommodation for building and repairs, and as Portsmouth was at any rate the premier yard, if not the only one, it was there that additions were made to the establishments. In the first year of the reign there are payments for getting the *Regent* out of dock, and £1,175 14s. 2d. was expended on the *Sovereign*. During the French war of 1512 additions were found necessary, and in 1526 £20 was spent in repairs to the dock. This dock, however, must have been much enlarged in 1523, as in that year there were charges 'for making a dock at Portsmouth for the king's ship royal the *Henri Grace à Dieu*.' She was brought into the dock with much ceremony. The method of construction was still the same: the ship was shut in by double gates, the space between which was filled with clay, and when she had to be got out again the solid dockhead had to be broken up. The next important event connected with the yard was the purchase in 1527 of 9 acres of land at 20s. an acre. This ground was inclosed by a hedge and ditch with gates at intervals. But by this time Woolwich and Deptford were disputing supremacy with the Hampshire yard, and Portsmouth, owing to the increased cost there of all requisites save timber, gradually yielded. The formation of the Chatham yard early in Elizabeth's reign completed its decay. 'Its last year of importance was 1545, when the fleet collected there, and when its approaching neglect was so little anticipated that the chain across the mouth of the harbour was renewed and other fresh improvements contemplated. But from this year to the Commonwealth era it almost disappears from naval history.'⁹⁵

During the first year of the war of 1512 Portsmouth was used as the rendezvous for English ships, and Southampton was entrusted with revictualling them. In Sir Edward Howard's squadron of eighteen ships were the *Regent* of 1,000 tons, the *Mary Rose* of 500, the *Peter Pomegranate* of 400, the *Lion* of 120, and the *Nicolas of Hampton* of 200. In April £6,000 was sent to John Dawtreys, customer of Southampton, for victualling this squadron. Sir Edward Howard cruised in the Channel plundering during the first half of May, and then returned to Portsmouth to wait for the *Regent*. By the time she was ready the *Lion* needed repair, and had to be replaced by the *Henry of Hampton*, also a ship of 120 tons. On 2 August Henry went to Portsmouth to see his fleet, and a few days later the whole force, to the number of twenty-five sail, having at length overcome its difficulties of victualling and outfit, left Portsmouth for the French coast. The French fleet was sighted near Brest on the 10th, and the battle was fought in which the *Regent* and *Cordelière*, the finest ships in their respective navies, were destroyed by fire while grappled with each other. The fleet then destroyed some shipping on the Brittany coast and returned to England, part of it putting in at Dartmouth, while ten ships, including the *Peter Pomegranate* and *Sabyn*, came to Southampton. Henry's ally, Ferdinand the Catholic, did not keep his engagement; for, while his fleet should have been ready by the end of April, it did not reach Southampton until 8 September. The campaign of the next year was worked from Plymouth, but Howard, while there, had sent to him 'king's servants from Hampton,' seemingly clerks; and early in the summer the fleet was again victualled at Southampton before returning to Brittany. Of the ships serving in this war, in addition to those already mentioned, Hopton's ship of 400 tons, the *Nicholas Rede* of 400 and the *Barbara* of 140 were Southampton ships. At the end of 1513

⁹⁴ British Museum, Aug. 1, ii, 117.

^{94b} B. M. Add. MS. 16370, fol. 12.

^{94a} S. P. Hen. VIII (S. P. Com. 1834), i, 796.

⁹⁵ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 68-9.

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and the beginning of the next year the whole of the king's ships, twenty-five in all, were lying at Portsmouth.⁹⁶ During this war, seemingly after the death of Howard, the French attempted a landing on the Hampshire coast, but effected nothing.⁹⁷ In June 1518 the king visited Southampton, and was entertained by the captain of the Flanders galleys.⁹⁸

The emperor Charles V was at Southampton for some days in 1522, at the end of his lengthened visit to England, his fleet of 180 sail awaiting him at Southampton. He took leave of the king at Winchester and reached the port on 1 July, there to wait for a favourable wind and the convoy of the Earl of Surrey. The Venetian galleys then at Southampton had also been requisitioned to form part of the emperor's convoy, but this they did very unwillingly. However, on 6 July the whole fleet put to sea. What looks like a sequel of this is a complaint about the detention of the galleys made by the Venetian ambassador to Wolsey in November. The men were deserting, he said, and the ships becoming worm-eaten.⁹⁹

Another complaint reached Wolsey from Southampton in 1527. On 1 November the mayor of the town wrote that three great Flemish ships had boarded a Breton ship in the port and taken her out, in spite of the protests of the corporation, who had no force available wherewith to back their remonstrances.¹⁰⁰ This might very well be a reprisal, though piracy was abundantly common. Indeed, in 1536 the French cut out a Flemish ship from Southampton and another from Portsmouth, with the result that Calshot Castle was built in the next year as part of a system of defence.

Southampton had not yet realized that its period of prosperity was now drawing to an end. In 1525 the new quay at Westgate was piled; in the following year it was paved and gravelled,¹ but in 1528 it was noticed that trade was falling off, and in 1533 complaint was made that the carracks and galleys did not come as they used. Eighteen years later as many as sixty wool ships sailed thence for the Netherlands, but there was no doubt that the period of decay had set in, and measures began to be put forward to bolster up the declining trade of the port.²

In 1540 the town took up the Brazil trade, which was carried on by Robert Renigh, Thomas Bowey and others, and two years later one Pudsey of Southampton went to Brazil, traded with Portugal, and built a fort.³ But this did not help much. The causes of the decay of Southampton are variously given: those assigned in 1582 were chiefly piracy, abuse of past prosperity and numerous shipwrecks. No doubt these were all real difficulties for a struggling port to face, but, looking back after a longer interval, the real reasons appear rather to be the taking of the Indian trade from the Venetians by the Portuguese, and the prohibition to export wool, which drove the foreign merchants from the town. No doubt there were minor causes also at work.

In 1528 a number of labourers were engaged in working by the tide to make a 'dock' for the grounding of the *Mary Rose*, *Peter Pomegranate* and *John the Baptist*, which ships were 'wound aground by certain devices.' It is obvious that such a dock as this was a dock only in the old acceptance of the term, and was not comparable with Brigandine's construction. Nevertheless there are references which seem to imply that there were by this time other docks than those in the government yards. There was as yet no large resident population of shipwrights and skilled workmen in the centres chosen by the government, and when men were needed for any particular piece of work they were gathered from far and wide. This would be the case at Portsmouth no less than on the Thames, where the *Henri Grace à Dieu* was built by men from Plymouth, Ipswich, Southampton, etc. At the beginning of Henry's reign shipwrights were paid from 2d. to 6d. a day; sawyers, caulkers, etc., 2d. to 4d.; smiths, 2d. to 6d.; labourers, 2d. to 3d. Victualling averaged 2½d. a head and was good. By the end of the reign the scale of pay must have risen somewhat, for at Deptford and Portsmouth in 1545 the pay and victualling of all classes came to 9d. a day.⁴ For the management of the dockyards at this period

there were sometimes local clerks of the ships, as at Portsmouth when Thomas Spert was given 'the rule of all the aforesaid ships, maisters and maryners with the advice of Brygandine.' Here however the whole control was really in the hands of the customers of Southampton, who were ordered to provide the money requisite, muster the men once a week and exercise a general oversight. When there was only one naval centre the clerk of the ships resided there, but after the foundation of Woolwich and Deptford his place was in London, and the local clerk represented the later commissioner in charge of a dockyard.⁵

In 1544 Henry, having again leagued himself with Charles V against Francis, invaded France and took Boulogne. In the following year the French retaliated by a descent on the Isle of

⁹⁶ A. Spont, *French War of 1512*, *passim*.

⁹⁸ R. Brown, *Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII*.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 479.

¹ *Ibid.* 113.

² *Ibid.* 257.

⁴ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 72-3.

⁹⁷ Davies, *op. cit.* 477.

⁹⁹ Davies, *op. cit.* 477-8.

³ Woodward, *op. cit.* ii, 290.

⁵ *Ibid.* 84.

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Wight, making a landing at Brading on 20 July 1545, while their accompanying fleet, under the command of Annebaut, Admiral of France,⁶ lay at St. Helen's, threatening the English fleet at Portsmouth, under the command of Lord Lisle, lord admiral of England. The ensuing action was distant and scrambling, and was redeemed from insignificance only by a serious catastrophe which befell the English fleet. The French, under apprehensions no doubt of Henry's 'row barges' and such like small craft, which served much the same purpose then that torpedo-boats do nowadays, hesitated to try to push an attack and contented themselves with a distant cannonade. The *Mary Rose*, one of Henry's heaviest ships, weighed from Spithead and began to turn towards them, but presently capsized and took down with her her captain, Sir George Carew, and practically the whole of her crew of about 400 men. The popularly accepted explanation of this disaster is that given by Raleigh, who says that she was lost owing to her gun-ports being only 16 inches clear of the water. But a contemporary writer attributes it with more probability to the insubordination and disorder on board.⁷ At this time the men appear to have been frequently unruly. There was another serious case when an English squadron could not get under way for the defence of Dover in 1514 because the crews had given themselves leave to go ashore. Also in 1539 a sailor was examined at Portsmouth for using mutinous language. He was charged with saying that if his blood and the king's were both in a dish there would be no difference between them, and that if the Great Turk would give him a penny a day more he would serve him, sentiments which were both rather out of place in Portsmouth at that date.⁸ Long and costly efforts were made to weigh up the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, but without success. It is curious to notice that the salvage methods in use by the most approved experts of the art, who in this case were Venetians, were essentially the same in 1545 as in 1783, when Tracey was allowed to begin work on the wreck of the *Royal George*. There was a similarity too in the amount of success attained in each case, but there is no reason to suppose that the efforts of 1545 were not genuine.^{8a}

Appended is a list of the navy as it stood at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. Portsmouth was the galley station, but not all the ships belonged there, although at times, such as 1512 and 1545, the whole fleet was assembled either in the harbour or at Spithead. These galleys were not like the Flanders galleys before mentioned or the war galleys of the middle ages: they were much nearer akin to the regular capital ship, while even the pinnaces were rigged ships. The great number of pieces of iron ordnance is misleading. The guns of the period were breech-loaders, and the bulk of these numbers refer to the separate 'chambers' belonging to them which were slipped when loaded into the breech. Guns of this type have been recovered from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*.

NAVY LIST OF 5 JANUARY 1548⁹

SHIPS

| | Tons | Soldiers and Mariners | Pieces of Ordnance | |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------------------|------|
| | | | Brass | Iron |
| Peter | 600 | 400 | 12 | 78 |
| Matthew | 600 | 300 | 10 | 121 |
| Jesus | 700 | 300 | 8 | 66 |
| Pauncy | 450 | 300 | 13 | 69 |
| Great Bark | 500 | 300 | 12 | 85 |
| Less Bark | 400 | 250 | 11 | 98 |
| Murryan | 500 | 300 | 10 | 53 |
| Struse of Danske | 450 | 250 | — | 39 |
| Christopher | 400 | 246 | 2 | 51 |
| Trinity Henry | 250 | 220 | 1 | 63 |
| Sweepstake | 300 | 230 | 6 | 78 |
| Mary Willoughby | 140 | 160 | — | 23 |

⁶ Bouillé, *Les Drapeaux français*, 221.

⁷ Oppenheim, op. cit. i, 66, 80.

⁸ Ibid. 79.

^{8a} *S. P. Hen. VIII* (S. P. Com. 1834), i, 796-808.

⁹ From Ch. Derrick, *Memoirs of the Royal Navy*, 11, sqq.

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GALLEYS

| | Tons | Soldiers and Mariners | Pieces of Ordnance | |
|----------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | | | Brass | Iron |
| Anne Gallant | 450 | 250 | 16 | 46 |
| Salamander | 300 | 220 | 9 | 40 |
| Hart | 300 | 200 | 4 | 52 |
| Antelope | 300 | 200 | 4 | 40 |
| Swallow | 240 | 100 | 8 | 45 |
| Unicorn | 240 | 140 | 6 | 30 |
| Jennet | 180 | 120 | 6 | 35 |
| New Bark | 200 | 140 | 5 | 48 |
| Greyhound | 200 | 140 | 8 | 37 |
| Tiger | 200 | 120 | 4 | 39 |
| Bull | 200 | 120 | 5 | 42 |
| Lion | 140 | 140 | 2 | 48 |
| George | 60 | 40 | 2 | 26 |
| Dragon | 140 | 120 | 3 | 42 |
| Falcon (pinnace) | 83 | 55 | 4 | 22 |
| Black Pinnace | 80 | 44 | 2 | 15 |
| Hind (pinnace) | 80 | 55 | 2 | 26 |

There were also at Portsmouth two small pinnaces and eleven row-barges of 20 tons, which carried about forty men and an armament which was proportionately considerable.

It has been mentioned that with the accession of Edward VI the relative importance of Portsmouth as a naval station began to diminish. For many reasons the Medway seemed more convenient as an anchorage, and the cost of carrying stores from London to Portsmouth was held to be prohibitive. Ships at Portsmouth were sent round to lie in the Medway, and for some years the expenditure at Portsmouth was very small. For the year ending 25 December 1547 it stands thus ¹⁰—

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| | £ |
| Deptford | 18,824 |
| Woolwich | 3,439 |
| Gillingham | 4,167 |
| Harwich | 1,631 |
| Portsmouth | 1,211 |

For the period September 1548 to October 1551 the expenditure at Portsmouth was relatively still more insignificant—

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| | £ |
| Deptford | 30,300 |
| Woolwich | 2,054 |
| Gillingham | 6,600 |
| Portsmouth | 1,157 |

The war with France in the latter part of Mary's reign altered the balance. There was activity in all the dockyards; at Portsmouth wharves and storehouses were built, stores were provided, ships were stationed, and the comparative expenditure for the term 1 January 1557 to 31 December 1558 was ¹¹—

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| | £ |
| Deptford | 22,120 |
| Woolwich | 4,048 |
| Gillingham | 408 |
| Portsmouth | 7,521 |

After the accession of Elizabeth the work was pushed forward with redoubled vigour. Nine of the queen's ships, or one-fourth of the whole, were being refitted or repaired at Portsmouth. It does not however appear that any ships of war were built there, nor did they as a rule lie there. During the whole of Elizabeth's reign the favourite station for ships not in commission was Deptford or Woolwich.

¹⁰ Oppenheim, *Administration of the Royal Navy*, i, 102.

¹¹ Ibid. 113.

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At Southampton there were no queen's ships, but some privateers sailed thence with commissions from the Prince of Condé or of Orange; later on, too, with English commissions of reprisal against the Spaniards. Their cruises are said very positively not to have enriched the town, but on the contrary to have caused it a loss of £4,000.¹² Whether this statement, put forward as an excuse for not meeting the demands of government, was altogether true it is impossible now to decide. The details of the ships or their cruises do not exist. In 1568 some of the privateers with Condé's commissions drove into Southampton the Spanish ships carrying specie to Alva in the Low Countries. The queen took possession of the money, the townspeople, it is said,¹³ plundered the ships, and the Spaniards were left with the sense of wrong which was a powerful factor in the growing ill-will between the two countries.

Mary made an attempt to recover foreign trade by making a grant to Southampton that all wines from the Levant and neighbouring countries, if imported by foreigners, should be landed there. Elizabeth confirmed this grant in 1563 and 1571, and it long continued in force. It was, however, neutralized by the rise of the Turkey company, from which the corporation tried without avail to get recompense. Long afterwards, in 1635, it was determined by decree of the Exchequer that Malaga wines were within the town's grant, and a further decision of 1770 was that all Spanish wines from within the Straits should be included. But the quantity imported by foreigners was too small to make much difference to the fortunes of the town.¹⁴ Philip of Spain landed at Southampton on 19 July 1554, being escorted thither by a Spanish and Flemish fleet, and rowed ashore in the queen's barge. He remained three days in Southampton, and showed himself much before he left for Winchester.

On 7 June 1557 war was declared against France, but the operations of the following year were nullified by an outbreak of disease. In the first year of the war Howard reported that victuals were bad, and that he had great difficulty in getting any at all, and the hardship entailed by this scarcity of provisions must have had its share in making the fleet exceptionally liable to sickness. In 1558 Clynton lay at St. Helen's with the fleet from 5 to 17 August, having returned from the capture and destruction of Conquet. On the 18th he put to sea, and on the 20th was near the Channel Islands, when so sudden an outburst occurred 'that I thinke the lieke was never syne, ffor ther wer many ships that halfe the men were throwen downe sick at once.'¹⁵ This state of affairs put an end to his cruise, and he brought the fleet back to Portsmouth.

The disuse of Portsmouth as a naval port became still more marked during the reign of Elizabeth. Deptford and Chatham almost entirely supplanted it, owing partly to their superior economy and partly also to the defenceless condition of Portsmouth, which, like Southampton, had frequently tempted attack. The sums spent in the several yards during the early years of the queen's reign illustrate this.

| Year | Chatham | Deptford | Portsmouth |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1559-60 | 5,157 | 26,800 | 2,726 |
| 1561 | 2,164 | 19,528 | 265 |
| 1563 | 3,701 | 19,707 | 2,529 |
| 1564 | 2,038 | 2,912 | 268 |
| 1565 | 4,350 | 445 | 294 |
| 1566 | 3,612 | 247 | 77 |
| 1567 | 6,257 | 484 | 66 |
| 1568 | 5,843 | 1,854 | 100 |
| 1569 | 2,653 | 343 | 50 |
| 1570 | 3,133 | 985 | 266 |

In 1586 a new wharf was made, and occasional expenses were incurred for keeping the dock in order; but apart from these the chief and often the only charges for the yard were for the payment of the salaries of its officers. The fire of 4 August 1576, which nearly destroyed the dockyard, furnishes yet another reason for the period of obscurity through which Portsmouth had to pass.¹⁶

Southampton was not prospering more than her neighbour, and by the end of the reign was definitely reckoned as a decayed town. Thus in 1560 while London had twenty-one ships of over 100 tons, including five that were of more than 200 tons, Southampton's return was of but one

¹² See Laughton, *Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, i, 155. ¹³ Froude, *History of England* (cabinet ed.), viii, 486-8.

¹⁴ Davies, op. cit. 257-8; Woodward, op. cit. ii, 291.

¹⁵ S. P. Dom. Mary, xiii, 60.

¹⁶ Oppenheim, *Administration of the Royal Navy*, i, 150, 161.

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ship of 140 tons. The list¹⁷ is incomplete, Bristol, amongst other ports, being omitted, but Plymouth figures with four and Dartmouth with three ships. Again in a very full list of 1577¹⁸ Southampton and Portsmouth together are credited with only three ships, all between 100 and 130 tons, while London has a total of forty-four, including nine of 200 tons or more, Newcastle fourteen, Hull ten, Bristol eight, Plymouth seven and so on.

It must be understood, however, that the great majority of merchant ships were at this time very small, even after due allowance is made for the system of tonnage measurement, which gave much lower results than would be reached by modern computation. In 1572, for instance, there was in Southampton only one vessel which would have been included in the above lists, her tonnage being 200; but there were fifty-two other ships, only four of which measured more than 50 tons, and this number was considered very low.¹⁹

The mariners belonging to Hampshire about this time²⁰ were 342, whereas Devonshire could show 1,575 in all, and Norfolk and Suffolk each had more than 1,100. London and Bristol are omitted from this list, but twelve years later the numbers were: London, 2,286; Devonshire, 2,165; Norfolk, 1,670; Suffolk, 1,282; Cinque Ports, 952; and Hampshire, 470. Again the comparative poverty is once more fully illustrated by the list given for 1583—

| County | Ships of 100 tons or more | From 80 to 100 tons | From 60 to 80 tons |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| London | 62 | 25 | 44 |
| Suffolk | 27 | 14 | 60 |
| Essex | 9 | 40 | 145 |
| Norfolk | 16 | 80 | 145 |
| Devonshire | 7 | 3 | 109 |
| Bristol | 9 | 12 | 327 |
| Isle of Wight | — | — | 29 |
| Southampton | 8 | 7 | 47 |
| Cinque Ports | — | — | 220 |

The majority of the smaller vessels were probably coasters; it is improbable that any fishing craft would be big enough to be included in these returns.

It has been noticed already that the prevalence of piracy was set down as contributing to the decline of Southampton. The more Portsmouth was forsaken by the royal ships the worse was it likely to be for Southampton; but even with men-of-war at Portsmouth piracy went on merrily in the Solent, and the Southampton records show many entries to this effect.²¹ Even the lieutenant of Portsmouth, the deputy-searcher of the Customs there and William Wynter, a kinsman of the Surveyor of the Navy, were fined for dealing with pirates.²²

In the operations of 1588 Portsmouth had very little concern. Three of the queen's ships—the *Hope*, *Nonpareil* and *Advice*—appear to have been fitted out there and to have joined Drake when in January he called there on his way from the Thames to Plymouth. It was during his stay there that, whilst exercising his men at the great guns, 'a piece broke and killed a man, with some other hurt.' On hearing of the accident, Lord Howard begged Walsingham to 'write a word or two unto him to spare his powder'—a letter which has been strangely misinterpreted as a striking instance of Elizabeth's parsimony.²³ On 5 July Gilbert Lee, commanding the *Rat of Wight*, came into Portsmouth with intelligence of the sailing of the Armada from Lisbon and of its having put into Corunna in very bad condition. 'If there had come but fifty sail of ships,' he reported, 'by reason of the sickness and being so dispersed, they might have burned them all.' Lee, who was certainly at the time in the queen's service, had very probably been combining his private with his official business. He was accused of plundering a French ship belonging to Rouen, and of having seized certain Dutch ships trading to Bayonne, which he brought to the Isle of Wight, where he sold their goods without any legal process.²⁴ As the fleet passed up the Channel several noblemen and gentlemen went off from Portsmouth to join it. Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, was one; Sir Horatio Palavicino was another, who embarked at Portsmouth on 26 July; and with him 'an honourable company,' but the names are doubtful.

¹⁷ Oppenheim, *Administration of the Royal Navy*, i, 172.

¹⁸ Ibid. 173.

¹⁹ Davies, op. cit. 260.

²⁰ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 176, List of 1570.

²¹ Davies, op. cit. 481.

²² Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 177, 179.

²³ Lughton, *Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, i, 28, 48.

²⁴ Ibid. ii, 341-2.

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Victuals and powder were also sent down there and put on board the ships as opportunity offered ²⁵; and, all too late to be of service, four small vessels were victualled and sent to the lord admiral by the Earl of Sussex, then lord lieutenant of the county. One of these belonged to Lowestoft; the others may have been of Portsmouth, but are not so called.²⁶

Nor had Southampton more to do with the fleet of 1588 than Portsmouth. On April 1 a letter from the Council, addressed to the mayor and aldermen, ordered them to fit out two ships and a pinnace for the queen's service. In their reply,²⁷ dated 17 April, they begged to be relieved of the charge, pleading their poor estate and public burdens already borne. What action the Council took on this letter does not appear, but in the list of the fleet, though Howard seems to have been expecting one on 29 April,²⁸ the name of no Southampton ship is preserved.

From the Isle of Wight the *Rat* is the only ship named, and her port is not mentioned; she was however very small—80 tons—and, though efficient as a scout, could not have had any part in the actual fighting. The Council did indeed order the Island to furnish a ship and a pinnace; but on April 6 Sir George Carey, then governor of the Island and afterwards Earl of Hunsdon, wrote ²⁹ to Walsingham—

That the Island is utterly unprovided of any warlike ships or vessels fit for employment in such services, the greatest thereunto belonging not exceeding the burden of 70 tons, and that the insufficiency and great poverty of the merchants of Newport is such (being rather a poor market than a merchant-like town) as may hardly extend to the furnishing of one quarter of a ship fit in so warlike manner to be set forth.

But, though the Island could not furnish any ships, it appears from Carey's letter that it could and did make preparations for the defence of its shores. There were plenty of men living who could remember the landing of the French forty-three years before. Fortunately for the Island the defences were not put to the proof, for the Spanish fleet had its hands too full at sea to make even a demonstration against the shore. Still the fear of it continued till the Spaniards had passed to the eastward. On 25 July Carey wrote to the Earl of Sussex ³⁰—

This morning began a great fight betwixt both fleets south of this Island, which continued from five of the clock until ten, with so great expense of powder and bullet that during the said time the shot continued so thick together that it might rather have been judged a skirmish with small shot on land than a fight with great shot on sea. In which conflict, thanks be to God, there hath not been two of our men hurt. . . . The fleets keep the direct trade,³¹ and shot into the sea out of our sight by three of the clock this [Thursday] afternoon, whereupon we have dissolved our camp wherein we have continued since Monday. . . . From Carisbrooke Castle, this 25th of July, at 8 hours in the night.

During the later years of Elizabeth and the reign of James I neither Portsmouth nor Southampton has any prominence in our naval or maritime history. But one singular piece of piracy connects Portsmouth with the career of the celebrated Captain Ward. It was probably in the summer of 1603 that Ward, then a seaman or petty officer of His Majesty's ship *Lion's Whelp* at Portsmouth, learned that a gentleman of Petersfield, a recusant, had sold all his property and had put the cash with all his plate and jewels on board a small bark of 25 tons for a passage to Havre. Ward, who was at this time only a potential pirate, persuaded some of his shipmates that to seize this bark and her rich cargo would be the right thing to do. They got leave to stay on shore, and in the night went off to her, took possession and put to sea. The next morning they learned to their disgust that the owner, having had his suspicions roused, had sent all his property on shore during the afternoon and had left Ward and his companions only the victuals that had been put on board for the voyage. But the Rubicon had been crossed; the piracy, and in an English port, had been committed, and Ward realized that there was no going back. He therefore went on, went out to the Mediterranean, turned Turk and settled at Tunis, where he built a fine marble palace, and whence he scourged the trade of the Levant, plundering the ships of England or of any other country without scruple.³²

In 1623 the dry dock made in the reign of Henry VII ³³ was filled up, and its successor, though often talked of, was not built for more than thirty years. In 1627, for instance, Buckingham caused estimates to be prepared for the construction of a double dock, but his death deferred the question. In 1630 Pett, Sir Thomas Aylesbury and others were sent down to report on the capabilities of Portsmouth, and they recommended that men-of-war should lie in Fareham Creek,

²⁵ Laughton, *Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, i, 322; ii, 88, 196–7.

²⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 211.

²⁷ *Ibid.* i, 155; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 123.

²⁸ Laughton, *op. cit.* i, 167; ii, 324–31.

²⁹ *Ibid.* i, 131–2.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 324.

³¹ The fairway of the Channel.

³² See Corbett, *Engl. in the Mediterranean*, i, chap. ii.

³³ See *ante*, p. 371; Oppenheim, *op. cit.* i, 210.

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2 miles from the then dockyard, a proposal which was adopted. They did not recommend the construction of a dry dock, thinking the rise and fall of the tide too little and also asserting that there was no use for one there. Another reason for hesitation in the adopting of Portsmouth as a permanent naval station lay in the conflicting opinions given as to the presence of the *Teredo navalis* in the harbour. In 1630 the chief shipwrights reported that 'no worm destructive to ships is bred in Portsmouth harbour'; but only five years later some of the same men turned round with 'we positively conclude that there is a worm in that harbour'.³⁴

It had frequently been pointed out that it often cost a fleet as much trouble and time to get from the Thames to Portsmouth as it did to get from that place to the Mediterranean, and it was thus that in the days of Buckingham's comprehensive schemes Portsmouth came into favour as a rendezvous for ships prepared for service. Curiously enough, therefore, the filling up of the old dry dock, an event which was probably intended to put Portsmouth altogether outside the rank of a naval port, seems to mark its renaissance. From the very beginning of the reign of Charles I ships of war either lay in the harbour or rode in Stokes Bay, and as there was no sufficient establishment for feeding their crews nor money for paying them they seem to have been in a chronic state of misery and mutiny. Through 1626, 1627, 1628 many ships were fitting out at Portsmouth, but the work was difficult in the dearth of food, clothes and bedding. Men refused to serve, and when forcibly pressed they either ran away at the first opportunity or refused to work. This state of things was general, but seems to have been worst at Portsmouth.³⁵ When the fleet returned from Ré in December 1627 a vast proportion of the men were sick, and the townspeople refused to have the sick men billeted on shore; but even so the contagion spread through the town, and Portsmouth was 'like to perish.' Matters were no better in 1628 than they had been in the preceding years. Buckingham intended to take the command and sail in August, but not to share the hardships of the men under him, a transport having been specially fitted as a storeship and kitchen for his comfort. But Felton's dagger intervened.³⁶

When the seamen could get neither food, clothes nor money they naturally refused to serve in the king's ships. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the ships could be manned, and when manned their crews were always on the verge of mutiny. And yet there were plenty of seamen in the country. According to a very imperfect return made in 1628 there were in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight 321 seamen and 209 fishermen, and the number in the whole kingdom, seamen, fishermen and watermen, was returned as nearly 16,000. Allowing for the evident gaps the actual total must have been well over 20,000.³⁷

In July 1626 Buckingham was directed to procure returns of the number and size of ships belonging to the port towns. This return showed that the relative importance of many towns had varied little since the reign of Elizabeth. Thus—

| Port | Number of ships | Tonnage of largest ships | Number of ships of over 100 tons |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Portsmouth | 5 | 80 | 0 |
| Gosport | 11 | 40 | 0 |
| Isle of Wight | 10 | 70 | 0 |
| Dartmouth and Torbay | 65 | 270 | 15 |
| Plymouth | 40 | 120 | 7 |
| Bristol | 32 | 250 | 16 |

In a list of 1629 Southampton is credited with only one ship of 100 tons, while no other of this size came from the county.

The various ship-money assessments show what was the real state of the Hampshire towns. At the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War it was decided to send a fleet to the Mediterranean, ostensibly to act against the pirates, really to act as a check on Spain.³⁸ It may be supposed that at least part of the reason for bringing the pirates into the scheme was the need to reconcile the merchants to the expenditure. But the mere threat of the armament produced the desired effect on Spain, and the fleet was countermanded. The levy was for £40,000 on the merchants and shipowners of London, and £8,500 on the ports, including £2,500 on Bristol, £1,000 each from Plymouth, Exeter and Dartmouth, and £300 from Southampton.

There was no absolute demand for this £300; the Council wrote, on 9 February 1619, to the mayor bidding him to find out what sum the merchants and shipowners would contribute, 'it

³⁴ Oppenheim, op. cit. i, 296, 297.

³⁷ Ibid. 244.

³⁵ Ibid. 226-9.

³⁸ Corbett, *Engl. in the Mediterranean*, i, 91 et seq.

³⁶ Ibid. 234.

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being expected by their lordships that they will contribute not less than £300 within the next two years.³⁹ The merchants answered direct to the Council that they would contribute £92 3s. 4d. 'towards that worthy object,' and the mayor wrote confirming their offer, pointing out that the merchants were 'few in number and some of them of but mean estate,' and that 'the ships and barks which are of this town are but eight and of small burthen.' The Council answered at once, demanding £58 more; on which the mayor wrote that the merchants had raised their offer to £100, which they thought enough considering 'that very few of them do use any trade at all into the Straits, being debarred by the Company of merchants trading the Levant Seas.' On this the Council became peremptory, and the £150 was paid. It is generally stated that, when this expedition was countermanded, the money was repaid to the merchants; but, whatever may have been the case elsewhere, it seems clear that the men of Southampton did not get their money back. On 12 July, after two months' effort, the mayor wrote to the Council that it had not been repaid; and three years later his successor, as an argument against meeting a further demand, reported that £300 had been paid towards the Algiers fleet.⁴⁰ The £300, we know, was an exaggeration. In the writs of 1635 the county was called on to pay £6,615 in order to provide a ship of 700 tons and 250 men. The system followed in these levies was that the king 'was pleased to lend his own ships to such towns as cannot provide ships of such burden as they have been charged with.' As there was in Hampshire no ship approaching the proper size, the county was ordered to fit out the *Constant Reformation*.⁴¹ In 1636 the assessment was £6,000, for a ship of about the same size.⁴² The town of Southampton was rated at £195, Winchester at £190, Portsmouth and Basingstoke at £60, and Romsey at £30. In the ship-money assessments for 1637, the year famous for John Hampden's protest, the sum claimed from Winchester fell to £170.⁴³

The surrender of Portsmouth to Parliament at the outbreak of the Civil War was not a matter of maritime interest, save that the temper of the town was so steadfast that when, in 1648, the greater part of the fleet revolted from Parliament, the eight ships lying at Portsmouth remained staunch to the cause the town had adopted. On 2 December 1642 Captain Richard Swanley of the *Charles* called on Southampton to declare for Parliament and to submit to the Governor of Portsmouth.⁴⁴ He had already accounted for the forts on Southampton Water, and had made sure that provisions could not be brought over from the Isle of Wight to the town. The answer made by the Council to 'their very loving friend Captain Swanley' was that the town declared for the Parliament.

The rise of Portsmouth dates from the establishment of the Commonwealth, and was no doubt hastened by the Dutch War. But the determination to make trial of Portsmouth as a building as well as a repairing yard was prior to the outbreak of the war. In June 1649 it was decided to build five new 'frigates' for the navy, and one of them was ordered to be laid down at Portsmouth. This vessel, the *Portsmouth*, was duly launched next year, and, with the doubtful exception of the *Jennet* in 'new making' at Portsmouth ninety years earlier, was the first ship built for the navy at that place since the *Mary Rose* and *Peter Pomegranate* of 1509 were first floated in the harbour.⁴⁵ Shipbuilding once resumed in Hampshire waters continued to flourish. Under the Commonwealth the following ships were built:

| Name | Date | Length of Keel | | Beam | | Depth | | Draught | Net Tons | Guns |
|-----------------------------------|------|----------------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|---------|----------|------|
| | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | | | |
| Bristol | 1653 | 104 | 0 | 31 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 15 8 | 532 | 48 |
| Chestnut | 1656 | 47 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 0 | — | 90 | 12 |
| Dartmouth | 1655 | 80 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 0 | 230 | 22 |
| Garland | 1654 | 80 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 6 | 255 | — |
| Hampshire | 1653 | 101 | 9 | 29 | 9 | — | — | 14 10 | 481 | 38 |
| Laurel | 1651 | 103 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 15 | 0 | — | 489 | 38 |
| Lyme ⁴⁶ | 1654 | 117 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 18 0 | 769 | 62 |
| Marigold (<i>hoy</i>) | 1653 | 32 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 0 | 42 | — |
| Martin | 1652 | 64 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 7 | 0 | — | 92 | 14 |
| Monck | 1659 | 108 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 16 0 | 703 | 66 |
| Portsmouth | 1650 | 99 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 15 0 | 422 | 38 |
| Sussex | 1652 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 46 |
| Wakefield | 1656 | 74 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 11 6 | 235 | 26 |

³⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 130, 131.

⁴¹ Add. MS. 29975, fol. 117.

⁴³ *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (Ser. 3), iv, 141-62.

⁴⁵ Oppenheim, *op. cit.* i, 364.

⁴⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 387.

⁴² *Ibid.* 34729, fol. 101.

⁴⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 29.

⁴⁶ Renamed *Mountagu*.



*A West View of His
Majesty's Dock Yard near
Portsmouth.*

WEST VIEW OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD NEAR PORTSMOUTH BY W.M. FIELDING
(British Museum K xiv (46) b)

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The *Garland* was a Southampton ship; the others were all built at Portsmouth by Tippetts, with the one exception of the *Portsmouth*, whose builder was Thomas Eastwood.

Many of these ships had distinguished records. The *Bristol* was in John Stoakes' squadron in the Mediterranean in 1658, and in 1666 took part in the great four days' battle with the Dutch, her captain, Philemon Bacon, being killed on this occasion. The *Hampshire* was one of the ships with Blake when he bombarded Porto Farina in April 1655, and in 1658 was with Stoakes. She was with Sir Robert Holmes in the *Vlie* in August 1666, and afterwards was Sir John Narbrough's flagship in the Mediterranean. Her career ended on 26 August 1697, when she was sunk whilst fighting to protect a convoy of merchantmen from the attack of a squadron of French privateers commanded by M. d'Iberville. The *Laurel* carried the flag of Samuel Howett, red at the mizen, in the fight off Portland on 18 February 1653; she shared in the battle of 2 and 3 June of the same year, and on 31 July following was also in the battle off Scheveningen in which Tromp fell. In 1655 she went to the West Indies in Penn's fleet which took Jamaica, but two years later she was wrecked. The ship herself gave great satisfaction and was judged fit to serve as a model. 'As the *Laurel* frigate, lately built at Portsmouth,' wrote the Council of State to the Navy Commissioners, 'is a very good sailer and a well-built frigate, we have thought fit that the master shipwright there shall build another with the state's timber, of the same dimensions. Give order accordingly . . . to have a care that she is well built with sound timber, and that the master shipwright does not vary from the dimensions of the *Laurel*.'⁴⁷ The *Hampshire* however did vary in her dimensions from the *Laurel*, though very slightly; both ships show a considerable advance on the *Portsmouth*. The *Lyme* served as Stoakes' flagship in the Mediterranean in 1658, and at the Restoration was renamed *Mountagu*. The *Wakefield* at the same time was renamed *Richmond*. The *Monck*, when an old ship, saw service at Barfleur, at the capture of Gibraltar and at Velez Malaga. The *Portsmouth* had a great share in the First Dutch War, being one of the ships that fought with Blake against Tromp off Dover, and being present also at the battle off the Gabbart Sand on 2 and 3 June 1653. She continued in service till about the end of the century. The name *Portsmouth* was also given from time to time to small craft in the navy. The *Sussex* was blown up at Portsmouth the year after her launch, and the *Pelican*, built in 1650, was accidentally burnt at Portsmouth in 1656.

On 25 July 1649 the Council of State approved the petition of Colonel William Willoughby for a house at Portsmouth.⁴⁸ Colonel Willoughby was one of the Navy Commissioners appointed in February 1649, and continued in the post till his death in 1651. His presence at Portsmouth was somewhat exceptional, for the regular appointment of commissioners at the different dockyards did not begin till the outbreak of the Dutch War. Then Captain Francis Willoughby was sent to Portsmouth, Peter Pett going in like manner to Chatham and so forth. The resident commissioners at the yards were from the first men of naval experience, as was obviously necessary; but for nearly twenty years after Colonel Willoughby's appointment they had no power to act independently of the rest of the Navy Board, of which they were members. In March 1669, however, this defect was remedied and they were instructed to act on their own initiative in emergencies, reporting such cases to the board.⁴⁹ There was abundance of work to be done and there were many difficulties in the way. But Willoughby, like his fellows elsewhere, was equal to the occasion and carried out the work of organization and equipment with a thoroughness and dispatch hitherto unknown. A mention of some of the difficulties he had to face will give an idea of the state of the dockyard in his time. On 18 October 1652 he wrote to the Navy Commissioners that, on arriving at Portsmouth, he found the shipwrights unruly because, being summoned to be paid, they were disappointed; and that notwithstanding the great haste they utterly refused to work. As there is money in the town, he continued, let them be speedily paid, for nothing but that will meet the pressing necessities of their sickly families. He added that the stores were very empty and divers ships so shattered that they wanted great repairs.⁵⁰

This letter, it will be noticed, was written shortly after the battle of the Kentish Knock. The war was still young and the exceptional strain had not yet fallen on Portsmouth. It was urged at this time that one-third of the navy ought to be permanently stationed at Portsmouth; but Willoughby had to report that there was no room for the stores requisite for such ships as were there,⁵¹ and on 15 April of the next year wrote to the Admiralty Committee of the Council of State that he had been consulting with the generals as to the possibility of enlarging and improving the dockyard. He recommended that 5 acres of ground adjoining should be purchased for laying timber and erecting storehouses, and that a wall should be built round it to keep the stores from being embezzled and the workmen close to their duty.⁵² It does not appear however that his

⁴⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1651-2, p. 158.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Pepysian MSS.* i, 19.

⁵¹ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 364.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1649-50, p. 248.

⁵⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1651-2, p. 444.

⁵² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1652-3, p. 564.

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recommendation was carried out, though the Admiralty Committee authorized the commissioners at Portsmouth in February 1654 to procure a lease of an acre and a half of land adjoining the dock-yard and to establish a rope-yard there.⁵³

The war convinced Willoughby of the difficulty of getting the work of the yard done without a dry dock, and in December 1655 he complained to that effect. In the following April Bourne and Captain John Taylor, a shipwright of Chatham, were sent down to consult with him as to the best position for a dry dock to be built forthwith. On their report an order was issued in August that a dock of sufficient capacity to take third rates was to occupy the situation of the old graving dock, and it was not to cost more than £3,200, of which the town, presumably in the hope of attracting trade and inhabitants, was willing to contribute £500. In November Taylor was instructed to go to Portsmouth to superintend its construction, but he energetically protested that he knew nothing about dock building, and in such circumstances would only make himself ridiculous. It was therefore put into the hands of Nicholas Poirson, who signed the contract on 24 November by which he undertook to complete it by 20 July following for £2,100, the government providing the materials. There is no trace of this agreement in the Corporation records. 'Whether Poirson ever obtained his £500 may be uncertain, but it is quite certain that the town volunteered the money and that the government carefully guarded itself from being called upon to pay it.'⁵⁴

There was also an ever-present difficulty in finding men, whether for the fleet or for the dock-yard. In December 1652 Willoughby, writing to the Admiralty Committee that he had sent two ships to lie off the Isle of Wight and to watch the motions of the Dutch, added that there was a great want of men for the ships. Naturally the battle of Portland in February of the next year did not make the burden on him any lighter. The fleets were first engaged on the 18th, and on the 19th the fight was renewed off the Isle of Wight. The action was close and severe, for the main force of both navies was engaged, and Tromp, De Ruyter, and Jan Evertsen were opposed by Blake, Deane, Monck, Penn, Lawson, Bourne and Howett. On the 20th the fleets had passed away to the eastward. Victory lay with the English, though the result was by no means so decisive as was popularly represented.

As the fight progressed Portsmouth began to receive its share in the guise of crippled ships and wounded men. There were also prisoners to dispose of. Of the ships sent into Portsmouth the most important were the *Assistance* of 48 guns, the *Oak* of 32 and the *Advice* of 48. The *Assistance* and *Oak* had been taken by the Dutch, but were afterwards recovered. The refit of the ships was at once proceeded with, but both men and powder were wanting. The generals Deane and Monck, Blake being wounded, wrote from Portsmouth on 25 March that as soon as the sea was reasonably clear they would send the prizes and lame ships for London, but that men were badly needed. If enough seamen were not to be had a proportion of soldiers could be sent, but 2,000 must be seamen. The Dutch prisoners were distributed among Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport, Cowes and Winchester. Portsmouth itself was full of wounded men; so too was Gosport. Judging from returns, the death rate among the injured was not so high as might have been expected if the conditions existing at Portsmouth obtained elsewhere. There the sick were mostly in private or beer-houses, which were said to be small and stifling, besides exposing their occupants to the temptation of drink. On 23 March the Navy Commissioners reported that, 'We can find no grounds for complaint against the surgeons for not attending the sick and wounded at Gosport. They are taken good care of there as well as at Portsmouth and Cowes; but they want clothes.' Willing help was given to these men by Elizabeth Alkin, otherwise known as 'Parliament Joan.' She had nursed wounded soldiers during the Civil War, and in February 1653 volunteered similar help to the sailors. She was ordered to Portsmouth, where doubtless she found enough to do, and where she spent all her own money in addition to government grants.⁵⁵ Among the wounded at Portsmouth was General Blake himself. He had received a splinter in the thigh, and his general health being at that time bad, he made but a slow recovery, to the delight of Royalist exiles.

As a victualling station the town was of considerable importance. By an order of the Council of State on 30 September 1652 provision of victuals for the next summer guard was ordered to be made for 16,000 men. Of these London would take one half. Provision for 4,000 more would be at Portsmouth, while Dover, Plymouth, Kinsale, Ipswich, Harwich and Hull would victual 1,000 or less each.⁵⁶

The impress of men meanwhile went on both on the mainland and in the Isle of Wight. It was not always satisfactory in its results. For instance, in the winter of 1652 the Mayor of Southampton, like the Mayors of Poole and Bristol, received an order to impress a hundred seamen for

⁵³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1653-4, p. 572.

⁵⁵ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 321-3 n.; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1652-3 has many references for the months of February and March 1653.

⁵⁴ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 365.

⁵⁶ Gardiner, *First Dutch War* (Navy Rec. Soc.), i, 183.

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the fleet. But on 4 February 1653 a sorry list of twenty-one pressed men was sent in, with the apology that, owing to the lack of trade and the arrival of but few ships, seamen were not to be had. At the same time various merchants petitioned urgently for immunity from impressment for their crews, such a practice being fatal to trade.⁵⁷

The war entered on a new phase when the Dutch fleet put to sea under De With. The Council of State wrote at once to the generals at sea bidding them hasten out the fleet from Portsmouth and elsewhere. Deane and Monck wrote from Portsmouth that it was 'far easier to design ships than to get them ready to sail.' However, the Portsmouth ships were refitted in time to take part in the battle of 2 and 3 June. At the end of July there followed the great battle of the Texel, in which Tromp fell. The war was practically concluded, but the efforts of the dockyards could not be relaxed. Willoughby had to continue his exertions in getting ships on the stocks completed, and had to search far and near for timber. On 23 October 1653 he wrote that 300 trees had been marked in Carisbrooke Park, 500 in South Bere Forest, and smaller parcels in other parts of this country.⁵⁸ Four days later he wrote again that he had been timber hunting at Shoreham and Arundel. The dearth of shipwrights still continued, and he was asking at the same time that the men who were to build the ships ordered at Portsmouth should be hastened down. That is, the town had not yet a resident artisan population equal to the demands made upon it.

Portsmouth can lay claim to having been the scene of the earliest recorded flogging round the fleet. By an order in a council of war held on board the *Swiftsure* on 31 December 1653, 'William Hancock, carpenter's mate of the *Hound*, for drunkenness, swearing and uncleanness, was condemned to be cashiered, to receive ten lashes with a whip by the side of each flagship present, with a written paper on his hat stating his crime, a drum beating in the boat's head; and when within the platform at Portsmouth to be towed at the boat's stern to Gosport.' Others for mutiny were condemned at the same time to thirty lashes, and to stand for two hours with halters round their necks and their right hands nailed to the mainmast.⁵⁹

On Christmas Day 1654 Penn and Venables sailed from Spithead for the West Indies with the force which, after failure at Hispaniola, took Jamaica. It was a large force, consisting of eighteen men-of-war and twenty transports, besides a few small craft. They carried 3,000 soldiers, to whose numbers 3,000 more were added at Barbados, and a sea regiment was also formed. But for the service in hand the soldiers were insufficient both in quality and quantity. To this and to the weakness of Venables the partial failure of the scheme was mainly due, and there was no semblance of triumph over the taking of Jamaica when Penn returned to Spithead with the bulk of the fleet on 31 August 1655.

It has been seen that the growth of Portsmouth dockyard during the Dutch War was exceptional. It appears from the following table⁶⁰ that subsequent to the war the relative importance of the various dockyards was much what it had been prior to it, with the exception that Portsmouth retained a considerable part of the increase of work which had then been thrust upon her. This tends to bear out Willoughby's assertion that, in spite of the dearth of artisans, ships could be built at Portsmouth 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

| Date | Deptford | Woolwich | Chatham | Portsmouth |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1649-50 ⁶¹ | 8,700 | 8,786 | 23,768 | 5,292 |
| 1651 | 10,163 | 7,776 | 19,089 | 3,783 |
| 1652 | 10,900 | 8,381 | 22,744 | 6,860 |
| 1653 | 12,600 | 12,500 | 29,000 | 13,700 |
| 1654 | 11,700 | 13,500 | 22,500 | 15,700 |
| 1655 | 8,700 | 7,600 | 21,800 | 7,700 |
| 1656 | 8,000 | 7,000 | 20,000 | 7,000 |
| 1657 | 9,000 | 10,300 | 19,400 | 6,200 |
| 1658-60 ⁶² | 11,800 | 18,000 | 25,000 | 9,000 |

The history of Hampshire waters for the period following the Restoration exhibits for a time little of interest. There were few incidents of note; the plague of 1665 put the finishing touches to the decline of Southampton; the Second and Third Dutch Wars were fought out in the North Sea; and the reckless extravagance of Charles II was not consistent with steady progress in the dockyards. In 1660 the *London*, with Princess Henrietta on board, was nearly lost on the Horse

⁵⁷ Davies, *History of Southampton*, 489.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 320.

⁶¹ 13 May 1649 to 31 Dec. 1650.

⁵⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1653-4, p. 512.

⁶⁰ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 368.

⁶² 1 Jan. 1658 to 7 July 1660.

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Shoal when putting into Portsmouth. In 1664 the king came down to review Prince Rupert's squadron. These were the chief incidents of note. In the dockyard there was little work doing, although the area of the yard was twice extended, and the men were mutinous because their wages were not forthcoming. The intention in appointing a resident commissioner had been 'to keep the yard in order,'⁶³ but as money was not forthcoming the desired effect did not follow. The workmen of Portsmouth yard were being 'turned out of doors by their landlords, and perishing more like dogs than men,' and in July 1665 the comptroller wrote for money to stop 'the bawlings and impatience of these people, especially of their wives, whose tongues are as foul as the daughters of Billingsgate.' The money was not sent, and in October the commissioner was forced to lend the men 10s. apiece to prevent a mutiny. The 10s. seems to have smoothed matters over for a fortnight, after which space a mutiny actually broke out; but Commissioner Middleton, rather than advance more money, 'seized a good cudgel and took more pains in the use of it than in any business for the last twelve months. He has not been troubled since.'⁶⁴ It may be doubted if the effect was very lasting, for, as is notorious, the navy continued deeply in debt throughout Charles's reign. It must not, however, be forgotten that the naval administration of this period was very severely handicapped by a debt amounting to over a million which it inherited from the Commonwealth.⁶⁵ Until the renewal of the struggle with the Dutch emphasized its necessity, shipbuilding was practically at a standstill.

Portsmouth had no intimate share in either the Second or the Third Dutch War. The famous Four Days' Fight of 1 to 4 June 1666 was lost because Rupert's squadron was detached from the main fleet that was facing the Dutch, and was sent to lie off the Isle of Wight in readiness to resist a reported French advance up the Channel. After the successful raid on the ships in the Medway in June 1667 De Ruyter divided his fleet into two squadrons, one of which came into the Channel, and caused great alarm at the towns before which he appeared. These included Portsmouth and Southampton, where defences were hurriedly thrown up and guns mounted.

This haste at the last minute shows that there was no great trust in the measures taken by the Duke of York in March, when 'instead of being at sea as Admiral, he is going from port to port, and hath ordered at Portsmouth how fortifications shall be made to oppose the enemy in case of invasion.'⁶⁶

Portsmouth, however, on 14 July, after the danger was past, boasted itself 'well guarded and manned had the enemy designed to land or burn the ships'⁶⁷; but, remembering the fate of Chatham, which also had trusted to its fortifications, we may reasonably be thankful that De Ruyter did not make the attempt. That he did not do so was undoubtedly due to his knowledge, before he sailed west into the Channel, that peace was immediately at hand.⁶⁸

The Isle of Wight saw the opening of that most iniquitous war, our third war with the Dutch. The valuable Dutch Smyrna fleet was expected, and Sir Robert Holmes was ordered to waylay it. Early in March 1672 Holmes was lying off the Isle of Wight with such ships as were ready⁶⁹ when he learnt that the Smyrna fleet was near at hand. On the 12th the Dutch came in sight, and proved to be sixty-six merchant ships, of which twenty-four were armed, with an escort of six men-of-war. Holmes, who had eight ships, attacked at once, but took little good by so doing. The fight was stubborn all that day, and it was not till the 13th that Holmes, who had been reinforced by four fresh ships, made much impression. The Dutch men-of-war were practically annihilated, one sank and three were taken, but the merchantmen were enabled to escape. Four English ships had to return to port during the battle, and altogether Charles gained very little indeed by his shameful action. Portsmouth dockyard certainly was in no fit condition for the struggle: during this year and the next complaints were frequent from that quarter that everything needful for the building or equipping of ships, whether money, timber, iron, canvas or hemp, was either very scarce or entirely lacking.⁷⁰

The instructions for the commissioners of the sick and wounded who were appointed at the outbreak of this war show that Southampton and 'Godspur' (Gosport) were among the places where accommodation was ordered to be provided. There was, of course, still no naval hospital, but an agent was appointed at each of these 'places of reception' whose duty it was to billet the men set on shore and to provide for their care.⁷¹

In this same war the French fleet destined to act with the English came to join their allies at Portsmouth.⁷² This fleet consisted of thirty-three capital ships and 'frigates' with eight fireships

⁶³ Pepys, *Diary*, 9 Aug. 1663.

⁶⁵ Oppenheim, *Administration*, i, 369.

⁶⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1667, p. 294.

⁶⁹ Cf. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1671-2, p. 180. Orders for men-of-war at Portsmouth to put to sea, seize and bring in such Dutch ships as they might meet.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 1672-3, pp. 325, 412, 562, 580.

⁷² A map of Portsmouth in 1673, showing the dock, is in *S. P. Dom. Chas. II*, ccxli, 157, i.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Pepysian MSS.* i, 118.

⁶⁶ Pepys, *Diary*, 22 Mar. 1667.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* p. 280.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pepysian MSS.* i, 133.



TWO VIEWS OF PORTSMOUTH
(*British Museum K 14, 42 e 5 f*)

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mounted 1,926 guns and was manned by 10,966 officers and men. It was under the command of Jean D'Estrées, vice-admiral of France, whose second in command was the celebrated Abraham Duquesne. Tourville also commanded a ship in this fleet. The English fleet consisted of sixty-five capital ships and 'frigates,' with twenty-two fireships and a number of small craft, mounting in all 4,092 guns, and having complements to the number of 23,530 men. This made the allies superior to the Dutch by about one-third. That the event was not satisfactory was due in great measure to jealousies and bungling. D'Estrées reached Portsmouth early in May, and, the Dutch not being ready, was presently joined by the English fleet from the Thames. The allies at once sailed for the eastward, and on the 28th of the month the expected battle was fought in Sole Bay.

Before the second Dutch War only one ship, a second rate, was built at Portsmouth, and the output of the yard was never great during this period. In all, four first rates, five second rates, and three third rates, that is 'capital ships' according to the term then introduced, were built there during the reign: of these three belonged to the Naval Defence Act of 1679 and two were of later date. Then as now the custom was to build few small ships in the Royal dock-yards, and during Charles's reign only four such ships were laid down at Portsmouth.

The resources of the dockyard increased considerably during this reign, twenty storehouses⁷³ being built, seemingly in addition to those, at least seventeen in number, which were inherited from the Commonwealth. There was still, however, but one dry dock, nor was any addition made to this establishment until 1698, though twelve years before⁷⁴ a dry dock for second rates had been pronounced indispensable, and had indeed been vaguely projected as early as 1661.⁷⁵

This was the golden age of ship adornment. More heed was paid to the details of the mass of carving and gilding that cumbered bow and stern and even the ports than to the building of ships on wholesome lines or to equipping them with spars of reasonable proportions. The navy was falling into a slough of meretricious splendour, from which it did not emerge till the middle of the next century, and for long ships in the English navy were inferior in all respects to ships they had to meet. Of the ships built at Portsmouth in the reign of Charles II the *Royal Charles* was built to replace the ship of the same name, formerly the Commonwealth ship *Naseby*, taken by the Dutch in the Medway in 1667.

The *Royal James* of 1671 was blown up with the Earl of Sandwich at Sole Bay. The *Royal Oak* was burnt by the Dutch at Chatham on 13 June 1667.

The *St. Michael* was Holmes' flagship when he attacked the Smyrna fleet off the Isle of Wight. At Sole Bay the Duke of York shifted his flag to her from the *Prince*. She was also present at the battle of Barfleur.

Of the second rates both the *Vanguard* and *Ossory* were at Barfleur. The *Vanguard* was lost in the great storm of November 1703, but fortunately without loss of life, for she was at the time laid up in the Medway. The *Coronation*, after taking part in the battle off Beachy Head, was lost off Rame Head on 3 September 1691. Getting into bad weather, she rolled away her masts and subsequently foundered with the loss of her captain, Charles Skelton, and almost the whole of her crew. It was suggested at the time that the disaster was due, at least in part, to her ports not being caulked. The third rate *Eagle* had a longer term of service before she too was lost at sea. Her record includes Barfleur, the Bay of La Hogue, where she bore Rooke's flag, the expedition to Cadiz and the battle of Vigo Bay in 1702, and the capture of Gibraltar and the battle of Velez Malaga in 1704. She was eventually lost among the Scillies with all hands when the *Association* and other ships of Shovell's squadron went ashore. The *Expedition* was at Beachy Head, at Barfleur, bore Commodore Wager's broad pennant in the action of 29 May 1708, off Cartagena, and took part in the abortive Cadiz expedition of 1702. The *Phoenix* was burnt in April 1692 to save her from capture after she had been driven ashore on the Spanish coast by a superior French force. The *Nonsuch* fought a gallant and remarkable action in 1689. On 12 May of that year, when cruising near the Channel Islands, she fell in with twenty French merchantmen under the convoy of Jean Bart in the *Railleuse*, 24, and Forbin in the *Serpente*, 16. After a stout action, in which Captain Roome Coyle of the *Nonsuch* fell, both the Frenchmen were taken. When the captain was killed his place was taken by Robert Sincock, the boatswain, in absence of a lieutenant. For the ability with which he concluded the action Sincock was afterwards promoted to be captain and appointed to the *Nonsuch*. The *Nonsuch* was taken by Duguay Trouin in 1694, and from her the name, in the form of *Sans Pareil*, lived in the French navy for exactly one hundred years. Even the sixth rates *Saudadoes*, or *Soldadoes*, and *Greyhound* had their proportion of war service. The former was at Bantry Bay in 1689 and at Barfleur in 1692; the latter was at the relief of Londonderry and at Barfleur.

James might have done well by the yard had he had the opportunity, but his short tenure of the throne was but long enough to inspire the dockyard men with distrust. In 1688 William's

⁷³ Cal. Pepysian MSS. i, 95.

⁷⁴ Ibid. 72.

⁷⁵ Add. MS. 33283, fol. 361.

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fleet passed down Channel with an easterly breeze, leaving Dartmouth with the English fleet at the mouth of the Thames. They did not meet, for the easterly wind, having served William to desire and brought him to his chosen landing place, shifted to the south-west before the pursuing fleet had come abreast of the Isle of Wight and drove it back to the Downs, where it perforce remained for nine days. When the fleet again tried to get to the westward it was blown back, and at last, on 22 November, put into Spithead, where at the moment it was equally unable to help either the king or the Prince of Orange.

It is possible, indeed, that Dartmouth might have been able to smuggle the little Prince of Wales out of the country; but when James sent the prince to Portsmouth for that purpose Dartmouth refused to undertake such a commission, and wrote strongly to the king pointing out how fatal such a step would be. It was a very anxious time, and party spirit ran exceedingly high at Portsmouth. Dartmouth, writing to Pepys on 14 December, spoke of the 'obstructions given by the garrison of Portsmouth, in many respects too many to enumerate,' to the dockyard workmen; next referred to the murder of a boatswain, 'the seamen of the fleet being much incensed at that barbarity from the soldiers of this garrison'; and went on to say that 'the landsmen on shore have been very outrageous, in consequence of which I gave order to be careful of the dock, and to be very watchful that none of the threatening attempts on the king's storehouses should succeed.'⁷⁶

The help given by Louis to James made work for the English fleet, and in consequence for the dockyard towns. When a French fleet landed James at Kinsale in March 1689 an English force was at once collected at Portsmouth, and Admiral Arthur Herbert appointed to command it. In the beginning of April he sailed with twelve ships, leaving orders that such ships as it had not been possible to fit out in time should follow him. When the battle of Bantry Bay was fought on 1 May he had with him thirteen ships of from 50 to 70 guns and six smaller. No decisive result was attained and Herbert returned to Portsmouth, to which place William III presently came and raised him to the peerage as Earl of Torrington. Ashby and Shovell were knighted on the same occasion.

In the following year, 1690, Tourville left Brest on 13 June. Torrington lay off the Isle of Wight collecting ships under his flag, but not one English ship was to the westward of St. Helen's on the look-out. On 23 June the French were off St. Alban's Head, and only then did Torrington become aware of their near approach. On the 25th the enemy was off the Isle of Wight, and the English fell back before them to the eastward till the 29th, when that much canvassed action, the battle off Beachy Head, was fought.

Portsmouth was the head quarters for the grand fleet which at Barfleur and in the Bay of La Hogue destroyed James's hopes; it was to Portsmouth that Russell returned after the victory, bringing with him a great number of wounded, to treat whom fifty surgeons were specially sent to the town. Sir Francis Wheler's abortive West Indian expedition sailed from Cowes Road on 9 January 1693. On 16 February of the same year the king reviewed the fleet, dined with Rooke and knighted him.

At the Restoration Chatham was still the premier yard, but in 1691 a new dry dock and two wet docks were ordered at Portsmouth, and the marking and lighting of the harbour approaches received attention. The effect of these docks,^{76a} which were completed in 1698, was to raise the yard very shortly to that pride of place which it has now maintained for more than a century and a half. This extension doubled the area of the yard. The expenditure on the different establishments, leaving out of account votes for victualling, for the maintenance of ships in ordinary, for new construction, &c., was for the period extending from 1691 to 1745:

| Yard | 1684 ⁷⁷ | 1691 ⁷⁸ | 1705 ⁷⁸ | 1715 ⁷⁸ |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Chatham | 2,236 14 10 | 2,311 17 9 | 3,282 2 6 | 3,303 2 6 |
| Deptford | 1,829 13 3 | 1,869 13 3 | 2,731 9 9 | 2,789 15 2 |
| Woolwich | 1,217 0 3 | 1,345 8 1 | 2,298 12 1 | 2,313 2 1 |
| Portsmouth | 1,795 13 5 | 1,788 6 2 | 3,286 16 3 | 3,332 7 11 |
| Sheerness | 850 7 5 | 840 4 10 | 1,535 19 11 | 1,609 17 11 |
| Plymouth | — | 1,130 12 1 | 1,012 0 0 | 2,316 18 11 |

⁷⁶ Pepys, *Life and Journals* (1841), ii, 192, 196.

^{76a} B.M. Harl. MS. 4318 is 'An account of H.M. New Docks at Portsmouth principally designed for the accommodation of the first rank of ships, in a letter to the Navy Board by the Surveyor of H.M. Navy'—a detailed description with four plans.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Pepysian MSS.* i, 114.

⁷⁸ Ordinary Estimates of the Navy, vols. i–iii, Record Office.

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| Yard | 1725 ⁷⁸ | 1735 ⁷⁸ | 1745 ⁷⁸ |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Chatham | 3,345 12 6 | 3,507 7 2 | 3,507 7 2 |
| Deptford | 2,842 5 2 | 3,082 11 4 | 3,174 11 4 |
| Woolwich | 2,328 2 1 | 2,521 8 8 | 2,521 8 8 |
| Portsmouth | 3,322 7 11 | 4,164 14 6 | 4,298 14 6 |
| Sheerness | 1,609 17 11 | 1,813 4 6 | 1,813 4 6 |
| Plymouth | 2,316 18 11 | 2,506 5 6 | 2,510 10 6 |

In this same year, 1698, E. Dummer, Thomas Willshaw, James Conaway and William Cruft were appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to survey the ports to the westward of Dover, 'for the purpose of ascertaining at what charge they might be made most useful for the Navy.' Their report,⁷⁸ dated 19 November 1698, gives a long description of all the Hampshire ports, from Chichester to Christchurch, explaining their condition and resources, but not proposing any works there. Indeed, the commission seem to have decided that full use was already being made of these ports. They mention that at and about the town of Southampton several ships of from 50 to 80 guns had been built during the late war, also ships of the same force at Bursledon, a few fourth and fifth rates at Cowes, and one fourth rate on the Beaulieu River. This last-named was the 48-gun ship *Salisbury*, launched at Buckler's Hard in 1698, seemingly the first ship built there. From this date onwards these Solent yards were employed constantly, especially in time of war, to build ships for the royal navy. The old firms have passed away, and ships have grown so enormously that it is no longer possible for private builders in these waters to build capital ships, but large numbers of small craft, especially torpedo-boat destroyers, have been, and still are being, built at Cowes and at Woolston.

In the period closing with the completion of the docks and with the presentation of this report the following ships were built at Portsmouth and the other Solent yards :

| Name | Date | Where built | Tons | Men | Guns |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------|-------|-----|------|
| Association | 1696 | Portsmouth . . . | 1,459 | 640 | 90 |
| Russell | 1692 | Portsmouth . . . | 1,185 | 476 | 80 |
| Shrewsbury | 1694 | Portsmouth . . . | 1,257 | 476 | 80 |
| Norwich | 1691 | Portsmouth . . . | 616 | 226 | 48 |
| Weymouth | 1693 | Portsmouth . . . | 673 | 226 | 46 |
| Looe | 1697 | Portsmouth . . . | 390 | 135 | 32 |
| Seaford | 1697 | Portsmouth . . . | 248 | 110 | 24 |
| Cornwall | 1692 | Southampton . . | 1,180 | 476 | 80 |
| Dorsetshire | 1694 | Southampton . . | 1,176 | 476 | 80 |
| Norfolk | 1693 | Southampton . . | 1,184 | 476 | 80 |
| Sunderland | 1693 | Southampton . . | 915 | 346 | 60 |
| Southampton | 1693 | Southampton . . | 609 | 226 | 48 |
| Dartmouth | 1698 | Southampton . . | 681 | 226 | 48 |
| Worcester | 1698 | Southampton . . | 689 | 226 | 48 |
| Cumberland | 1695 | Bursledon . . . | 1,219 | 476 | 80 |
| Devonshire | 1692 | Bursledon . . . | 1,158 | 476 | 80 |
| Lancaster | 1694 | Bursledon . . . | 1,198 | 476 | 80 |
| Winchester | 1693 | Bursledon . . . | 934 | 346 | 60 |
| Salisbury | 1698 | Buckler's Hard . . | 681 | 226 | 48 |

Of the ships in this list few attained to any great degree of fame, though nearly all had very considerable war service. They were not associated with the names of great commanders, for the age was productive of hard fighters in our navy rather than of original genius. The *Association* shared in the expedition to Cadiz in 1702, and was in the action of Vigo Bay in October of that year. But it is by her melancholy fate that she is best known. Sir Cloudesley Shovell returning from the Mediterranean came into soundings on 22 October 1707. He was further north than he believed, and was driven the same night with other ships of his squadron on the Bishop and Clerks

⁷⁸ Ordinary Estimates of the Navy, vols. i-iii, Record Office.

^{78a} A copy is in B.M. Add. MS. 33279, fol. 140 et seq.

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rocks of the Scilly Islands. All on board, to the number of 800 or 900, including the admiral, perished. The *Eagle*, 70, and *Romney*, 50, shared the same fate. The *Shrewsbury* was very heavily engaged in the battle of Velez Malaga, losing 104 killed and wounded. She was also with Sir George Byng at Cape Passaro in 1718, and, in her old age, with Vernon at Cartagena in 1741. The *Norwich* was lost in a hurricane in the West Indies the year after she was built, and was replaced by another ship of the same name built at Deptford. The *Cornwall* was engaged at Barfleur; the *Cumberland* in 1707 was taken by the celebrated Duguay Trouin. The *Devonshire* was also at Barfleur, and in 1707 was blown up in the same action as that in which the *Cumberland* was captured. The *Dorsetshire* shared in the relief of Gibraltar, the battle of Velez Malaga, and the action off Cape Passaro. The *Norfolk* was at Velez Malaga and Cartagena. The war services of the rest were not distinguished.

It was intended to open the War of the Spanish Succession by an attack on Cadiz, and on 19 June 1702 Sir George Rooke sailed from Spithead with thirty ships of the line, twenty Dutch ships of the line, and numerous small craft, making a total of about 160 sail. The failure at Cadiz in August and September was total, but Châteaurenault was defeated in Vigo Bay on 12 October, the Franco-Spanish fleet being taken or destroyed. There were galleons with the enemies' fleet, and these, too, were destroyed, it is said, with a large amount of treasure; the fleet then returned to Portsmouth, which had now become recognized as the rendezvous for great expeditions to the almost entire exclusion of all rival arsenals. As has been noticed in speaking of the growth of the yard itself, Portsmouth took premier place in the 18th century, and this was not because of the presence of the yard. The yard, on the other hand, was developed in proportion as the many advantages of the Hampshire anchorages made themselves felt. In the end of October 1703 Rooke went to Holland with a small squadron to bring to Spithead the Archduke Charles, the candidate of the Allies for the throne of Spain. Charles landed at Portsmouth on 26 December. On 6 January 1704 the Anglo-Dutch fleet sailed under Rooke, but was driven back by continued foul weather. On 12 February it sailed again with a very large convoy. On the 25th it reached Lisbon and landed Charles. The fleet then proceeded south, and to it Gibraltar surrendered on 24 July.

In the great storm which occurred on 26 November 1703 the *Newcastle*, of 50 guns, Captain William Carter, was lost at Spithead. Her captain perished with her, and nearly 200 of her crew. On 15 October 1711 another disaster happened, for the *Edgar*, a 70-gun ship, bearing the flag of Sir Hovenden Walker, who had just returned from the St. Lawrence, took fire at Spithead and blew up with a loss of hundreds of lives. The admiral and Captain George Paddon both chanced to be ashore at the time.

Before turning to the sailing of the many armaments which constituted a great part of the history of Portsmouth for the 18th century, the addition to the dockyard of 27 acres in 1723 needs mention. The yard was spreading steadily to the northward. On the land so added building slips were constructed at the time of the Seven Years' War; there were presumably building slips in the yard at an earlier date, but details are lacking. In this year the victualling office and storehouses for provisions were enlarged and rebuilt: 'when this work is finished, Portsmouth may be said to be complete so far as it relates to the Navy. . . . The dockyard by the late improvements is made the best in England, and from a well in the centre of the yard they are about to lay pipes to one of the Gitty heads, where three longboats may come at any time of the tide to fill water; which will save the trouble of sending boats to Breadhampton, when there is not water sufficient at Gosport, as was the case in the late dry season.'^{78b} And again: 'The pursers in particular will find an account in it, for here they will have water at free cost, whereas before they used to pay for it at Gosport.'⁷⁹

For some years before this the navy had been watered from Wevill, near Gosport, where early in the century a brewery and storehouses for the use of the fleet had been established.⁸⁰ The brewery continued in use as long as beer was issued to the navy. The old establishments, on both sides of the harbour, were replaced in 1828 by the Royal Clarence Victualling yard, on the north side of Gosport. At Southampton in 1724 a Mr. John Grove proposed to enlarge the quayage by the addition of two circular piers. The corporation encouraged him and offered to contribute £200, but the scheme fell through; indeed, bearing in mind the small extent of the trade of the town at the time, it is hard to see how it could have done otherwise than fail.⁸¹

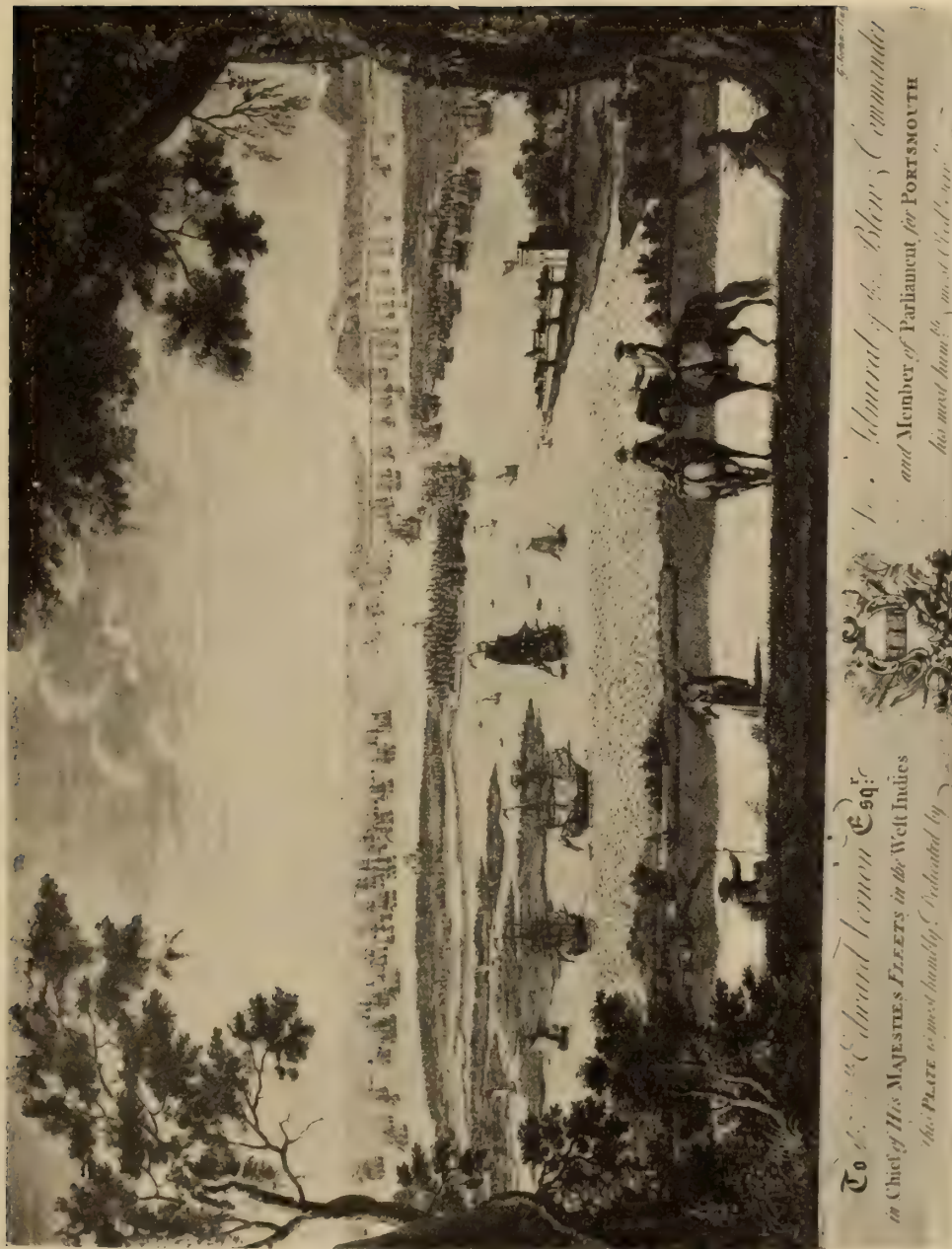
On 15 June 1718 Sir George Byng, afterwards Viscount Torrington, sailed from Spithead with twenty sail of the line and some miscellaneous craft. His mission was to disconcert the schemes of Cardinal Alberoni, and this he did most thoroughly by the almost complete destruction of the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro in August following. On 19 January 1727 Wager left Portsmouth with six sail of the line besides smaller craft, for the relief of Gibraltar. The work was not

^{78b} *Lond. Journ.* 7 Sept. 1723.

⁸⁰ B.M. Add. MS. 33279, fol. 104 et seq. with plans.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 9 Nov. 1723.

⁸¹ Davies, *History of Southampton*, 113.



To the Hon^{ble} Edward Vernon Esq^r
 in Chief of His MAJESTIES FLEETS in the West Indies
this Plate is most humbly Dedicated by

G. Scott del.
 To the Hon^{ble} Edward Vernon Esq^r
 and Member of Parliament for PORTSMOUTH
this most humbly Dedicated by

VIEW OF PORTSMOUTH IN 1740
 (From an engraving by G. Scott after A. Menageot)

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heavy, and the squadron anchored again at Spithead in April 1728, having cruised on the Spanish coast after leaving Gibraltar.

The last gathering of importance for some time to come took place at Spithead in May 1729. At that date Spain and England were in a state of semi-hostility, and the question of a peace was being debated; George II displayed his intention by massing twenty sail of the line and a proportion of frigates at Spithead, where they were presently joined by a Dutch force. The menace helped to determine matters, and the treaty of Seville—signed in the same year—gave a nominal peace for ten years. In July 1738, towards the end of the period of peace, there were at Portsmouth and Spithead the following ships: one 80-gun ship, two 70's, five 60's, two 50's, and a 20-gun ship, such as then did the duty of the frigate proper of the second half of the century.⁸² When once war was declared Portsmouth rarely saw so many ships, save when great events were in preparation.

Vernon sailed from Portsmouth on 24 July 1739 with four ships of 70 guns, three of 60, with one 50-gun ship and a 40. The much vaunted attack on Porto Bello was delivered on 21 November, and, as its success promised good results in that direction, large reinforcements were sent out. These, numbering over twenty third and fourth rates, besides frigates, etc., conveying transports with 9,000 troops, sailed from Spithead under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle on 26 October 1740. But the measure of success had been drained, and the result was a dismal failure.

The year 1740 was a very busy year for Portsmouth. Admiral of the fleet Sir John Norris gathered at Spithead a great fleet, consisting of the *Victory*, 100 guns, eight 80-gun ships, five 70's, seven 60's, one 50-gun ship and smaller craft, the object being to neutralize a Spanish force massing at Ferrol. Norris sailed on 10 July, but was thrice driven back by foul weather: he did nothing, because the threat had been enough and there was nothing for him to do without going on the enemy's coast.

But the event of the year to which Portsmouth can look back with satisfaction was the sailing from St. Helen's on 18 September of Anson's little squadron. Of the *Centurion*, 60 guns, *Gloucester*, *Severn*, *Pearl*, *Wager*, *Trial* (sloop) and the two storeships which comprised it, one only, Anson's ship the *Centurion*, struggled through the multitude of dangers and difficulties encountered and returned gloriously to England. The *Severn* and *Pearl* returned home indeed, but in 1741, having turned back from the fierceness of Cape Horn. The other ships, save the *Centurion*, perished or were condemned. She alone held on, and, taking the great galleon *Nuestra Señora de Covadonga* on 20 June 1743, completed her circumnavigation and anchored at Spithead on 15 June 1744. The vast treasure she brought was landed at Portsmouth for conveyance to London.

In 1746 an attempt on Quebec was projected, and soldiers and transports were collected at Portsmouth. But the fleet was delayed till the season was too far advanced, and the Ministry, by a sudden change of purpose, determined to make a descent on the coast of Brittany. After many delays the expedition sailed from St. Helen's on 24 August, but was delayed for nearly three weeks longer at Plymouth, and the troops were finally landed for an attack on Lorient on 20 September. After about three weeks' futile endeavour they were re-embarked and carried over to Ireland, Admiral Lestock, who was in command, bringing the fleet back to Portsmouth by the end of October.

The following year made some amends for the failure of 1746. The squadron which under Anson defeated the French off Cape Finisterre on 3 May, and that under Hawke, which defeated them in the Bay of Biscay on 14 October, both went out from Plymouth, but both returned with their glory and their prizes to Portsmouth. With Anson in the end of May came in the *Sérieux*, of 66 guns, the flagship of the French commodore, M. de la Jonquière; the *Invincible*, of 74 guns, commanded by M. de Saint George; the *Diamant*, *Jason*, *Rubis* and *Gloire* and four East Indiamen. It was on the occasion of this capture that M. de Saint George, in waiting on the English admiral, is said to have remarked, 'Monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'Invincible et la Gloire vous suit.' It is an old story fitted to the occasion; but the fact stands clear that the names *Invincible* and *Glory* have been perpetuated in our navy.

With Hawke on 31 October came in the *Terrible*, *Monarque* and *Neptune*, all of 74 guns; the *Trident* and *Fougueux*, of 64; and the *Severn*, of 56. Of these names, *Terrible*, *Monarch* and *Trident* have been continued in our navy; *Neptune* it knew before; and the *Severn* was of course an English ship which had been captured in the West Indies in the previous year, and actually by the *Terrible* which now graced her return to her own country.

A less welcome sequel to Hawke's really brilliant action was the trial of Captain Fox of the *Kent* for 'misconduct and misbehaviour,' which was held on board the *Duke* in Portsmouth harbour on 25 November and following days. The charge was held to be proved; but, as it was considered that the misconduct was the weakness of age, justice was satisfied by the superannuation

⁸² Home Office Records, Admiralty, no. 44, 19 July 1738.

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of the offender. From the legal point of view this court-martial has a greater importance. At it, it was for the first time decided that depositions previously written out and sworn to could not be received as evidence. It will easily be understood that such depositions gave terrible facilities for false or perverted testimony; and their being forbidden was perhaps the greatest improvement ever made in the system of naval courts-martial.

Eighteen months after the trial of Captain Fox a court-martial was held at Portsmouth on Lieutenant Couchman of the *Chesterfield* for the unparalleled offence of heading a mutiny and seizing the ship at Cape Coast Castle in October 1748. The mutineers were tried on board the *Invincible*—the ship so lately added to the navy—on 26 June 1749, when Couchman and the lieutenant of marines were sentenced to be shot and four of their humbler companions to be hanged.

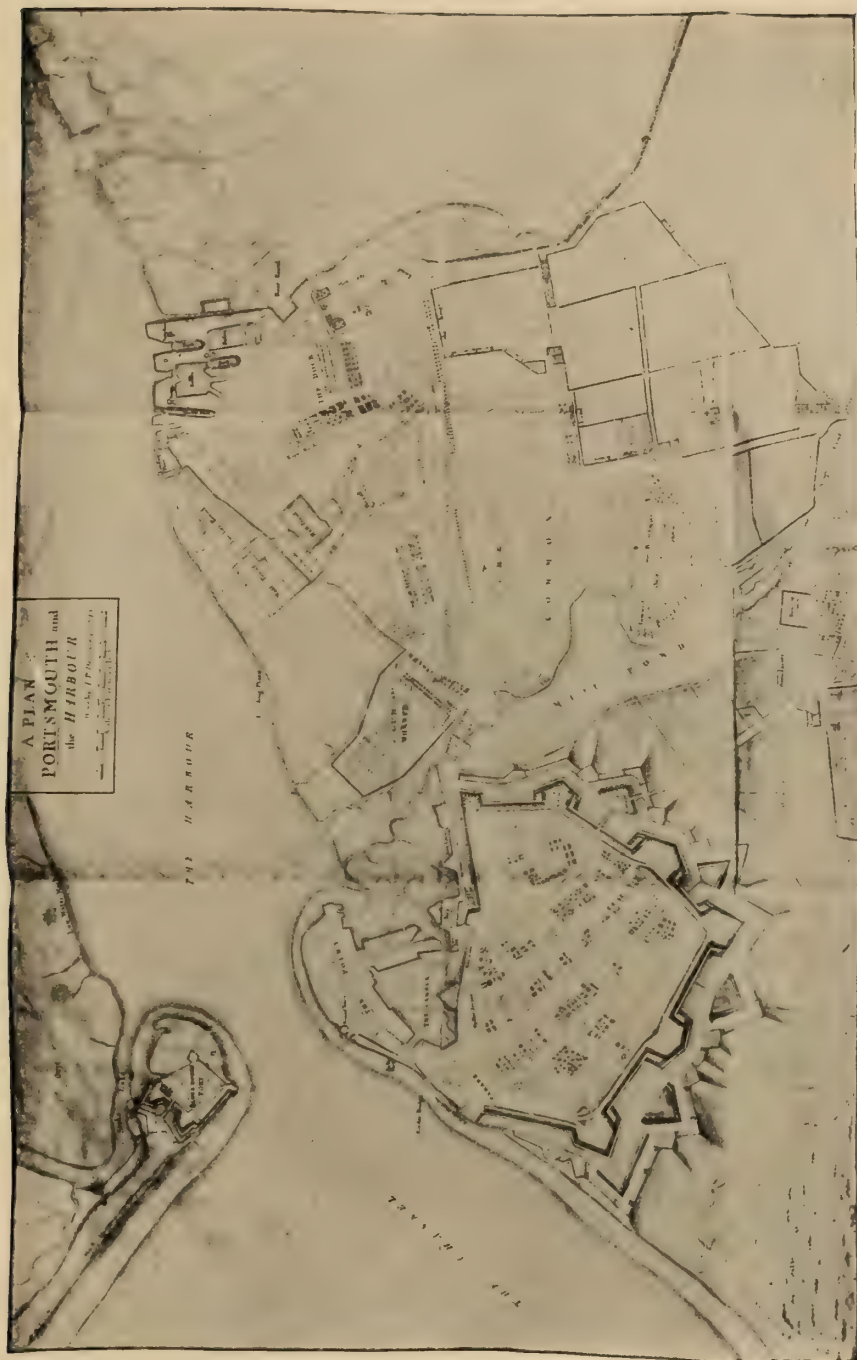
In the year 1757 there was enacted at Portsmouth a tragedy of national interest. After his failure off Minorca on 20 May 1756, Admiral the Hon. John Byng was recalled, and when he reached Spithead on 26 July was put under arrest. His trial began on board the *St. George* in Portsmouth harbour on 27 December, and did not end until 27 January. The court-martial consisted of Vice-Admiral Thomas Smith, president, three rear-admirals and nine captains. This court found that Byng had not done his utmost to relieve St. Philip's Castle, that he had not done his utmost in the actual battle, and that he fell under part of the 12th Article of War. As this article had lately been amended to a form which prescribed death without any alternative as its penalty, Byng was inevitably sentenced to death. At this point the centre of interest shifted to London, where a strong reaction in favour of the admiral set in. But it was without effect, and Parliament having declined to intervene the sentence was carried out. The original intention was that the execution should take place on the forecastle of the *Monarch*, but representations made by his friends secured Byng from that additional disgrace, and he met his death on her quarter-deck. He went to his end with calm fortitude, and though his manner could in no way affect the justice of his sentence it both could and did largely influence the public mind. Men remembered that Byng had been acquitted of cowardice and disaffection; they were ignorant of the wording of the article, and the belief spread that he had been condemned for an error of judgement. This was not so. He was condemned for negligence, and about his sentence, as about his trial, there was no taint of irregularity. It was his misfortune indeed that he was the first to suffer under the amended code which the misdeeds of others had made a necessity. He was the first example, and another was not needed. Yet the false belief is still largely held, and on his monument at Southill in Bedfordshire are the words, 'To the Perpetual Disgrace of Public Justice, the Hon. John Byng, Esq., Admiral of the Blue, fell a Martyr to Political Persecution, March 14th, in the year MDCCLVII; when Bravery and Loyalty were insufficient Securities for the Life and Honour of a Naval Officer.'

Of the fiascoes that led to the change in the Articles of War one at least has some connexion with Portsmouth. The *Hampton Court*, of 70 guns, Captain Savage Mostyn, had in 1745 fallen in with two French ships of the line, having herself three consorts. There was execrable mismanagement, to say the least of it, on the part of the English, and the French ships, which had a great quantity of specie on board, were allowed to get away. Much indignation was shown in England, Mostyn was brought to a court-martial, and in due course was acquitted. But Portsmouth did not forget, and a year later the *Hampton Court*, with Mostyn still in command, went out of Portsmouth harbour to the cry of 'All's well! There's no Frenchman in the way.'

On 22 October 1757 Hawke, having but just returned from the fruitless expedition to Rochefort, sailed again from Portsmouth in search of a French fleet known to be homeward bound from Louisbourg under the command of De La Mothe. Fortunately he missed it. Fortunately, for the French ships were mere pesthouses and could have offered no resistance: had Hawke fallen in with the fleet he must infallibly have carried the whole of it to Spithead, in which case the terrible infection which raged in Brest and Brittany during the ensuing winter would have raged instead in Portsmouth and Hampshire. In February Boscawen sailed from Portsmouth in command of the fleet to which Louisbourg surrendered in June. At the outset he lost the 74-gun ship *Invincible*, which missing stays grounded at St. Helen's. But the *Dublin* of the same force was at once substituted. His work done, Boscawen was back at Portsmouth in November.

Portsmouth's share in the great events of 1759 lay in equipping the fleet under Sir Charles Saunders which carried Wolfe to Quebec. Saunders sailed, with his flag in the *Neptune*, of 90 guns, on 17 February. The total force was twenty ships of the line, two 50-gun ships, with thirteen frigates besides small craft, but some of these were not ready in time and had to follow with Rear-Admiral Holmes. The number of soldiers carried was 9,200. The triumph was bought at the price of Wolfe's life, and on 17 November the hero's body was landed at Portsmouth from the *Royal William*, to the accompaniment of minute guns from the ships at Spithead.

That prize money was the sailor's great incentive all through the 18th century is notorious, and from first to last great sums were earned, and as a rule were spent with reckless prodigality when



PLAN OF PORTSMOUTH AND THE HARBOUR IN 1743
(By I. P. Desmaretz)

MARITIME HISTORY

the lucky ships paid off. But the capture of a treasure ship, a bait that drew many to the service, was rare, and it may therefore be of interest to give the proportion in which the result of one such prize was shared among the captors. The *Active* and *Favourite* took the treasure ship *Hermione* off Cadiz on 17 May 1762 and were subsequently paid off at Portsmouth. The prize money was shared out—

| | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|----|----|
| To the Admiral, Sir Charles Saunders, and the Commodore, | | | | | | | | |
| Sir Peirce Brett | | | | | | 64,963 | 3 | 9 |
| <i>Active—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Captain Herbert Sawyer | | | | | | 65,053 | 3 | 9 |
| Three commissioned officers | | | | | | 39,014 | 2 | 3 |
| Eight warrant officers | | | | | | 34,689 | 5 | 4 |
| Twenty petty officers | | | | | | 36,130 | 17 | 8 |
| 150 seamen and marines | | | | | | 76,132 | 13 | 0 |
| <i>Favourite—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Commander Philemon Pownall | | | | | | 64,872 | 13 | 9 |
| Two commissioned officers | | | | | | 25,949 | 1 | 6 |
| Seven warrant officers | | | | | | 30,273 | 8 | 5 |
| Sixteen petty officers | | | | | | 28,832 | 6 | 3 |
| 110 seamen and marines | | | | | | 53,253 | 14 | 4 |

| Rate | Ship | Gun Deck | | Keel | | Beam | | Depth | | Tons | Men | Guns | Date | Where Built |
|------|-----------------|----------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-------------------------|
| | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | | | | | |
| 1 | Britannia . | 178 | 0 | 145 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 2091 | 850 | 100 | 1762 | Portsmouth, J. Bucknall |
| 2 | St. George . | 165 | 9 | 133 | 8 | 48 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 1655 | 750 | 90 | 1740 | Portsmouth, J. Allen |
| 2 | Ramillies . | 163 | 0 | 137 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 1685 | 750 | 90 | 1749 | Portsmouth |
| 2 | Neptune . | 171 | 0 | 141 | 5 | 48 | 11 | 20 | 6 | 1798 | 750 | 90 | 1756 | Portsmouth, Ed. Allen |
| 3 | Vanguard . | 160 | 0 | 130 | 9 | 45 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 1419 | 520 | 70 | 1748 | Cowes, R. Ewer |
| 3 | Chichester . | 160 | 0 | 131 | 6 | 44 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 1401 | 520 | 70 | 1753 | Portsmouth, P. Lock |
| 3 | Dorsetshire . | 162 | 0 | 134 | 4 | 44 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 1436 | 520 | 70 | 1757 | Portsmouth, Ed. Allen |
| 3 | Ipswich . | 151 | 0 | 123 | 2 | 41 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 1142 | 470 | 64 | 1730 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Worcester . | 144 | 0 | 116 | 4 | 41 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 1061 | 400 | 60 | 1735 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Princess Mary . | 144 | 0 | 117 | 1 | 41 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 1068 | 400 | 60 | 1742 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Sunderland . | 147 | 0 | 119 | 9 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 1124 | 400 | 60 | 1744 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Tilbury . | 147 | 0 | 119 | 9 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 1123 | 400 | 60 | 1745 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Anson . | 150 | 2 | 122 | 8 | 42 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 1197 | 420 | 60 | 1747 | Bursledon, P. Ewer |
| 4 | Oxford . | 134 | 6 | 109 | 10 | 36 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 767 | 350 | 50 | 1727 | Portsmouth |
| 4 | Centurion . | 144 | 1 | 117 | 5 | 40 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 1005 | 350 | 60 | 1732 | Portsmouth, J. Allen |
| 4 | Ruby . | 141 | 5 | 114 | 6 | 40 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 989 | 350 | 50 | 1745 | Bursledon |
| 4 | Colchester . | 140 | 4 | 114 | 0 | 40 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 978 | 350 | 50 | 1746 | Southampton, R. Carter |
| 4 | Newcastle . | 144 | 0 | 117 | 8 | 41 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 1052 | 350 | 50 | 1750 | Portsmouth |
| 4 | Chatham . | 147 | 0 | 122 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 1052 | 350 | 50 | 1758 | Portsmouth, Ed. Allen |
| 4 | Falkland . | 140 | 2 | 113 | 6 | 40 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 974 | 350 | 48 | 1744 | Bursledon, P. Ewer |
| 4 | Salisbury . | 140 | 0 | 113 | 10 | 40 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 976 | 350 | 48 | 1745 | Cowes |
| 4 | Torrington . | 126 | 0 | 102 | 6 | 36 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 701 | 250 | 44 | 1742 | Southampton |
| 4 | Humber . | 133 | 6 | 109 | 1 | 37 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 829 | 250 | 44 | 1748 | Bursledon |
| 4 | Woolwich . | 133 | 4 | 108 | 6 | 37 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 825 | 280 | 44 | 1749 | Beaulieu |
| 5 | Thames . | 127 | 0 | 104 | 8 | 34 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 656 | 220 | 32 | 1758 | Beaulieu, H. Adams |
| 5 | Coventry . | 118 | 4 | 97 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 599 | 200 | 28 | 1757 | Beaulieu, H. Adams |
| 5 | Cerberus . | 118 | 7 | 97 | 2 | 33 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 593 | 200 | 28 | 1758 | E. Cowes, P. Fenn |
| 5 | Levant . | 118 | 5 | 97 | 3 | 33 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 599 | 200 | 28 | 1758 | Beaulieu, H. Adams |
| 5 | Griffin . | 118 | 4 | 97 | 7 | 33 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 598 | 200 | 28 | 1758 | Bursledon |
| 6 | Bridgewater . | 112 | 2 | 91 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 500 | 160 | 24 | 1744 | Southampton |
| 6 | Rye . | 112 | 7 | 92 | 0 | 32 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 510 | 160 | 24 | 1745 | Southampton |
| 6 | Triton . | 112 | 7 | 91 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 501 | 160 | 24 | 1745 | Bursledon |
| 6 | Fowey . | 113 | 2 | 93 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 513 | 160 | 24 | 1749 | Beaulieu |
| 6 | Mermaid . | 114 | 10 | 96 | 10 | 32 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 533 | 160 | 24 | 1749 | Beaulieu |
| 6 | Gibraltar . | 107 | 8 | 88 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 430 | 160 | 20 | 1756 | Beaulieu, H. Adams |
| 6 | Aldborough . | 107 | 8 | 89 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 440 | 160 | 20 | 1755 | Portsmouth, E. Hunt |
| 6 | Lively . | 108 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 438 | 165 | 20 | 1756 | Hamble |

A consideration of the dimensions given in the above lists will show how slow was the progress of marine architecture till the middle of the 18th century was past. The Navy Board scale of dimensions which came into force in 1719 barred the way of progress, and it was only when actual experience had found abundant proof of the inferiority of British models that a new scale was called

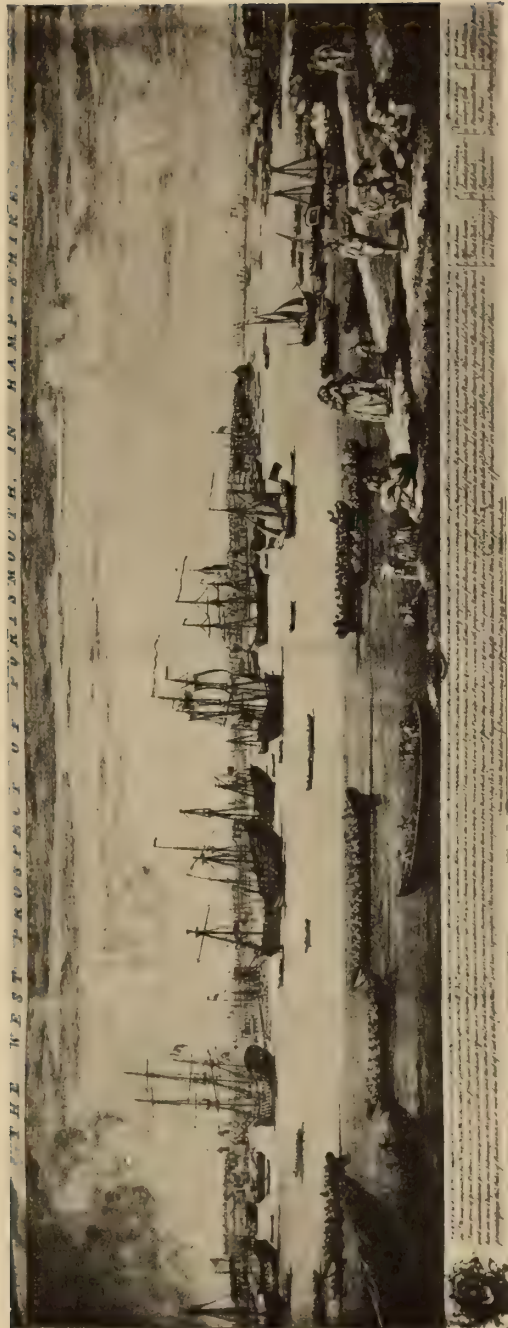
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for. The ships of the old scale, wherever built, were slow, crank, cramped, overgunned, and so deficient in bearing forward that their pitching in rough weather endangered the masts. Yet even when details of a new scheme were invited the dockyards failed to supply them; no one seemed to have the originality or daring to cast convention to the winds and to make any sensible advance in dimensions. Thus it was that the scale of 1745 showed but slight advance on that of 1719, and it was not until we took foreign prizes for our models that we made any decided gain in effectiveness. For instance, the *Britannia*, of 100 guns, built to the 1745 establishment, had but 178 feet of gun deck and measured 2,091 tons, whereas the *Dreadnought*, a second rate of 98 guns, launched at Portsmouth in 1801, had 185 feet of gun deck and a burthen of 2,111 tons. The second rate of 1745, for instance the *Ramillies*, measured but 1,685 tons. The same gain is perceptible through all classes, and to this movement is due the origin and rise of the 74-gun ship, replacing the older 70. The 70's were 1,400 ton ships, the earliest 74's were of 1,600 tons, a tonnage on which we advanced little till the capture of such ships as the *Franklin*, an 80-gun ship of 2,257 tons, led us to increase the displacements of third rates by something like 300 tons. With the 60's and 64's the difference was equally marked, and with the smaller classes the change was more radical, as this was the period which first introduced the frigate proper to the service. The frigate began with the 28-gun ship of 600 tons, like the *Cerberus*, and the 32-gun ship of 650 tons of the class of the *Thames*. But though these dimensions compare very favourably with the ineffective 20 and 24-gun ships which preceded them, yet they do but mark the beginning of the new order. By the end of the century the effective frigate was of 1,000 tons and carried 36 guns.

It is natural that, in a period of almost constant war, most of the important ships should have distinguished records. The *Britannia*'s service was long, but till towards its latter end was not eventful. In 1793 she was in the Mediterranean fleet, and when Lord Hood went home in the next year Hotham hoisted his flag on board her. In this capacity she had a share—a small share—in his two partial engagements. In 1797 she saw more serious fighting at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and in 1805 she bore the flag of Rear-Admiral Lord Northesk at Trafalgar. The *Ramillies* was throughout an unlucky ship. She bore Byng's flag in the miscarriage off Minorca in 1756; and in 1757, though Hawke in his turn had his flag in her, the luck was no better, for the expedition to Rochefort in that year was Hawke's one failure. And, to crown all, in 1760 she was wrecked on Bolt Head with the loss of all her crew save one midshipman and twenty-five men. The *Neptune*'s greatest claim to be remembered lies in her having been the flagship of Sir Charles Saunders in the successful Quebec expedition of 1759. The *Chichester* and *Dorsetshire* both shared in the victory of Quiberon Bay; also in 1758 the last-named, in company with the *Achilles*, took the French 64-gun ship *Raisonné*. In September 1759 the *Sunderland* took part in Pocock's third action with D'Aché, but on 1 January 1761 was lost with all hands in a hurricane. Her sister ship, the *Tilbury*, had no better fate; for, after sharing in Hawke's victory of 14 October 1747, and being one of Knowles' ships in the action off Havana in the following year, she had a tolerably blank record till 25 September 1757, when she was lost with nearly all hands in a great gale off Louisbourg. That the two sister ships should both be lost thus does not speak well for their design; but, as has been said, the design was recognized to be unsatisfactory.

It would be impossible here to give anything approaching to a full record of the war services of the fourth rates; the *Newcastle*, for instance, consistently bore her part in the severe fighting between Pocock and D'Aché before she was wrecked by the hurricane in which the *Sunderland* foundered. The *Salisbury* also shared in these actions. But by far the best known of all these ships is the *Centurion*. Sailing with Anson on 18 September 1740, on 20 June 1743 she took the great galleon, and in August 1744 anchored at Spithead, the only ship of his squadron that could complete the circumnavigation. Apart from this feat, her record surpassed all other ships of her rate. She was a sharer in Anson's victory off Finisterre in 1747; she took part in the expedition to Quebec in 1759, in the reduction of Havana in 1762, and after being rebuilt in 1774 was with Howe in North American waters in 1776-8.

It has been stated above that the frigates of this period were too weak for their work: a glance at the fate of many of them confirms this view. Both the *Laurel* and the *Mermaid* were lost at sea; the *Bridgewater* and *Triton* were run ashore and destroyed in 1758 to save them from falling into the enemy's hands. It so chanced that of the early frigates none gained brighter laurels than the *Southampton*, mounting 32 twelve-pounders, a ship of the same class as the *Thames*. She was not, however, built in Hampshire. Her service began when, on 25 July 1757, she fell in off Portland with the noted French corsair Thurot in the *Maréchal de Belleisle*, with the *Chauvelin* and two sloops in company. The *Southampton* ought to have been taken, but after a brisk action beat the Frenchmen off. On 21 September following she took the 28-gun frigate *Émeraude* off Brest after a hard fight; and again on 28 March 1759, in conjunction with the *Melampe*, of 24 guns, she took the 40-gun ship *Danaë*. On this occasion her captain, James Gilchrist, who was maternal uncle of that dashing seaman the tenth Earl of Dundonald, was badly wounded. The *Winchester*



WEST VIEW OF PORTSMOUTH IN 1749
(By S. & N. Buck)

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and *Hampshire* as ship names date from the 17th century. Two successive fourth rates bore either name and saw plenty of service, but did not attain to any great note. The *Gosport* also has some claim to recognition.

Although the period subsequent to the Seven Years' War was not propitious to the navy, it was not without interest. There was a 'Fortune hospital,' near Gosport, as early as 1713 for the treatment of the sick and hurt of the royal navy, but the building was not a naval establishment and the work was carried on by contract. Some thirty years later it was decided, on the recommendation of Lord Sandwich, to build a royal hospital at Haslar, and this was accordingly begun in 1746. In eight years the front block was completed, and by 1762 the wings had been added. The chapel on the west side of the quadrangle was opened in the following year. The number of beds is now 1,200, but in the original design 1,800 were provided for. In time of stress even greater numbers were admitted, there having been, for instance, some 2,000 patients during the Crimean War. Two years later the first move was made in the matter of granting pensions in the dockyards, a reform that was of vital interest to Portsmouth. The beginnings were small, for in 1764 pensions were only granted to one man of every fifty who had served with good character for thirty years. Seven years later the concession was extended slightly, and one man in forty was pensioned. In 1765 the South Quay at Southampton was lengthened 40 yds. in order to gain 6 ft. in depth of water.⁸³ The year 1769 saw a Russian fleet at Portsmouth, an unprecedented occurrence. War had been declared against Turkey, and Catherine had ordered Admiral Count Orloff to the Mediterranean. He left Kronstadt with twelve ships of the line, as many frigates and some small craft, and having met bad weather in the North Sea put into Portsmouth to refit. The dockyard was put at his disposal, and eventually he sailed again, only to meet more bad weather in the Bay. However, he got round to the east after again refitting, and was presently joined by Rear-Admirals Elphinston and Spiridoff, with Greig, then a commodore, who were sent out with reinforcements, also by way of Portsmouth.⁸⁴

In 1773 the king went to Portsmouth to review the fleet at Spithead. He dined on board the *Barfleur*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Thomas Pye, whom he knighted; and he ordered £1,500 to be distributed in the dockyard, the victualling office and the gun wharf. On 30 July 1775 James Cook returned from his second voyage and anchored the *Resolution* at Spithead after an absence of three years and eighteen days. During that time he had lost from sickness only one man. The change from the terrible losses in Anson's squadron of 1740 is remarkable; it is from this date that reasonable sanitary precautions on board ship may be said to have begun.

The year 1776 was marked by a serious mishap. The incendiary James Aitken, commonly known as Jack the Painter, contrived to cause a serious fire in the dockyard. There had been previous dockyard fires in 1760 and 1770, but of these the former was due to lightning. Aitken was a worthless Englishman, or rather Scot, who had drifted over to America and found republican professions to his liking. He hoped to benefit the cause of American independence by setting fire to all the British dockyards, and for the purpose invented infernal machines. One of these did set fire to the rope-house on 7 December, another was found harmless. Aitken had had time to get away, but was shortly afterwards arrested. On his trial at Winchester he confessed his guilt. He was condemned to be hanged at the dockyard gates on a gallows 60 ft. high, and the sentence was duly carried into effect. He was afterwards suspended in chains at Blockhouse Fort, that all going in or out of harbour might bear his fate in mind. There his bones hung bleaching for long, till, as the story goes, some sailors removed the skeleton and used it to pay an ale-house score. A mummified finger, fitted as a tobacco-stopper, was sent to the naval exhibition at Chelsea in 1891.

At the end of the 18th century Sir Richard Worsley wrote that timber and iron, not only for the Island but for adjacent parts of the mainland, had long formed the principal part of the trade of Cowes, and that latterly some trade with Spain and Portugal in wine and fruit had grown up. The separation from England of the American colonies caused considerable loss to Cowes, for from thirty to fifty shiploads of rice came thither annually from South Carolina and Georgia. 'The rice after being landed, opened, skreened and repacked, was generally reshipped to Holland, Germany or some of the French ports in the Channel.' In the same manner there was a considerable import of tobacco, but both branches of trade came to an end with the defection of the colonies.⁸⁵ The exports of the Island at this period were cereals and salt, which went not only to English ports but to France, Spain and the Mediterranean. The balance was in favour of the Island, which was in a thriving condition despite the loss of the American trade at this time. The trade of Southampton meanwhile, besides the coasting trade, consisted of some traffic with Portugal and the Channel Islands for wine and fruit. A packet ran constantly to Cherbourg,

⁸³ Davies, *History of Southampton*, 113.

⁸⁴ F. T. Jane, *The Imperial Russian Navy*, 79-84.

⁸⁵ Sir R. Worsley, *History of the Isle of Wight* (1781), 18.

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but, though there was communication with Havre, it does not appear that this was at all regular.⁸⁶ Lighthouses were established at the Needles and St. Catherine's Point in 1780.

From first to last Portsmouth was closely connected with the sailing of the Channel fleet under Admiral Keppel in 1778. On 24 March of that year Keppel hoisted his flag at Portsmouth on board the *Prince George* till the *Victory* should be ready. He found only six ships ready for him, and there was a dearth of both men and stores. However, the work was pushed on, the king himself holding a levee on board the *Prince George* in order that his presence might stimulate effort, and on 16 May Keppel's flag was hoisted on board the *Victory*. The scarcity of men and stores was emphasized by the sailing on 9 June of Admiral Byron's expedition, which had to be largely reinforced and in great part manned and equipped from Keppel's fleet. The difficulty in getting ships to sea was extreme, and the West India fleet of eighty sail, some of which had very necessary stores for the islands, was delayed at Portsmouth for many weeks waiting for a convoy. Some of the ships had been ready in February; the date appointed for sailing was 10 April, but the actual date was 26 May. The consequent expense to this merchant fleet was estimated at £90,000.

But at length all was ready, and on 4 June the fleet dropped down to St. Helen's, whence it weighed on the 13th. Its total force was the *Victory*, of 100 guns, Keppel's flag; *Queen*, of 90 guns, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland; *Ocean*, of 90 guns, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser; with the private ships *Formidable*, *Sandwich* and *Prince George*, of 90 guns; *Foudroyant*, of 80 guns, Captain John Jervis; the 74's *Monarch*, *Hector*, *Shrewsbury*, *Cumberland*, *Berwick*, *Courageux*, *Valiant*, *Elizabeth*, *Robust*, *Egmont* and *Ramillies*; and the 64's *Exeter*, *Stirling Castle*, *Bienfaisant*, *America* and *Belleisle*. There were also three frigates and some small craft. Keppel discovered from prizes by 18 June that the French fleet in Brest was much superior to his own, and he returned to St. Helen's for reinforcements. On 9 July he was able to sail again with twenty-four sail of the line and four frigates. Six more ships joined him immediately, bringing his force up to thirty of the line. D'Orvilliers sailed from Brest on 8 July with thirty-two ships of the line and many frigates, and on the 23rd the fleets sighted each other. The French were to windward and refused to engage, and the wind holding in the same quarter were able to do so till the 27th, when the English contrived to force an action. But Keppel's fleet was scattered after its chase to windward and the French were not eager to fight it out. It is not surprising therefore that the result was practically nil. Both fleets at once put into port to refit. The French were first at sea again, and Keppel after a fruitless search for them to the westward returned to Portsmouth on 26 October.

The main interest of the action of 27 July was still to come. Palliser was attacked in the press and accused of not properly supporting Keppel; he appealed to Keppel for a vindication of his conduct, and met with a refusal. On this, being himself one of the Lords of the Admiralty, he applied for a court-martial on Keppel, which was ordered with what was widely held to be indecent haste. All the senior admirals on the list, headed by Lord Hawke, the admiral of the fleet, protested against it as in the highest degree injurious to naval discipline. It was unavailing, and on 2 January 1779 Keppel went to Portsmouth to take his trial. He was joined there by a large number of powerful friends, including the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester. At 9 a.m. of the 7th Sir Thomas Pye, president of the court-martial, hoisted his flag on board the *Britannia*, the court assembled and at once adjourned to the governor's house. It was evident even at this early stage that Keppel was the popular favourite. The charges brought against him alleged misconduct and neglect of duty and affected his life. The trial continued to 11 February, when it resulted in the decision that the charge was malicious and ill founded and in Keppel's full and honourable acquittal.

The town was immediately given over to the most demonstrative public rejoicing. A grand ball was given at the Assembly Rooms by the admirals and captains, and the town was illuminated. On the 15th Keppel hoisted his flag on board the *Victory* amidst the cheers and salutes of the ships at Spithead. In London Palliser was an object of popular execration in proportion to the favour in which his rival was held. So it was elsewhere—Keppel was the rage, everything bore his name. At Southampton a privateer was fitted out and sent to sea as the *Admiral Keppel*. For Palliser the position was so unbearable that he applied to be put upon his trial. The court-martial began on board the *Sandwich* at Portsmouth on 12 April and continued for twenty-three days. In the event the court found that Palliser was 'not chargeable with misconduct or misbehaviour, and therefore they acquit him.'

Refusing to serve longer under Lord Sandwich, with whom he did not consider his honour safe, Keppel petitioned the king for permission to strike his flag.⁸⁷ It was granted, and on his successor,

⁸⁶ Woodward, op. cit. ii, 333.

⁸⁷ Keppel, *Life of Lord Keppel*, ii, chaps. i-vii; *Letters and Papers of Sir T. Byam Martin*, iii, 291-2.



PLAN OF PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD IN 1754
(By Thomas Milton)

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Sir Charles Hardy, fell the duty of opposing the combined Franco-Spanish fleet which invaded the Channel in the summer of 1779. It is well known that the French king was, during the interval between the Seven Years' War and the American War, well served by spies in England, who seem to have had little difficulty in finding out all there was to be known as to the preparations at and the defences of the dockyard ports.^{87a} The alarm was great at Portsmouth as elsewhere. The defences of the town had been neglected, the allied fleet was sixty-five strong, and Hardy, who never had more than thirty-six ships under his command, drew back to Spithead. But the allies were nervous about entangling themselves in the upper part of the Channel, and whilst they were considering what they ought to do they were fortunately blown clean out of it by a strong easterly wind. The French had 400 transports collected and had in Havre and St. Malo 50,000 men who were to be transhipped when the allied fleet had cleared the way. The original French scheme was to seize the Isle of Wight and to use Spithead as an anchorage, but when the fleet was at sea it was determined to make the landing in the west. But England was saved from invasion not by her own preparations but by the insufficiency of her enemies.⁸⁸

When in December 1780 war was declared against Holland an impulse was given to privateering, and many ships were at once fitted out in Southampton. They brought in many prizes; but there was another side to the picture, for in April 1782 the Channel was full of French and Dutch privateers, and the Southampton packets were frequently chased.^{88a}

A difficulty that continued at Portsmouth and Southampton through the war was the custody of prisoners. In the end of 1781 there were three cartels of them in the river, and special precautions were taken for their safe holding, including the preparation of a fireship.

During this war the number of shipwrights employed in Portsmouth dockyard was approximately 800, and it stood fairly consistently at about this figure from 1765 to 1792. Compared with the total number of shipwrights employed in all the royal yards—that is, about 3,000—the proportion seems satisfactory; but on the other hand the great arsenal of Brest alone employed 3,000. By 1800 the number had risen somewhat at Portsmouth, while the resources at Brest, in men as in material, had sadly fallen away, a fact that had a very great influence on the course of the war. Portsmouth in the next war employed some 4,000 men, of whom 1,500 were shipwrights and caulkers, 500 joiners, 200 smiths, 250 sawyers, 200 riggers, with 350 men in the rope-yard, besides labourers, &c.

Gibraltar was now in difficulties, and on 13 March 1781 Admiral George Darby sailed from St. Helen's with twenty-eight sail of the line and a large convoy. The revictualling of the Rock was carried through without a hitch, and the fleet anchored again at Spithead on 22 May. But in the following year the relief of Gibraltar had become urgent. Accordingly the Channel fleet under Lord Howe was concentrated at Spithead together with the necessary transports and supply ships. On 11 September the fleet weighed anchor, being thirty-four sail of the line and twelve smaller men-of-war. There were in all 183 vessels, of which the men-of-war and thirty-one merchantmen were for Gibraltar; the rest were the various 'trades.' When Howe reached Gibraltar there were forty-eight enemy's sail of the line in Algeciras Bay. After some days spent in manœuvring the supplies were safely landed, and later, on 20 October, Howe offered the allies battle in the open. But they, having the wind, did not choose that the engagement should be more than partial and no decisive result was reached. But Lord Howe had attained his object in a manner which has drawn the highest praise from friends and foes, and on 14 November the fleet was back at Spithead.

It was during the fitting out of this expedition that on 29 August the lamentable disaster to the *Royal George* occurred. She was an old ship, having been built so far back as 1756, and was consequently small for her rate. She was 178 ft. on the gun deck, 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. by beam and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth. Her tonnage was 2,041; that is, more than 200 tons less than the 80-gun ship *Franklin* taken at the Nile, but only 120 tons less than Nelson's *Victory*. It was found necessary to heel the ship in order to get at an under-water fitting, and to do this her guns were all run over to one side. Shortly it was noticed that the list was too great for safety, but before any steps could be taken to right her she heeled suddenly, bringing the weight of her guns against the lee side. The strain was too much for her rotten structure and a great part of the ship's side seems to have fallen out bodily.⁸⁹ She sank with amazing rapidity, taking down with her some 800 people. The number of lives lost cannot be accurately computed, for the ship being in port there were—as was the custom of the age—a great many women on board. Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt was among the drowned. The wreck lay in a position dangerous to shipping, and the question of raising her was at once mooted. Attempts were made in the same year by William Tracey, but the Navy Office thwarted and hindered his efforts, with the result that he suffered considerable

^{87a} *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (Ser. 3), iv, 83–115; Gibson, *Memoirs of the Bastille*.

⁸⁸ A. T. Mahan, ap. Clowes, *The Royal Navy*, iii, 445–7.

^{88a} Davies, *History of Southampton*, 504.

⁸⁹ P.R.O. Minutes of the Court Martial.

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loss and effected nothing. Two years later Messrs. Braithwaite took up the work, but did little beyond getting her sheet anchor and a few details of her equipment. A survey in 1834 found that the ship was rotten, and in 1839 Colonel Pasley began operations for the removal of the wreck, the recovery of her guns, copper, and what else could be salvaged. In this he was so far successful that all that is now left of her is embedded in the mud.

The war of the French Revolution began with the usual difficulty in getting men for the fleet. The corporation of Southampton did its best to help by adding to the royal bounty, offering 3 guineas extra to able seamen, 2 guineas to ordinaries, and 1½ guineas to landsmen,⁹⁰ but it does not appear that this drew any great number of men. The first great victory of the war was that known as 'the glorious First of June,' and on the 13th of that month Lord Howe anchored at Spithead with his prizes and the greater part of his fleet. These prizes were the 80-gun ships *Juste* and *Sans Pareil*, which were added to the Royal Navy under their own names; and the 74's *Amérique*, added to the Royal Navy as *Impétueux*; *Impétueux*, accidentally burnt soon afterwards; with *Achille* and *Northumberland*, the latter of which commemorated in the French service a capture from England fifty years earlier, as indeed did also the *Sans Pareil*—the French rendering of *Nonsuch*—a still older capture.⁹¹ The victory was singularly opportune and was hailed with great delight; honours and rewards were conferred, and the king came down with the royal family to visit Howe on board his flagship the *Queen Charlotte*, of 100 guns.

The victory however was by no means all that could have been desired; but the government was anxious that a series of courts-martial should not spoil its useful effect, and only one trial was ordered. This was held in April and May following, on board the *Glory* at Portsmouth, to inquire into the conduct of Captain Molloy of the *Caesar*. While acquitting him of cowardice, it found that he had in certain respects failed of his duty and accordingly dismissed him his ship.

The prize *Impétueux* was lost in this manner. She had been on fire before being brought in, her magazine had been flooded, and wet powder had become trodden into her decks. On 29 August men had been employed heaving this wet powder overboard, working by candle-light, and the ship caught fire near the magazine. She burnt till the 30th, with a loss of eleven lives. A more serious accident of like nature occurred in the next year to the *Boyne*, of 98 guns, then flying the blue flag of Admiral Peyton, who at the time was sitting on Captain Molloy's court-martial. The ship was riding with her stern to a south-westerly wind, and as the fire broke out aft she was a mass of flames at once. Boats went off to her, but her guns being loaded and discharging as the fire reached them made this a dangerous service. When the tide turned the ships to leeward of her ran to St. Helen's, fearing, what actually happened, that she would burn through her cable and drift eastwards. Eventually she grounded and blew up opposite Southsea Castle. The explosion was heavy enough to damage the castle, but comparatively few lives were lost—fourteen of her own people and a few men from the shore who were stripping her copper.

On 30 May 1795 Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Cornwallis was detached by Lord Howe from the Channel fleet at Spithead with orders to cruise off Ushant. His flag was in the *Royal Sovereign*, of 100 guns, and with him were four 74-gun ships, two frigates and a sloop. With this small force he found himself on 16 June in the presence of a French fleet under Villaret, consisting of one first rate, eleven 74's, two 50-gun ships, nine frigates and seven sloops, thirty pennants in all; and having been led by a misconception of its nature to approach too closely was very hard put to it to withdraw without serious loss. But by bold and masterly dispositions, backed by the excellent conduct of the whole squadron, he was enabled to get clear, after fighting a rearguard action which lasted from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. of the 17th. Before he had reached port after this engagement Lord Bridport, with his flag in the *Royal George*, sailed from Spithead with the Channel fleet, consisting of two 100-gun ships, six 98's, one 80, with five 74's, besides frigates and small craft. His object was to cover an expedition to Quiberon Bay commanded by Sir J. B. Warren of the *Pomona*, a scheme which—after the nature of its kind—met with no success. Bridport did not know that Villaret was at sea; however, he fell in with him and engaged him off Isle Groix on 23 June, taking the *Alexandre*, *Tigre* and *Formidable*, all 74-gun ships. He returned to Spithead on 20 September with his prizes, which were added to the Royal Navy as the *Alexander*, *Tigre* and *Belleisle*.

In 1795 the unfortunate Southampton and Redbridge canal scheme was started, and an Act of Parliament obtained to cut a canal from the platform into the Andover Navigation, to be extended from Kimbridge Mill to Salisbury; also a collateral cut from Houndwell, the centre of Southampton, to Northam, 'where merchant vessels of any tonnage may come and lie close to the first lock of the canal in one of the finest harbours in Europe.' A second Act followed in 1800. The company expended its energies in constructing a canal along the old moat on the east side of the town walls, having its mouth below the South Castle by the old flood-gates. Northward it

⁹⁰ Davies, op. cit. 505.

⁹¹ *Ante*, p. 385.



PORTSMOUTH ROYAL DOCKYARD IN 1790
(From an aquatint by R. Dodd)

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passed across the Houndwell, destroying the springs there, through a tunnel now used by the Southampton and Salisbury railway, and so along shore to Redbridge. The scheme, which excited a good deal of derision, languished from the first, and eventually collapsed in 1808.⁹²

In the years immediately following 1795 Portsmouth and Spithead were consistently used as the head quarters of the Channel fleet, and the dockyard had her share in fitting out work and shipbuilding for the navy in general. But the great expeditions of the time were not worked directly from Portsmouth, nor were the trophies of the various engagements sent direct to that port. For instance, the prizes taken by Nelson at the Nile were first refitted at Gibraltar, whence they came eventually to Plymouth.

The great mutiny of the seamen which is usually known as 'the breeze at Spithead' did not come without reason or without warning. It had long been known that the grievances of the men were very real, and there had been from time to time isolated outbreaks. For instance, in April 1780 the crew of the *Invincible*, a 74-gun ship, refused to weigh when the ship was ordered to the West Indies. Their complaint was the old one, that they had not received pay for six months. Another 74 was laid alongside the *Invincible*, but the men would not give way, and the ship did not leave for the West Indies till November. Four of the ringleaders were tried and two of them flogged. That was all the punishment inflicted. The mutiny of the *Bounty*, which took place in the South Pacific in 1789, was due simply to brutal treatment, and has no place in the series. But in June 1792, such of the mutineers as were brought to England were put on their trial; out of ten six were condemned, and of these three were hanged at Spithead. It is perhaps beside the question; to state here that there is little doubt but that these men were innocent; the real ringleaders were never brought to England. The men of the *Culloden*, Captain Thomas Troubridge, mutinied in December 1794 and on 15 January five of them were executed at Spithead by sentence of court-martial. But these instances pale before what was still to come.

On 15 April 1797 Lord Bridport, in command of the Channel fleet, made the signal to put to sea. On this the men of the *Queen Charlotte* manned the rigging and gave three cheers, the signal agreed upon by the mutineers. They were answered by every ship in the fleet, in which there were sixteen sail of the line. The men refused to unmoor until an increase of pay and provisions was guaranteed to them, but their behaviour was orderly and respectful; they were simply protesting against systematic neglect and were not warring with individuals. The Admiralty gave way and granted concessions in the matter of pay and in other respects through a commission which they sent to Portsmouth. The men accepted the concessions with satisfaction, but pointed out that until an Act was passed and various subsidiary grievances redressed they would not lift an anchor. The Admiralty, having given way and proclaimed a pardon, chose to regard the affair as at an end. The bulk of the fleet dropped down to St. Helen's, but on 7 May when Bridport again made the signal to prepare to sail the mutiny broke out afresh. The men stated that their demands had not been granted; they suspected the Admiralty of a desire to trick them, and the second outbreak was more dangerous than the first.

They appointed delegates to assemble on board the *London*, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Colpoys, which was still lying at Spithead. Colpoys ordered them to be refused permission to come on board, a struggle took place and lives were lost. This incensed the men so much that Colpoys himself was in great danger of his life. For a week the fleet was in possession of the mutineers and the crisis only ended on 15 May by the exertions and influence of Lord Howe, whom the seamen worshipped. On 14 May Howe arrived from London armed with plenary powers, bringing with him an Act of Parliament which had been passed on the 9th, granting the seamen's demands and extending a full pardon to all such as should return to their duty. On the 16th the fleet put to sea under the command of Lord Bridport.

The mutiny in the *Hermione* was more serious and gained greater notoriety than any other. On 22 September 1797, the ship being then on the West India station, the crew rose, as the result of long-continued brutal treatment, murdered the captain and principal officers, and carried the frigate into the Spanish port of La Guayra, there to deliver her over to their country's enemies. It was not until 24 October 1799 that she was retaken, being cut out from Porto Cabello by the boats of the 28-gun frigate *Surprise*, Captain Edward Hamilton. It was a most dashing action, and the fame of it and the subsequent trial and execution at Portsmouth of such of the mutineers as were taken caused no inconsiderable stir. The last of these mutinies that it is proposed to mention took place on board the *Téméraire* in Bantry Bay in the autumn of 1801. The mutiny was overpowered, and in January following the ringleaders were tried and executed at Portsmouth.

In the appended list of ships that went from Hampshire yards to fight in the great wars two things will be noticed: that private yards, especially at Bursledon and Buckler's Hard, were kept

⁹² Davies, op cit. 503.

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very busy with ships of medium size; and that the later 74's and frigates show a marked advance on earlier ships of their rates.

| Rate | Ship | Gun deck | | Keel | | Beam | | Depth | | Tons | Men | Guns | Date | Where built |
|------|---------------------|----------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|------|--------------------------|
| | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | | | | | |
| 2 | St. George . . . | 177 | 6 | 145 | 3 | 50 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 531 | 750 | 98 | 1786 | Portsmouth, G. White |
| 2 | Prince of Wales . . | 182 | 0 | 149 | 8 | 50 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 510 | 750 | 98 | 1794 | Portsmouth |
| 2 | Dreadnought . . | 185 | 0 | 152 | 6 | 51 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 111 | 750 | 98 | 1801 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Ajax | 167 | 10 | 138 | 5 | 47 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 615 | 600 | 74 | 1767 | Portsmouth, J. Bucknall |
| 3 | Elizabeth | 168 | 6 | 137 | 9 | 47 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 617 | 600 | 74 | 1769 | Portsmouth, J. Bucknall |
| 3 | Berwick | 168 | 6 | 133 | 1 | 47 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 1623 | 600 | 74 | 1775 | Portsmouth, Ed. Hunt |
| 3 | Warrior | 169 | 0 | 138 | 5 | 46 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 16.1 | 600 | 74 | 1781 | Portsmouth, White |
| 3 | Saturn | | | | | | | | | | | | | Northam, Redmond |
| 3 | Elephant | 168 | 3 | 138 | 0 | 47 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 1644 | 600 | 74 | 1786 | Bursledon, H. Parsons |
| 3 | Illustrious . . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | Buckler's Hard, Adams |
| 3 | Bulwark | 169 | 0 | 138 | 5 | 46 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 1620 | 600 | 74 | 1787 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Scipio | 182 | 0 | 150 | 8 | 49 | 0 | 20 | 6 | 1925 | 600 | 74 | 1802 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Spencer | 180 | 10 | 148 | 7 | 49 | 3 | 21 | 10 | 1917 | 600 | 74 | 1800 | Buckler's Hard |
| 3 | Bulwark | 181 | 10 | — | — | 49 | 3 | 20 | 7 | 1940 | 590 | 74 | 1807 | Portsmouth |
| 3 | Asia | 158 | 0 | 129 | 6 | 44 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 1364 | 500 | 64 | 1764 | Portsmouth, J. Bucknall |
| 3 | Worcester | 159 | 0 | 130 | 2 | 44 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 1379 | 500 | 64 | 1769 | Portsmouth, Bucknall |
| 3 | Lion | 159 | 0 | 130 | 7 | 44 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 1374 | 500 | 64 | 1770 | Portsmouth, Ed. Hunt |
| 3 | Agamemnon . . . | 161 | 0 | 131 | 8 | 44 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 1376 | 500 | 64 | 1781 | Buckler's Hard, Adams |
| 3 | Stately | 160 | 0 | 131 | 8 | 44 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 1376 | 500 | 64 | 1783 | Northam, Redmond |
| 4 | Warwick | 151 | 0 | 122 | 9 | 40 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 1053 | 350 | 50 | 1765 | Portsmouth, J. Bucknall |
| 4 | Hannibal | 146 | 0 | 119 | 9 | 40 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 1044 | 350 | 50 | 1772 | Buckler's Hard |
| 4 | Tiger | 151 | 0 | 124 | 7 | 41 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 1114 | 350 | 50 | — | Portsmouth |
| 4 | Romulus | 140 | 0 | 115 | 8 | 37 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 885 | 300 | 44 | 1777 | Buckler's Hard, H. Adams |
| 4 | Mediator | 140 | 0 | 115 | 9 | 37 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 870 | 300 | 44 | 1782 | Southampton, Redmond |
| 4 | Gladiator | 140 | 0 | 115 | 9 | 37 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 879 | 300 | 44 | 1783 | Buckler's Hard, H. Adams |
| 4 | Experiment . . . | 140 | 0 | 115 | 9 | 37 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 879 | 300 | 44 | 1784 | East Cowes |
| 4 | Woolwich | | | | | | | | | | | | 1785 | Bursledon |
| 4 | Chichester . . . | 140 | 0 | 115 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 896 | 300 | 44 | 1785 | Itchenor |
| 4 | Dover | | | | | | | | | | | | 1786 | Bursledon |
| 4 | Sheerness | | | | | | | | | | | | 1786 | Buckler's Hard, H. Adams |
| 4 | Euryalus | 145 | 2 | — | — | 38 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 946 | 264 | 42 | 1803 | Buckler's Hard, H. Adams |
| 4 | Beaulieu | 146 | 11 | 122 | 4 | 39 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 1011 | 280 | 40 | 1791 | Buckler's Hard |
| 4 | Cambrian | 154 | 0 | 128 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 1160 | 320 | 40 | 1797 | Bursledon |
| 5 | Lacedaemonian . . | 150 | 4 | — | — | 40 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 1073 | — | 38 | 1812 | Portsmouth |
| 5 | Boadicea | 148 | 6 | 123 | 10 | 39 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 1052 | 280 | 38 | 1797 | Portsmouth |
| 5 | Unicorn | 137 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 38 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 869 | 240 | 36 | 1781 | Bursledon |
| 5 | Thalia | 137 | 1 | 113 | 3 | 38 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 881 | 250 | 36 | 1782 | Bursledon, H. Parsons |
| 5 | Phoenix | 137 | 1 | 113 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 884 | 240 | 36 | 1783 | Bursledon, H. Parsons |
| 5 | Crescent | 137 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 38 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 869 | 240 | 36 | 1784 | Bursledon, Cockhune |
| 5 | Penelope | 150 | 0 | 125 | 4 | 39 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 1051 | 260 | 36 | 1798 | Bursledon |
| 5 | Aigle | 146 | 0 | 122 | 1 | 38 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 963 | 260 | 36 | 1800 | Bursledon |
| 5 | Jason | 150 | 2 | 125 | 5 | 39 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 1053 | 250 | 36 | 1800 | Bursledon |
| 5 | Resistance | 146 | 0 | 122 | 1 | 38 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 963 | 260 | 36 | 1801 | Bursledon |
| 5 | Thetis | 126 | 1 | 104 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 684 | 220 | 32 | 1773 | Buckler's Hard |
| 5 | Fox | 126 | 2 | 104 | 1 | 35 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 697 | 220 | 32 | 1780 | Bursledon, Parsons |
| 5 | Quebec | 126 | 3 | 104 | 2 | 35 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 699 | 220 | 32 | 1781 | Bursledon, Parsons |
| 5 | Heroine | 130 | 11 | 107 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 779 | 220 | 32 | 1783 | Buckler's Hard |
| 5 | Blanche | 129 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 35 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 710 | 220 | 32 | 1784 | Bursledon, Cockhune |
| 5 | Cerberus | 135 | 0 | 112 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 796 | 260 | 32 | 1794 | Buckler's Hard, H. Adams |
| 5 | Galatea | 135 | 0 | 112 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 796 | 260 | 32 | 1794 | Bursledon, Parsons |
| 5 | Lively | 135 | 0 | 112 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 796 | 260 | 32 | 1794 | Northam |
| 6 | Triton | 124 | 1 | 103 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 620 | 200 | 28 | 1773 | Buckler's Hard, H. Adams |
| 6 | Greyhound | 124 | 0 | 103 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 617 | 200 | 28 | 1773 | Buckler's Hard |
| 6 | Andromeda | 120 | 9 | 99 | 7 | 33 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 609 | 200 | 28 | 1777 | East Cowes |
| 6 | Pomona | 120 | 6 | 99 | 3 | 33 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 594 | 200 | 28 | 1778 | Southampton |
| 6 | Brilliant | 120 | 6 | 99 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 600 | 200 | 28 | 1779 | Buckler's Hard |
| 6 | Laurel | 120 | 8 | 99 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 602 | 200 | 28 | 1770 | Southampton |
| 6 | Eurydice | 114 | 3 | 94 | 3 | 32 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 513 | 160 | 24 | 1781 | Portsmouth |
| 6 | Hyaena | 114 | 4 | 94 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 522 | 160 | 24 | 1781 | Portsmouth |
| 6 | Crocodile | 114 | 3 | 94 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 519 | 160 | 24 | 1781 | Portsmouth |

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The *St. George* had no very distinguished service. She shared in Hotham's indecisive actions of 1794, she was Nelson's flagship before the battle of Copenhagen, and she was wrecked on the coast of Jutland in 1811 with the loss of all but six of her crew. The *Prince of Wales* was in the action off Isle Groix, after which she was constantly employed as a flagship, but had not the fortune to take part in any of the great battles. She bore Calder's flag in 1805, and Gambier's at Copenhagen in 1807. Cornwallis had his flag in the *Dreadnought* in 1803 for the blockade of Brest, and at Trafalgar she fought as a private ship. The *Ajax* was with Hood against De Grasse, and with Graves off the Chesapeake in 1781, and again with Hood in his celebrated repulse of De Grasse at Basse Terre in January 1782. She also took part in Rodney's action of 12 April of the same year. The *Elizabeth's* record shows Keppel's action off Ushant, 1778; Byron's action off Grenada, 1779, and the fighting between Rodney and de Guichen in the West Indies in 1780. The *Berwick* was also in Keppel's action; she fought in Hyde Parker's fleet against Zoutman in 1781, and in 1795, having been dismasted in bad weather, she was taken by the French. At Trafalgar she was retaken, but was lost after the action. The *Saturn* was one of the ships razed during the American war of 1812 and rated as a spar-deck frigate. She became really a two-decker without guns on the forecastle or quarter-deck: she then mounted twenty-eight long 32-pounders with, on the upper deck, twenty-eight 42-pounder carronades and two long 12's.

The *Elephant* reflects the glory of Nelson's name, for it was in her that he fought at Copenhagen, shifting to her before the battle from his flagship the *St. George*, which was too heavy for those shallow waters. The *Illustrious* was dismasted in Hotham's first action in 1794, and on 18 March following, when jury rigged, was caught in a gale and wrecked. The *Spencer* was in the severe action at Algieras in 1801: she afterwards served with Nelson in the blockade of Toulon, and was one of the ships that went with him to the West Indies; but she was so unfortunate as to miss Trafalgar. She was, however, in Duckworth's victory off San Domingo in February 1806 and was with Gambier at Copenhagen in 1807. The *Worcester* saw a great deal of heavy fighting with Hughes in the East Indies in 1782, the year when he was four times engaged with Suffren. The *Lion* too did good service, being in Byron's action at Grenada in 1779 and in Cornwallis's engagement with De Ternay in 1780. In 1798 she was engaged by four Spanish frigates, of which she took one, but she is perhaps best known for the stubborn way in which she hung on to the *Guillaume Tell* in 1800, ensuring her capture though disabled herself.

The *Agamemnon* is the last of the ships of the line to be mentioned, but what other of them all equals her in fame? She was the first ship of the line that Nelson commanded, and his association with her was long and famous. It is needless to insist too much on Nelson's favourable opinion of her; doubtless she was a good ship and sailed well, but he was of a sanguine temperament that 'made his geese swans.' Nelson's service in her included Calvi, Hotham's actions, where she alone did great things, and much hard work in the Gulf of Genoa. Nelson left her to hoist his broad pennant in the *Captain* on 11 June 1796, but the ship was with him at Copenhagen, though there she was so unfortunate as to ground, and shared in the crowning victory of Trafalgar. She was subsequently wrecked in the River Plate in 1809.

First on the list of frigates stands the *Beaulieu*, whose most famous action lay in the very gallant part her boats took in the cutting out of the *Chevette* from Camaret Bay in July 1801. In September 1810 the *Boadicea* took the French 32-gun frigate *Vénus*; on 18 September 1796 the *Unicorn* took the French *Tribune*, a 38-gun frigate; on 10 August 1805 the *Phoenix* took the *Didon*, of 40 guns; and on 20 October 1793 the *Crescent* took the *Réunion*, also a 36-gun frigate. All these were celebrated frigate actions even in a war when frigate actions were very numerous. The *Penelope's* fame rests on her fight with the *Guillaume Tell*, an 80-gun ship, whose capture she ensured by delaying her till first the *Lion* and afterwards the *Foudroyant* could come up. This is one of the comparatively rare instances of frigates attacking ships of the line, but it must be remembered that the Frenchman was flying from the *Foudroyant* and could not afford the time required to give the *Penelope* the benefit of his broadside. It was nevertheless a very gallant action and justly celebrated. But of all the frigates the British Navy owned, none earned greater fame than the *Blanche*. Her fame, like that of her captain, the undaunted Robert Faulknor, rests on the capture of the 36-gun frigate *Pique* in the West Indies in January 1795. But her captain fell in the hour of victory. She was to gather fresh laurels under Nelson in his action with Spanish frigates on 19 December 1796 and as one of Rion's division at Copenhagen. In the year of Trafalgar she was taken by a small French squadron. The *Cerberus* bore the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez against the invasion flotilla of 1803, and fought in Hoste's action off Lissa on 13 March 1811.

The *Beaulieu* has been mentioned as a Hampshire built ship. After the Seven Years' War the other territorial names dropped out of the service: there was, for instance, no further *Southampton* till 1820, and after the removal of that ship from the effective list no other ship was ordered to bear the name until 1911, when it was conferred upon a new second-class cruiser.

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Apart from the war there is little of interest for the early years of the century. One enterprise of importance undertaken then was Flinders' voyage of exploration to Australian waters. His ship, the *Investigator*, weighed from Spithead on 18 July 1801; the success of the voyage geographically was great, but Flinders' troubles were only beginning when his ship was lost, and it was long before he returned to England a broken man, worn out with toil and grief.

It has been noticed that during the War of American Independence Brest had a great advantage over Portsmouth in the number of shipwrights employed. But the Revolution altered all this, and Brest fell on evil days, so that when the war was renewed in the beginning of 1803 Brest, like the French navy, was in a very bad way, while at Portsmouth, as at Plymouth, the ships were already well advanced and work went on merrily. A large fleet assembled at Torbay—this was Cornwallis' fleet for the blockade of Brest—and great efforts were made to man the ships. On 7 May about 700 men were impressed in Portsmouth, Portsea and Gosport,⁹³ while the press elsewhere was very hot. A local account of this press says 'five hundred able seamen were obtained under the following circumstances. Captain Bowen at 10 at night assembled a party of marines with as much haste and parade as possible, to march to quell a pretended riot at Monkton Fort on the Haslar side of the water; as the news spread, hundreds of people ran to see the expected affray. Captain Bowen no sooner saw his object attained than he placed a party of marines at the end of Haslar Bridge and took every man that answered his purpose. This is the only instance on record of any great number of useful men being obtained at one press.'⁹⁴

It was on 18 May 1803 that Nelson hoisted his flag on board the *Victory* for the blockade of Toulon: on the 20th he sailed from Spithead for the Mediterranean, and Portsmouth saw no more of him till his return from the chase to the West Indies and back. It was his last visit to England, and it was brief. He had reached Portsmouth on 18 August 1805, and on 15 September he sailed again. 'The crowds that had assembled to greet Nelson's arrival at Portsmouth now clustered again around his footsteps in loving farewell. Although, to avoid demonstrations, he had chosen for his embarkation another than the usual landing place, the multitude collected and followed him to the boat. They pressed forward to obtain sight of his face,' says Southey; 'many were in tears, and many knelt down before him and blessed him as he passed. England has had many heroes, but never one,' he justly adds, 'who so entirely possessed the love of his fellow countrymen as Nelson. . . . "I had their huzzas before," he said to Captain Hardy, who sat beside him in the boat, "now I have their hearts."' Nelson's glorious death marked the conclusion of his life's work. The *Victory*, with the body on board, arrived at Spithead on 5 December, and was sent round to the Thames.

Meanwhile the question of corruption in the dockyard was seriously taken in hand. It was no new thing, and it was not peculiar to Portsmouth, but it existed at Portsmouth as elsewhere. Perhaps it would be easier to state at once that corruption was rarely absent from the dockyards; indeed, the only comparatively honest period before the 19th century was during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. It had often been intended to root out the evil, which had been laboriously exposed by Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham, while he was at the Navy Board.⁹⁵ The most serious steps in this direction were taken by Lord St. Vincent when he was at the Admiralty. But St. Vincent was not eminently successful; his methods were too violent, and he raised up against himself a host of enemies. In 1805 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the matter. Between 1805 and 1808 fifteen reports were drawn up and presented dealing with the whole question in detail and exposing frauds and shortcomings incredible. It is in virtue of these disclosures that the dockyards have been brought to their present degree of clean-handedness and efficiency.

The court-martial held on the unhappy Calder on board the *Prince of Wales* at Portsmouth from 23 to 26 December 1805 severely reprimanded him for not having done his utmost to renew the action on 23 and 24 July, but acquitted him of cowardice and disaffection. Another celebrated court-martial held at Portsmouth was that which sat in August 1809 to inquire into the conduct of Lord Gambier in the affair in Aix Roads in April. Lord Gambier applied to be enabled to vindicate his conduct when he found that Lord Cochrane meant to oppose the vote of thanks in the Commons; also he had the advantage of a packed court, with a personal friend of his, Sir R. Curtis, as its president. The result was of course a foregone conclusion.

What came to be the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth originated by an Order in Council of 21 February 1729 as the Naval Academy,⁹⁶ in which forty boys were trained for entry into the navy: other methods of entry co-existed, but the Naval Academy supplied many good officers. In 1806 it was reorganized as the Royal Naval College with seventy scholars, and continued to be a school for the training of cadets until 1837, when it was closed. In the next year it was

⁹³ Leyland, *Blockade of Brest* (Navy Records Soc.), i, 12.

⁹⁵ Barham Papers (Navy Rec. Soc.), *passim*.

⁹⁴ Saunders, *Annals of Portsmouth*, 127, 128.

⁹⁶ B.M. Add. MS. 17279.

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re-opened for the scientific and professional training of officers, a function which it retained till the college was transferred bodily to Greenwich in 1872.

Towards the end of the war the number of French prisoners in or near Portsmouth was very great. In all there were about 18,000 in 1813, of whom 4,000 were at Forton, 5,000 at Portchester, and 9,000 in hulks in the harbour. It has often been said that the death rate in these prison ships was excessive, but a return of this year makes the percentage of sick in the 9,000 on board these hulks to have been only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There were few escapes; however, on 7 April 1808 eleven Frenchmen on board the *Vigilant* cut a hole through a port lid and managed to seize a fine unarmed vessel, the master attendant's buoy boat. In her they sailed boldly out of the harbour, no one suspecting that anything was amiss.⁹⁷ One of the last incidents of maritime note in the war was the bringing into Portsmouth of the United States frigate *President* by the *Endymion*, which had captured her on 15 January 1815. The ship was added to the British navy.

The year 1816 was chiefly memorable for the sailing of the expedition for Algiers, the objective being the total abolition of Christian slavery. The defences of Algiers were known to be very formidable, mounting some 500 guns, and there was considerable astonishment when it was known how small a force would be sent out. But Lord Exmouth obtained as many ships as he thought fit to ask, and when he weighed from Spithead early in August he had with him the *Queen Charlotte*, 100 guns, bearing his flag, the 98-gun ship *Impregnable*, three 74's, *Minden*, *Albion* and *Superb*, with three large and two small frigates, besides gunboats. The bombardment of the town took place on 27 August, and on the following day the town surrendered unconditionally.

In February 1817 a Bill was introduced in Parliament for the construction of a canal from Portsmouth to London, and it received the Royal assent on 10 July. A short length was actually completed, at a cost of over £16,000, and was opened in May 1823. The scheme, however, failed. Following it a new scheme was advanced in 1825 for a grand Imperial ship canal from Portsmouth to London. Its width was to be 150 ft., its depth 30 ft., and the cost £4,000,000. By one survey the length was to be 75 miles, by another it would be 80 miles. However, nothing was done; and, indeed, with steam making itself more appreciated every day, this is not to be wondered at.

In 1820 there was a regular weekly packet service with France. In the next year experiments were first made at Portsmouth with a steamboat, but there had been a steam-engine in the dock-yard for many years previous to this. It was very slowly and with great reluctance that steam was introduced into the navy, no steamships of any size being ordered till the thirties; there were, however, previous to 1830, a few small steamers at the home ports used chiefly as tug-boats. A steamboat first ran between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight in 1825. After a long period of inactivity Southampton began once more to rise to importance. The real growth did not begin till the completion of the South Western Railway and the formation of the docks, but in 1833 the town had so far recovered from its long sleep that the Royal Pier was built at a cost of £10,000. At the same time the extension of the quay eastwards to the platform was carried out. The Royal Pier was formally opened on 8 July 1833 by the Duchess of Kent, with whom was present the Princess Victoria.⁹⁸ The lighthouse at St. Catherine's Point was built in 1840, replacing an earlier light.⁹⁹

Although smuggling as a profession was not a legitimate manifestation of maritime enterprise, it enjoyed so long and so prosperous a vogue that some notice is due to its memory. If the smugglers had added to their business no more harmful trade than that which they drove in taking eloping couples across to be married in Jersey, they would have been looked upon with less disfavour in time of war than was actually the case. But many of them added a traffic in information which made it almost a matter of impossibility for hostile preparations or movements to be hidden from the enemy. Certainly this cut both ways, and we derived as well as imparted information in this manner. But the balance was probably against us, for the smuggling boats of the Channel were constantly in the neighbourhood of our great seaports, while they did not, in the ordinary way of business, go near the French arsenals in the Bay of Biscay. There are, for instance, many mentions of smuggling craft belonging to Portsmouth, Cowes and Ryde; and it is obvious that such craft, if they chose, could in time of war give valuable information; though the probability was that, if they were stout enough to stand hard knocks, they would then be employed in privateering. Smuggling certainly was prejudicial to the patriotism of its votaries, and even when they turned to privateering they were regarded with suspicion by our great commanders.

The actual history of smuggling divides itself naturally into two periods: the period of 'free trade,' and the scientific period. The 'free trade' period lasted the longer, from the dawn of smuggling down to the beginning of the 19th century. Its methods were simple and call for small

⁹⁷ Saunders, *Annals of Portsmouth*, 138.

⁹⁸ Davies, *History of Southampton*, 516.

⁹⁹ See *ante*, p. 394.

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notice, consisting as they did in the bold landing of cargoes of contraband more or less openly, and in overpowering such opposition as law and order could offer. This was the period of many free fights, but it is obvious that for such methods as these the Solent would be unfavourable. In the scientific period, however, the smugglers had learned to effect by craft what they no longer found it expedient to attempt by force, and many pretty battles of ingenuity resulted. This state of affairs may be said, roughly, to have begun with the establishment of the coast blockade immediately after the French Wars, and to a greater degree, in 1831, by reason of the organization of the coastguard on something like its modern lines. But no amount of precautions and penalties would have killed this trade of the past had it continued to yield a good profit. The laws of 1816 regulated the size, rig and number of crew of the boats on the coast, and assigned them bounds. Thus everyday craft such as pilot boats (especially from Cowes), smacks, wherries, and the like had to do the work. Of these the *Industry* of Cowes, 1827, *Emulation* of Cowes, 1832, and *Hold On* of Ryde, 1852, with their ingenious concealments are good instances. Most elaborate rafts, floating submerged, were also used, and of these some of the cleverest examples were discovered in Langston harbour in 1829 and 1835.¹⁰⁰

In 1840 the tonnage entered and cleared at Southampton amounted to 185,000 tons, but in this year the railway was completed, and the docks were already under way, the first stone having been laid¹⁰¹ on 12 October 1838. It will be readily understood, therefore, that the rise from this date onwards has been constant and rapid. The London and South Western Railway Company's outer wet dock, built in 1841, has an area of 16 acres, with 2,720 ft. of quayage. The width of entrance is 150 ft., the depth of water on the sill ranges from 27½ ft. at ordinary neap tides to 31 ft. at ordinary springs. The cost of this dock was comparatively small. The dock walls, which are 38 ft. high, are built of brick and concrete up to low-water line; above that the method of construction is rubble, granite faced. The cost was £13 6s. 8d. per foot. The second dock built was the railway company's inner dock, and it dates from 1851. It is not so large as the outer dock, being 770 ft. in length by 550 ft. broad. The area is 10 acres, the quayage 2,500 ft., with an additional 800 ft. of jetty accommodation. The depth of water on the sill at ordinary spring tides is 28 ft. The walls, 35 ft. high, of this dock are built of rubble and concrete. The cost per foot is given at the exceptionally low figure of £6 10s.¹⁰²

In 1840 Southsea, which had sprung up since the peace as a residential suburb of Portsmouth, was in part flooded by a very severe gale. The Prince de Joinville commanded the French squadron that came to Spithead in October 1844 on the occasion of the return visit paid by Louis Philippe to Queen Victoria. It is said that the notice taken by him of the weakness of the defences of Portsmouth was largely the cause of their being subsequently strengthened. The forts at Spithead were, of course, non-existent for long after this date. August 1849 was signalized by the departure of the queen from Cowes on her first visit to Ireland. The little squadron which escorted the Royal yacht on this occasion consisted of two steam-paddle sloops and three steam tenders. It was perhaps the first squadron composed exclusively of steamers that ever left the Solent. The 25 May 1848 was an important day in the annals of Portsmouth Dockyard. On it the queen opened the Great Steam Basin which had been under construction for about five years. The growth of the dockyard was directly due to the growth of the steam navy, for steam, though tardily introduced, had obviously come to stay. It had also involved an increase in the length of ships, and this in its turn required the construction of new and larger docks. Thus it was that the Steam Basin and three dry docks, the number of which was subsequently increased to four, came to be ordered in 1843. These extensions, comprising 7 acres for the basin, brought the total area of the dockyard up to 115 acres. The basin entrance is 78 ft. 10 in., with a depth of 28 ft. 10 in.; the docks were from 350 to 400 ft. long, with a width of 70 ft. or more and a depth on the sills of 27 ft. 8 in. It should be remembered that these docks were constructed for the accommodation of the wooden steam line of battleships of the period. Iron was not yet introduced for war purposes, and experiments made with it at Portsmouth in 1849 to 1851 led to its being rejected for the time being as unsuitable. The navy was on the brink of the most drastic change it has ever known, but small suspicion of it yet existed in the dockyard.

Before taking leave of the old sailing navy a brief summary of the shipbuilding of the period since the war will be appropriate. There are a few ships built before 1815 still to be mentioned, but they were essentially of the same type as the ships built in the closing years of the 18th century. They include the *Boyne*, a three-decker of 98 guns, laid down in 1799; and the *Scipio*, a 74, laid

¹⁰⁰ See Comr. the Hon. Henry Shore, *Smuggling Days and Smuggling Ways*, where these devices are illustrated.

¹⁰¹ Davies, *op. cit.* 281.

¹⁰² L. F. Vernon Harcourt, *Harbours and Docks*, i, 419, 420; Dimensions from Appendix to *Lloyd's Register*.

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down in 1802, both at Portsmouth. Another 74-gun ship, the *Victorious*, was begun at Buckler's Hard in 1804, in which year the Adams yard also laid down the *Hussar*, a 36-gun frigate. The 32-gun frigate *Alexandria* was laid down at Portsmouth in 1805. The 80-gun ship *Talavera* and the *Pitt*, a 74, begun at Portsmouth in 1809 and 1810 respectively, were not completed at the peace. So too with the 36-gun frigate *Pallas*, laid down at Northam in 1811. The *Boyne* was one of the last ships of her class to be built: the type was abandoned in favour of the first rate, and such ninety-eights as there were in existence in the 'thirties were cut down a deck. The years following saw the laying down of comparatively few ships, and even of these the launch was frequently very long delayed. It had long been known that a ship built in a hurry would not do well, and a period of five years was spoken of as that necessary for the building of a first rate. The *Princess Charlotte* of 110 guns, however, though laid down in 1812 was not launched until 1825. She subsequently saw service as Sir Robert Stopford's flagship at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. Her launch on 14 September was attended by a serious accident, the wash of the ship causing the gates of the south dock to give way, so that many people who were on the bridge at the dock entrance were thrown into the dock and either killed at once or drowned by the influx of water. The *Carnatic*, a 74-gun ship of 2,917 tons displacement, was laid down in 1817 and launched in 1823. The *Indus*, of 80 guns, laid down in 1819, was not completed for 20 years. Her length is 188 ft. 8 in., her beam 51 ft. 2 in., and she displaces 3,653 tons. The *President*, begun in the same year, was launched in 1830. Her dimensions were 173 ft. by 44 ft. 4 in. beam, with a displacement of 1,969 tons.

Portsmouth ships for the next few years were chiefly frigates, including the *Minerva*, *Penelope*, *Thalia*, *Fox*, *Euphrates*, *Spartan*, *Theban*, and *Tiger* of 46 guns, all laid down between 1819 and 1828. Small frigates of 28 guns, nicknamed the 'Jackass' class, because they were popularly supposed to be able neither to fight nor to run away, were also built: such were the *Volage* and *Ranger* (1820), and *Tweed* (1822). The light frigates of the 'thirties, including *Constance* and *Inconstant*, built at Portsmouth, mounted 36 guns, and were far more serviceable craft. The *Queen*, of 110 guns, built in 1839, was a very fine ship and much admired. She embodied the results of the long experience of Sir William Symonds, and was the most celebrated of his constructions. Like the rest of his ships she had great beam, which, with the peculiar form of bilge he adopted, made her fast and handy under sail. This great ship had a length on the gun deck of 204 ft. with a beam of 61 ft. Her tonnage by the old system of measurement was 3,104, corresponding to 4,476 tons displacement. Her cost was £115,000. It is interesting to note that the form of bottom and bilge adopted showed a section remarkably similar to that of the American schooner *America* and of other celebrated yachts. Its introduction into the royal navy, however, was not effected without opposition.

There followed from the Portsmouth yard *Centaur*, a 6-gun steam sloop, and *Eurydice*, frigate, both laid down in 1841. In the 'forties the screw propeller found its way into the navy, and with its coming vanished one of the main objections to steam. The old paddle wheels had taken up so much of the broadside as seriously to impair the force of the ship. Now, however, the frigates *Arrogant*, *Dauntless* and *Shannon* were laid down in quick succession. Their horse power, nominal, was from 500 to 600. Smaller steamers, as the *Argus*, sloop, and *Cossack*, *Sepoy*, *Rifleman*, screw gun vessels, were also built at Portsmouth in 1847 and the following years. However, for a while no ship of the line was designed for the screw, and the new need was met by lengthening ships in the course of construction and fitting them with engines. The change had been in part at least foreseen, and ships were abnormally delayed on the stocks. Thus the *Royal Frederick*, laid down in 1828 as a 110-gun three-decked sailing ship, was not completed till 1860, and then as a two-decked screw steamer of 86 guns named the *Frederick William*. Her tonnage was 4,725, her nominal horse power 500. She was, however, made obsolete at her launch by the introduction of armour. She still survives as a training ship for mercantile cadets, having been renamed *Worcester*. The next on the list was the *Royal Sovereign*, a ship of the same class, begun in 1833. Up to a certain point her history was similar, but with the introduction of armour she was cut down and fitted with four turrets on Captain Coles's plan. She also carried armour plates 5½ in. thick, but was not considered capable of foreign service, as her freeboard was low and she had no sail power. A sister ship to her, the *Prince Albert*, was constructed at Poplar to replace the 91-gun *Prince Albert* laid down at Portsmouth in 1840. The *Prince of Wales* was laid down in 1842 as a sailing ship, but was completed in 1860 as a 121-gun screw ship of the line. Her dimensions are worth comparing with those of the *Queen*. She was 252 ft. long by 60 ft. 2 in. beam, and 6,200 tons displacement. Her engines had a nominal horse power of 600. In 1869 she was renamed *Britannia*, and served as a cadets' training-ship at Dartmouth till 1905, when she was replaced by a college built on shore. The 91-gun ship *Princess Royal* was also fitted with a screw, having engines of 400 horse power, and was launched in 1854. The *Duke of Wellington*, launched in 1852, was a very notable ship, and deserves mention here for her long association with

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Portsmouth, although she was not built in its dockyard. Her dimensions were slightly less than those of the *Prince of Wales*, but she mounted 131 guns. She was until 1904 stationed at Portsmouth as tender to the flagship *Victory*, the two ships together serving as an illustration of the great advance made in the dimensions of first rates between 1765 and 1852. The comparison would be of more interest did the *Victory* survive in her original form; but she has, during a century of repairs, altered her form very considerably from that which she displayed at Trafalgar. The *Duncan*, of 101 guns, was launched at Portsmouth in 1859, and was until 1905 the Depôt ship *Pembroke* at Chatham. Her displacement was 5,724 tons: she had the same length as the *Britannia*, but was 2 ft. narrower, and her engines were of 800 horse power. The *Marlborough*, which was Depôt ship at Portsmouth until 1904, was, when launched there in 1855, the largest of all the three-deckers. Her dimensions were, however, exceeded by those of the *Victoria* and *Howe* of 1860, which were the finest ships of their class, and the last.

The Spithead reviews of the early 'fifties found the fleet entering upon a long period of change, a period which lasted for approximately fifty years. For the appreciation of the great changes made in the gradual transition from masts and sails to unaided steam propulsion, and from hulls of oak to armoured ships of steel, the great naval reviews of the latter half of the 19th century afford a ready illustration, and in this sense have a meaning and importance beyond that of mere pageantry. The review of the Baltic Fleet in 1854, prior to the Russian War, is the most celebrated of these, owing chiefly to the occasion and to the presence of Her Majesty, who, in the yacht *Fairy*, accompanied the fleet as far as the Nab when it set sail on 11 March. A similar review was held on a larger scale in April 1856 on the return of the fleet. On this second occasion there were flying in all 254 pennants, but a great many of the ships were of small importance, no less than 140 of them being gunboats and 50 mortar-boats, of types called into existence by recent needs. The more important ships were wooden ships of the line, from the three-decker *Duke of Wellington*, of 131 guns, downwards, and frigates, some of them fitted with screws, some still without. There were also paddle vessels, mounting but few guns, though of considerable power and tonnage; but all were of types destined shortly to be superseded.

During the year 1873 the Shah of Persia was in England, and among the celebrations in his honour was a great Naval Review at Spithead, which was remarkable for the vast number of different types of ships collected. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that the armour-clad sea-going ship was still a new thing, that many of the old wooden ships were still on the active list of the Navy, and that the country was then possessed of a craze for 'coast-defence' monitors. As a weekly paper said in this connexion, the progress of the arts of shipbuilding and gun making was inconveniently fast, and the fact was then patent at Spithead, as it had been before, and has often been since. The newspapers asserted that the fleet was a match for the navies of the world; but it was observed at the time¹⁰³ that 'newspaper assertion is not proof. It concerns us, though not the Shah, to remember that not one of these vessels has been tried in actual warfare, and they differ so widely among themselves that if some should prove as excellent as their panegyrists assert, some must be completely the reverse. Among the twenty-three ships there are at the very least twelve distinct classes, besides the incomprehensible *Devastation*.' To mention some of these types, there were present amongst others the *Warrior*, the *Hector*, the *Northumberland*, the *Lord Clyde*, professing the same functions, with *Hotspsurs*, *Glattons*, &c., whose duties were supposed to be of a different nature.

The Jubilee of 1887 was made the occasion of another great display of naval force. For the review at Spithead there were massed 109 ships of all classes, of which 6 were rated as first-class and 9 as second-class battleships. There were also 6 coast-defence ships, 5 large and 12 small cruisers, with 32 gunboats, 38 torpedo-boats and the *Rattlesnake*, the first of the torpedo gunboats, then a new development. This fleet comprised the Channel, Reserve and Training squadrons, together with a great number of ships specially commissioned. Portsmouth's contribution to the latter class included the *Collingwood*, *Edinburgh* and *Inflexible*, battleships; the *Impérieuse*, *Mercury*, *Fearless* and *Vesuvius*, cruisers, and the *Cyclops*, together with 24 of the torpedo-boats and the great majority of the gunboats. The fleet was then considered powerful, though by no means homogeneous. It is severed by a wide gap from the splendid force which was gathered together ten years later. This latter gathering certainly made 'the most powerful fleet that the world has ever seen,' and the contemplation of it had a most powerful effect both at home and abroad. It was then, for the first time since the introduction of iron and steel, that continuity of policy in ship construction showed its results, and throughout the different classes of ships a uniformity, hitherto unknown, was manifest. The total of battleships present rose to 21, most of them new and powerful ships: of cruisers there were 54, of which again the greater part were new. Among the smaller craft too there was a great advance in effectiveness, the old obsolete

¹⁰³ Colburn's *United Service Mag.*

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gunboats being excluded and a large number of the new classes of torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo gunboats replacing them. In all there were 165 pennants flying, and—what was considered chiefly remarkable—to gather this force not one ship had to be withdrawn from the ordinary service of the Navy abroad.¹⁰⁴ The fleet was anchored at Spithead in five parallel lines, to the southward of which was a sixth line of foreign men-of-war present to honour the occasion, and south of that again was a line of special merchant steamers. The fleet was reviewed by the Prince of Wales, as representing Her Majesty, on 26 June. The Royal procession as it passed to and fro between the lines was led by the Trinity yacht *Irene*, piloting the *Victoria and Albert* with the Royal party on board; the Royal guests followed in the P. & O. liner *Carthage*; next came another Royal yacht, the *Alberta*, then the *Enchantress* with the Lords of the Admiralty. The *Danube* followed with the members of the House of Lords, and the *Wildfire* with the Colonial Premiers. The Cunarder *Campania* came next with the House of Commons, dwarfing every ship present, even the huge cruisers *Powerful* and *Terrible*. Lastly came the *Eldorado* with the foreign ambassadors. This was the last of the great naval reviews of the 19th century.

Above the dockyard, to the north of Fountain Lake, lies Whale Island, by Nature a mudflat showing but a few acres dry at high water, but transformed by art into the site of the chief gunnery school of the British Navy. The establishment of a gunnery school at Portsmouth dates back far beyond the rise of Whale Island. In 1832 the *Excellent* (Captain, Sir Thomas Hastings) was first devoted to this service, the object of which was to produce a class of seamen gunners and gunnery instructors who should be continual service men and should form the nucleus of ships' companies. Officers trained in the school were to carry out gunnery drills in sea-going ships and to supervise the ship's gunner in the execution of his duties; to this was shortly added the duty of training the ship's company in the use of small arms. The *Excellent* in course of time was relieved by the *Boyne*, and she again by the *Queen Charlotte*, both of which ships were renamed *Excellent* when appropriated to this service. About 1851 Whale Island was appropriated to the *Excellent* as a drill ground, but no buildings were erected till much later. At the time when the dockyard at Portsmouth was extended the island consisted of 10 acres with one small building. But the change was rapid. As soil was dug out to form new docks at Portsmouth it was carried across by a pile viaduct and, by dint of convict labour, added to the island. With the addition made more recently, when Docks Nos. 14 and 15 were constructed, the extent of the island was thus carried to 80 acres, giving all necessary accommodation to nearly a thousand officers and men. The name of *Excellent* still survives, for, by the rule of the service, the people belonging to the gunnery school have to be borne on a ship's books in order that they may draw full pay. An experimental gunboat has therefore borne the old name since the quondam *Queen Charlotte* went to the ship-breakers in 1891, and to her the people on Whale Island are assumed to belong. The island has also for long had the use of an old battleship for drill purposes, in addition to a flotilla of small gunboats, to say nothing of old hulks for testing armour plates. A belted cruiser was also added as a sea-going tender. On the island, besides requisite barracks and offices, are batteries of heavy guns of different types, and in general, guns, gun mountings and ammunition of every type which is to be found in the modern navy. Various fictions tend to foster the belief that the inhabitants are on board ship in more than name. Thus gun's crews can be drilled on a platform contrived to simulate the rolling motion of a ship; the parade ground is called the quarter-deck, the mess-room is the ward-room, the kitchens are the galley, and there is a sick-bay.

At present the torpedo school at Portsmouth has its head quarters in the *Vernon*, a hulk of 5,481 tons, which was launched at Devonport in 1858 as the 101-gun screw ship of the line *Donegal*. Attached to her are two hulks specially fitted for the service. Classrooms with all the necessary apparatus for teaching the theory and practice of torpedoes, mines and electricity are fitted up on board, while a flotilla of torpedo boats, picket boats, mining launches, etc., is provided for practical work. In fine, everything that bears in any way on torpedo warfare is to be found here.¹⁰⁵ The chief naval storehouse for Whitehead torpedoes is also at Portsmouth; all other such stores are by comparison of very secondary importance.

The most important of the docks built at Portsmouth in the 19th century are Nos. 14 and 15. Foreseen at the time when the dockyard extension was begun, their entrances were actually constructed at that period, nearly thirty years before the body of the docks. It speaks well for the foresight with which those entrances were designed that they were given a width of 82 ft., although ships of the 15,000-ton ships destined to use them must have been most dim. When the *Powerful* and *Terrible* were laid down it became necessary to provide docks large enough to take these ships, whose length over all is 530 ft. It was decided therefore to use the entrances already constructed; but as modern ships with their square bilges and deep bilge-keels demand dock entrances wider

¹⁰⁴ See Brassey's *Naval Annual*, 1898, p. 12 et seq., for these two reviews and a plan of the second.

¹⁰⁵ G. E. Armstrong, *Torpedoes and Torpedo Vessels*, 139.

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proportionately than did ships constructed formerly, it was judged best to widen one of the entrances to 94 ft. and to complete the other in such a manner that additional width could be given to it without great trouble at a future date. The mode of construction of the new docks differed much from that employed for the extension works. Beech and fir piles at that time served as foundations for walls and docks. Now, however, they were done away with, and the preliminary concrete for the bottoms was laid upon the undisturbed soil. A cross-section of one of these docks shows a thick facing of granite resting on brickwork, which in its turn is carried by concrete. The thickness of granite is about 4 ft., the brickwork is 7 ft. deep under the bottom of the dock, and the concrete 3 ft., but at the sides there is less brickwork, while the concrete is greatly thicker. From the beginning of preliminary work in August 1893 these docks took three and a half years to build. Their dimensions completed are :

| | No. 14 Dock | | No. 15 Dock | |
|---|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| Length, extreme, at copings | 563 | 6 | 563 | 6 |
| " " on floors | 550 | 0 | 550 | 0 |
| Width, extreme, at copings | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| " " on floors | 75 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| Depth, extreme | 43 | 6 | 43 | 6 |
| Width of entrances | 82 | 0 | 94 | 0 |
| Depth of water over sills when full | 33 | 10 | 33 | 10 |
| Capacity, including entrance | 12,621,000 gals. | | 12,698,000 gals. | |

In each dock an additional 15 ft. in length can be obtained by putting the caisson in the outer stop of the entrance. Even before 1900 this length would have been insufficient for some of the mail steamers using the neighbouring port of Southampton, but down to that date no man-of-war had been given greater length than the *Powerful*. Following the example set previously, the earth excavated for these docks, to the amount of 310,000 cubic yards, was added to Whale Island.¹⁰⁶

The introduction of heavily armoured hulls for ships of the line involved so many changes in the dockyards that it was a considerable time before Portsmouth was ordered to lay down a ship of this class. The earlier 'iron-clads,' high freeboard broadside or central-battery ships, were built elsewhere: the first great ship of the modern navy begun at Portsmouth was a ship of a new type, and attracted great attention from the first. She was the low-freeboard ship *Devastation*, but, unlike the early monitors, she was intended to be a sea-going ship. Laid down in November 1869, she was not ready for launching till 12 July 1871, and meanwhile the disaster to the masted turret-ship *Captain* occurred. As a consequence the *Devastation* was completed without masts, save for signalling, and presented a very novel appearance. Her length was 285 ft., her beam 62 ft. 3 in. and her draught 27 ft. 6 in. on a displacement of 9,330 tons. She was fitted with two sets of Penn's trunk engines driving twin screws, and her I.H.P. with natural draught was 5,500, and with forced draught 7,000. The corresponding speeds were 13 and 14 kts. She could stow 1,800 tons of coal, which gave her a nominal steaming radius of 6,000 miles, and was very completely armoured with iron plates 12 in. thick, and the armament consisted of four 12-in. 35-ton M.L.R. guns placed in pairs in turrets one forward and one aft. She came well through her trials, and it may be said that in her the navy possessed, relatively to the age, as powerful and efficient a ship as it had done before or has since. Her success has had a very strong effect on naval construction, for all the battleships of the last twenty years of the 19th century are the outcome of the developed monitor idea, though modified by the inclusion of the best features of the rival central-battery type.

Portsmouth's new battleship was the *Inflexible*, a ship of another new type, which, though repeated for a while in a slightly modified form, has not left its mark on modern design. The *Inflexible* was in various ways a remarkable ship. She was bigger than her predecessors, displacing 11,880 tons; she carried four 16-in. M.L.R. guns of 80 tons; her turrets were placed *en echelon* with a view to gaining in end-on fire; she was in reality a low freeboard ship, though her strange superstructures belied the fact; and, lastly, in her the extreme limit of thickness for armour plates was reached. Her belt had a maximum thickness of 24 in. of iron, and in consequence of this had to be confined to one-third of the length of the ship. The *Colossus*, her successor, was a somewhat smaller ship, but showed two notable advances. Her heavy guns were breech-loading, and her armour, of which the greatest thickness was 18 in., was compound; that is, iron faced with steel. Following the *Colossus*, the *Camperdown* was built at Portsmouth. She was one of the six ships of the so-called 'Admiral' class, and again represents a distinct advance. The extreme thickness of armour plates was reduced, and her belt was lengthened by comparison with the *Inflexible* type: her offensive power and speed were also increased, and she was provided with a central

¹⁰⁶ *The Engineer*, lxxxi, 181, where a full account and many illustrations of the construction are given.

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battery of heavy secondary guns in addition to her heavy pieces in the barbettes fore and aft. The *Trafalgar* was the next Portsmouth ship, and was a much-improved *Devastation*, with the added central battery of the 'Admiral' class. The main development in her lay in a reversion to turrets for the heavy guns, in the lengthening of her belt and in the general increase of her defensive at some cost to her offensive power. In spite of her low freeboard many naval officers saw in her their ideal battleship. Then came the *Royal Sovereign*, laid down in September 1889, and launched at Portsmouth by the Sovereign in person on the same day as the cruiser *Royal Arthur*, 26 February 1891. The new type showed an increase of freeboard and of the secondary central battery. The protection, however, was less than in the *Trafalgar*, and the substitution of quick-firing for breech-loading secondary guns must be ranked as the chief gain. It is needless to examine in detail later types of the 19th century; in the main they were similar to the *Royal Sovereign*, although the constant improvements in both guns and armour allowed of a great increase in power of attack as well as of a very large extension of the surface of the ship's side to bear armour. The transition, too, to triple-expansion engines and water-tube boilers admitted of a large increase of speed, though in some quarters their adoption provoked strong criticism and opposition.

Side by side with battleships cruisers have been and are being built at Portsmouth dockyard. The earliest cruisers in the days of steel and steam were still rigged ships, sheathed with wood, such as the *Shah*, *Bacchante* and *Boadicea*, descendants of the old frigate, and the smaller ships, such as the *Calliope* and *Cordelia*, which, somewhat later, were built as corvettes. These ships were unarmoured. Then came a change, and for a while an attempt was made to build cruisers with side armour. Of the number of these was the *Impérieuse*, built at Portsmouth and launched in 1883, having a belt of 10-in. compound armour for nearly half her length, and heavily armed with four 9·2-in. B.L. guns and ten 6-in. guns. But presently armoured sides for cruisers were abandoned, and for long all the cruisers, both small and great, laid down at Portsmouth and elsewhere depended for safety on a protective deck and an increase of speed. It was only at the very end of the century that this type was forsaken in favour of a class of ship with a large area of side armour, a thing rendered possible only by the enormous resistance offered by modern hardened steel. The first of these new ships was the *Essex*, launched at Portsmouth in March 1901.

The general developments¹⁰⁷ of ships of the modern navy up to the close of the 19th century, as illustrated in the Hampshire yard, will be seen from the appended table, the arrangement of which is in accordance with the *Naval Annual*.

¹⁰⁷ It has been necessary to end the account of the Maritime History of Hampshire with the close of the 19th century. The limitation of space renders it impossible to deal here adequately with the almost revolutionary changes in naval construction and dockyard accommodation which have been witnessed during the last decade.

ARMoured SHIPS BUILT AT PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD

BATTLESHIPS

| Name | Date | Material of Hull | Displacement | Length | Beam | Draught | I.H.P. | Speed | Cost | ARMOUR | | | Armament | Torpedo Tubes | Coal Capacity |
|-----------------|------|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Side | Gun Positions | Deck Plating | | | |
| Devastation . . | 1871 | Iron | Tons 9,330 | Ft. 285 | Ft. In. 62 3 | Ft. In. 27 6 | 7,000 | Kts. 14 | £ 353,848 | In. 12-10 | In. 12 | In. 3-2 | 4-12 in. 35 ton M.L.R. . . | — | Tons 1,800 |
| Inflexible . . | 1876 | Iron | 11,880 | 320 | 75 0 | 26 4 | 6,500 | 12.6 | 795,268 | 24-16 | 17 | 3 | 4-16 in. 80 ton M.L.R. . . | — | 1,300 |
| Colossus . . . | 1882 | Steel | 9,420 | 325 | 68 0 | 26 3 | 5,500 | 14.2 | 646,786 | 18-14 Comp. | 16 Comp. | 3 | 4-12 in. 45 ton B.L. . . . | 2 | 970 |
| Camperdown . | 1885 | Steel | 10,600 | 330 | 68 6 | 27 3 | 11,500 | 17 | 769,456 | 18-8 Comp. | 12 Comp. | 3 | 4-13.5 in. 67 ton B.L.; 6-6 in. B.L. | 4 | 1,200 |
| Trafalgar . . | 1887 | Steel | 11,940 | 345 | 73 0 | 27 6 | 12,000 | 17 | 862,794 | 20-16 Comp. | 18 Comp. | 3 | 4-13.5 in. 67 ton B.L.; 6-6 in. B.L. | 4 | 1,200 |
| Royal Sovereign | 1891 | Steel | 14,150 | 380 | 75 0 | 27 6 | 13,000 | 17.5 | 824,583 | 18-5 Comp. | 17 Comp. | 3 | 4-13.5 in. 67 ton B.L.; 10-6 in. Q.F.; 16-6 pr. Q.F. | 7 | 1,800 |
| Centurion . . | 1892 | Steel | 10,500 | 360 | 70 0 | 25 6 | 13,000 | 18.5 | 608,098 | 12 Comp. | 9 Comp. | 2½ | 4-10 in. 29 ton B.L.; 10-4.7 in. Q.F.; 8-6 pr. Q.F. | 7 | 1,125 |
| Majestic . . . | 1895 | Steel | 14,900 | 390 | 75 0 | 27 6 | 12,000 | 17 | 910,692 | 9 H.S. | 14 & 6 H.S. | 4-2½ | 4-12 in. 46 ton (wire wound) B.L.; 12-6 in. Q.F.; 18-12 pr. Q.F. | 5 | 2,200 |
| Caesar . . . | 1896 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prince George . | 1895 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canopus . . . | 1897 | Steel | 12,950 | 390 | 74 0 | 26 0 | 13,500 | 18.25 | 869,598 | 6 H.S. | 12 & 5 H.S. | 3-2 | 4-12 in. 46 ton (wire wound) B.L.; 12-6 in. Q.F.; 12-12 pr. Q.F. | 4 | 1,850 |
| Formidable . . | 1898 | Steel | 15,000 | 400 | 75 0 | 26 9 | 15,000 | 18 | { 1,012,780 } { 1,023,671 } | 9 K.S. | 12 & 5 K.S. | 3-2 | 4-12 in. 50 ton (wire wound) B.L.; 12-6 in. Q.F.; 18-12 pr. Q.F. | 4 | 2,100 |
| London . . . | 1899 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CRUISERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impérieuse . . | 1883 | Steel | 8,400 | 315 | 62 0 | 27 4 | 10,000 | 16.7 | 530,814 | 10 Comp. | 4½ Comp. | 4-2 | 4-9.2 in. 22 ton B.L.; 10-6 in. B.L. | 6 | 1,130 |
| Kent | 1900 | Steel | 9,800 | 440 | 66 0 | 24 6 | 22,000 | 23 | { 733,940 } { 722,681 } | 4 K.S. | 4 K.S. | 2 | 14-6 in. Q.F.; 10-12 pr. Q.F. | 2 | 1,600 |
| Suffolk . . . | 1904 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

HAMPSHIRE, including the Isle of Wight, is the eighth English county in point of size, and contains nearly 1,613 square miles. The coast-line is very irregular and deeply indented, forming a number of good harbours, the chief of which, in order from east to west, are Emsworth, Havant, Portsmouth, Fareham, Gosport, Southampton, Lymington, and Christchurch. Inland the county is well wooded and well watered, and, though much of the soil is poor, the tillage is good and attended with good results. Two ranges of low chalk hills, the North and South Downs, stretch across Hampshire from Surrey and Sussex respectively into Berkshire and Wiltshire; the chalk downs are largely used for pasturing sheep, and the chalk itself is very valuable for commercial purposes, no less than 212,300 tons of it having been raised in Hampshire in 1901. The chief products of the county, besides chalk, lime, whiting and clay, are wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, trefoil, grass, wool, bacon and honey. In the Wealden district hops are grown, and there are extensive orchards, producing a certain amount of cider.

Much of the waste land has been brought into cultivation, but about 100,000 acres are still unreclaimed, especially in the neighbourhood of the New Forest. The northern part of the county is watered by the rivers Wey, Blackwater, Loddon and Emborne; other rivers, falling into the English Channel, are the Meon or Titchfield, the Hamble, the Itchen, the Test or Anton, the Boldre, the Avon and the Stour. There are no mines of any importance, and of works employing any considerable number of hands there are only the factories at Portsmouth and Gosport, in connexion with the Royal Navy, and the docks and shipping trade of Southampton. With these exceptions Hampshire is almost entirely an agricultural county; it contains very fine wheat-fields, and some of the best agricultural fairs and markets in the kingdom are held in this county during the course of the year.

As in the case of so many other counties, the earliest reliable information concerning the economic condition of Hampshire and its inhabitants is found in Domesday Book. This information is very important, and, though it is almost certainly incomplete in some cases, it is possible with the help of it to infer a good deal as to the status and occupation of the people and the sources of wealth of the county at this time. When the great Royal Survey was made in 1086 Winchester, lying in the very heart of Hampshire, had been for many years the capital of England and the centre of much of the trade and political life of the country. Yet, in spite of the influence of the historic capital, very few traces are to be found in Domesday Book of town life and the pursuit of crafts or industries in Hampshire. Of towns which have since grown to an important size, Portsmouth is not mentioned at all, nor are Gosport, Newport, Petersfield and Lymington; while Alton, Andover, Odiham, Waltham and Whitchurch appear simply as manors. Of Basingstoke it is stated that it possessed a market worth 30s. per annum, and at Titchfield also there were a market and tolls valued at 40s.¹ There were tolls also at Bowcombe, in the Isle of Wight, and Clere, in the north of the county; but no other market is mentioned except that at Neatham, near Alton, which paid £8.

With the exception, perhaps, of the burgesses and other inhabitants of Winchester and Southampton, the people of Hampshire at the time of Domesday Book were mainly engaged in agriculture. The county, always including the Isle of Wight, was divided into fifty hundreds and about three hundred manors. For each of these manors Domesday Book records not only the rateable value of the estate for purposes of royal taxation (the primary object of the Survey), but also the amount of land held by the lord of the manor in demesne, the number of villeins, *bordarii* and serfs who formed his tenantry, the number of ploughs possessed by them and by the lord, the amount of woodland, meadow or pasture, and finally the past and actual value of the manor. The total value of all the manors in the county was roughly £2,600 in the money of the period, of which £1,080 represents the value of the estates of the Bishop of Winchester and all the religious houses

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

in the county—103 manors in all. Of the remaining manors, seventy-five were held in demesne by the king, and a great many others were in the hands of King William's Norman followers. Besides the ordinary products of the soil, the chief sources of revenue on the Hampshire manors were the river meadows, which were fairly plentiful and very valuable for their hay; water-mills, of which the county contained over 300 at the time of Domesday Book; salterns, of which twenty-seven are mentioned; and fisheries, which are recorded as existing at twenty-four places.²

The total number of persons mentioned as either landholders or tenants in Hampshire is 10,375³ or thereabouts, but it is impossible to draw conclusions from Domesday Book as to the actual population, for the Survey naturally takes account of none but heads of households; and therefore their wives and children, even grown-up sons, are omitted, as also household servants, monks, nuns and all others who had no direct relationship with the land. It is possible, however, to estimate the proportionate number of the various classes of inhabitants, as compared with one another and with the rest of the country. There were, first, the lords of the manors, of whom 165 are mentioned as tenants-in-chief, holding their land directly from the king by knight service, serjeanty or some other service, and 219 as under-tenants, holding a manor or part of a manor indirectly through some other landholder. Immediately below the lords of the manors come their tenants; the free tenants, of whom there were very few—less than 5 per cent. of the whole population—in Hampshire at this time; the villeins, who composed roughly 37 per cent. of the population; the *bordarii* or cottars, of whom there were roughly 39 per cent., rather more than the average for the whole of England; and the *servi*, of whom there were about 16 per cent., nearly twice as many as the average for the whole country. All these classes of tenants appear alike on manors held by churchmen, by lay barons or in demesne by the king.

Domesday Book shows that in the 11th century the lives and occupations of the whole agricultural population of Hampshire were organized, according to tenure and custom, under the manorial system—a system which, in Hampshire, lasted with certain changes from before the Norman Conquest till after the close of the Middle Ages. Though very little information as to the working of this system is to be found in Domesday Book, it is possible, from later manorial records of the 13th and 14th centuries, to obtain a general idea of its most prominent characteristics, and to form some conception, inadequate though it must be, of the conditions of ordinary farm life as it was lived in Hampshire in the early Middle Ages. For this purpose the most valuable records are the annual accounts rendered by the bailiffs on many of the manors, extents, or surveys of the resources of any manor at a given time, and the rent rolls kept from year to year by ecclesiastical institutions, especially those of the bishopric of Winchester. The last-mentioned rolls are particularly valuable, because they exist (in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commission) in a long series from 1208 onwards, and from them it is possible to trace the history of any out of the thirty-three manors which belonged to the bishopric, with all the changes that were brought about from time to time by changing circumstances. An almost equally important series are the early manorial records of the Priory of St. Swithun's, at Winchester, chiefly consisting of *compotus* rolls or accounts, and court rolls, arranged under the various manors to which they relate. The earliest extents of Hampshire manors are to be found among the Inquisitions *post mortem*, the results of inquiries which were made for royal and fiscal purposes on the death of each succeeding holder of an estate held directly from the Crown; but these are, as a rule, brief and scanty, and in this case a few detailed surveys, which were made for other purposes, are more useful. The most interesting of these are, perhaps, those of the manors of Littleton and Linkenholt in 1265,⁴ contained in the cartulary of St. Peter's, at Gloucester, and those of certain royal and other manors in the Isle of Wight, drawn up by command of Edward III in 1355.⁵

The first and most important function of the manor was always the raising of crops, to support the lord and to help in defraying the expenses of his household, and, incidentally, to sustain the tenants and their families. The methods of cultivation employed were still primitive, and in order to prevent the land from becoming exhausted frequent and regular fallowing was essential. To provide for this in the most convenient way, different parts of the arable land were allotted each year to different crops according to one of two systems, known as the two-field and the three-field system respectively. According to the latter system, the land was divided into three equal parts, each of which in rotation produced two cereal crops in succession, and was then left fallow for a third year. By this means two-thirds of the land were always in a fairly good condition for raising wheat and barley, while on the third part the soil was recovering its goodness for use in the following year. This system seems to have been fairly general throughout Hampshire, for in the extents of very many manors it appears that one-third of the arable land was lying fallow, the remaining two-thirds alone being reckoned as under cultivation. On the manor of Linkenholt in 1265 about

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 449–526.

⁴ *Glouc. Chartul.* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 35.

⁵ Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday Book*, ii, 449.

⁵ B.M. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 97, &c.

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three-fifths of the land was held in demesne, the remainder being farmed out to tenants. The arable land, of which 462 acres were in demesne, was contained in four large common fields, the stated value of the land varying from 8*d.* and 6*d.* to 3*d.* an acre; and from the total value, £12 12*s.* 2*d.*, of the 462 acres the sum of £4 4*s.* 0½*d.* is deducted in the Survey as representing the value of 'the third field lying fallow.' In several cases the arable land is mentioned as being contained in a number of smaller fields, probably scattered about over the manor wherever the soil was found to be most fertile, and there is evidence that in some cases each of these fields was divided into three parts, upon two of which every year a crop would be raised, while the remainder might be fenced off and used for pasturing cattle. It seems evident that in Hampshire, as elsewhere in England, the virgates and smaller holdings of the villeins lay side by side with the lord's land in the common arable fields, very much split up into scattered strips, in order as far as possible to equalize the value of each virgate of land, and distribute the burden of the compulsory loss of returns from a part of the land each year. That arable land belonging to the same manor varied immensely in value is shown by the extent of Linkenholt quoted above, and still more strikingly by the Isle of Wight extents, where arable land on the manor of Brighstone is valued at 4*d.* an acre in one common field, 8*d.* an acre in another, 1*s.* an acre in a third, and in yet another at 1*s.* 2*d.* Under such circumstances, therefore, the advantages of distributing the holdings in smaller plots scattered over the various fields counterbalanced the disadvantages of separating each man's land in this way.

The agricultural work of the year was reckoned to begin in the late autumn, when that part of the land which had been lying fallow, and was now to be sown with wheat or rye, was ploughed. A great deal of the ploughing was done by the customary tenants, who, in addition to the annual payment of some shillings to the lord for their holdings,⁶ were required to perform a certain amount of work for him. The amount of customary ploughing done in Hampshire varied greatly on different manors; but, as a rule, every holder of a virgate of 'customary' land ploughed one or two acres of demesne land, or else was required to spend one or two days⁷ ploughing for his lord, receiving no wages for his labour, though he sometimes received his dinner at the lord's expense. In Hampshire, however, where a good deal of the soil is specially suited for cereal crops, a larger proportion of the demesne land was generally used for agriculture than could possibly be worked entirely by customary labour, and from early times the lord of the manor, or rather his bailiff, seems to have hired one or two labourers, besides the servants of the house, to work for him all the year round. Agricultural labour was very cheap in the early Middle Ages, and was largely paid for in corn, food, clothing or in acquittances from a fixed amount of customary labour. At Manydown, in 1338, 4 ploughmen, 2 carters, 1 horsekeeper, 1 oxherd and 2 shepherds were each receiving 4*s.* a year as wages; the dairy woman received 3*s.* Threshing and winnowing were paid for at the rate of ¼*d.* per bushel, but two skilled workers employed to tile a roof received 5*d.* *per diem* between them.⁸

After the first ploughing came the harrowing and sowing of the ploughed fields, and then the ploughing, harrowing and sowing of the land which, having just produced a crop of wheat or rye, was now to be sown with barley or oats. Then, on the manors where these were grown, there were beans and peas to be sown, and in all the intervals of work during winter and spring there was the last year's corn to thresh, winnow, and carry away to be stored in the granary for use or sale as required. From time to time, as the young corn began to grow up, the fields were hoed. In all these labours the customary tenants lent their share of help on the demesne land. On the manors of Littleton and Linkenholt each holder of a virgate of 30 acres was required, besides ploughing for two days and helping to harrow the lord's land, to spend three days each year in hoeing the lord's corn, and to help whenever necessary in mowing his grass and carrying away the hay. In addition he had to spend one day sowing beans, either one or two days washing and shearing sheep, and at Littleton half a day collecting nuts for the lord.⁹ The tenants on the manors of Brighstone and Swainstone, in the Isle of Wight, had to perform very similar farm labours,¹⁰ which occupied on an average two days a week during the ten months from Michaelmas to the end of July.

⁶ Customary tenants in Hampshire seem always to have paid for their holdings in money as well as in labour. The sums varied greatly, but a normal payment was 5*s.* (equal to about £3 10*s.*) a year for a virgate of 30 acres; *Glouc. Chartul.* iii, 35; B.M. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 97, &c.; Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 30; 30 Edw. I, no. 36, &c.

⁷ Two acres on most of the Winchester bishopric estates; 1 acre at Swainstone, 2½ acres at Brighstone, in the Isle of Wight; two days at Littleton and Linkenholt; Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 40, no. 159384; B.M. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 97, &c.; *Glouc. Chartul.* iii, 35, &c. At Colemore it was 2 acres in the winter and 1 acre in the spring; Hervey, *Colmer and Prior's Dean*, 68.

⁸ Kitchin, *Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 147.

⁹ *Glouc. Chartul.* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 35, 41. Extents of manors of Littleton and Linkenholt.

¹⁰ B.M. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 97, 228, &c. Extents of manors in the Isle of Wight.

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At last, from 1 August onwards, came the great labour of the year, the reaping and gathering in of the harvest. For this the lord needed help from each one of his tenants, and the 'precaria in autumpno,' valued in all extents far higher than the works of the rest of the year, were on many of the Hampshire manors the very last which he relinquished.¹¹ The harvest services performed by each *virgatiarius* at Littleton were valued at more than 7s. and included the reaping of 2½ acres each week during harvest time, together with the necessary carting and stacking of the corn. On the Isle of Wight manors the villeins were required to spend three days out of each week from 1 August to Michaelmas Day either reaping or carrying the harvest, and four extra days, to be chosen at the lord's convenience. In this case, however, the tenants received for each day's work either a sheaf of corn or their midday meal, with an allowance of 1d., as a rule, towards the yearly payment due to the lord for their holdings.¹² To see that the harvest works were duly performed a *messor*, harvestman, or 'reapreeve' was generally employed by the lord, in addition to the reeve or *prepositus*, elected from among the villagers, who was responsible during the whole year for the works of the tenants. As soon as all the harvest was gathered in threshing and winnowing could begin, and so the whole round of work would come over again.

After the arable land of the manor there remain to be considered the meadow land and the waste, pasture, or woodland. The amount of meadow-land in Hampshire during the Middle Ages was very small, averaging in several cases less than 2 acres to 100 acres of arable land¹³; but it is probable that as much land as possible was used for cereal crops, and that most of the remainder was simply unreclaimed waste. The grass grown in the meadows fetched a high price, realizing from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per acre when sold. The cutting, making, carting and stacking of the lord's hay was another important part of the work done by the customary tenants. After the grass had been cut the meadow generally served as pasture for the rest of the year, and if hired out to the villagers for their cattle it fetched a very good price, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. an acre.¹⁴ But, however much land was devoted to cereal crops or grass on the Hampshire manors, a very large amount must always have remained waste, serving as pasture land for sheep and cattle, and, important and valuable as were the products of the arable and meadow lands, the pasture lands, uncultivated as they were, contributed greatly to the value of each manor.

There is evidence that in some parts of the county the villagers possessed extensive common rights of pasture,¹⁵ but on most of the manors of which the records are accessible the tenants seem to have paid regular annual sums to the lord for the pasturage of their sheep or cattle. These sums, small in themselves, became considerable where the villagers possessed much live stock—sheep being generally paid for at the rate of 1d. each per annum, horses at 3d., and cows and oxen at 6d. or 8d. The lord himself usually kept from 300 to 400 sheep, with two or three dozen cows and oxen, and a small number of horses. As has been seen, the washing and shearing of the lord's sheep was performed by the customary tenants, and the former was, therefore, as a rule, only obliged to employ a single shepherd to keep watch over the flock, with some additional help at lambing-time. Then, as now, the Hampshire down-lands proved excellent pasture, and the proceeds of the sale of wool, hides and live cattle generally formed an exceedingly important item in the receipts of the mediaeval manors. In most cases, also, the profits of the dairy, which was established near the manor-house under the charge of the 'daye' or dairy woman, helped materially to swell the income of the manor. Lastly, there were the woods, in which the lord kept his herd of swine, and in which the tenants also might feed their pigs, paying either a fixed rate for 'pannage' for the whole village, or ½d. or 1d. for each pig, as the case might be.¹⁶ Most of the undergrowth, and as much timber as was possible without spoiling the wood, were cut down by the lord from time to time, and either sold or used for repairing the manorial buildings. Among the other products of the woodland were nuts, which were generally gathered for the lord by the customary tenants, and honey, which appears in the accounts of a good many Hampshire manors.¹⁷

¹¹ B.M. Add. MS. 33281, fol. 25. Ct. R. of Portsea, &c., in 1377 and 1381 mention only 'opera autumpnalia'; all other works seem to be obsolete. Cf. also a survey of the manor of Fratton in 1627 (Add. MS. 33281, fol. 71), where 'harveste workes to the demesne' are mentioned.

¹² B.M. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 228 et seq.

¹³ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 30 (Rockbourne); 7 Edw. III, no. 16; 8 Edw. III, no. 50.

¹⁴ Extent of Linkenholt. *Glouc. Chartul.* iii, 41 et seq.; Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. III, no. 16 (Fyrnham); 7 Edw. III, no. 37 (Ashley).

¹⁵ Teignmouth Shore, 'Traces of Early Agric. Communities in Hampshire,' *Antiq.* for Feb. 1888.

¹⁶ Extents of Littleton and Linkenholt. *Glouc. Chartul.* iii, 35, 41. Extent of Brighthstone, in the Isle of Wight. B.M. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 97. See also the rentals of the manors of the bishopric of Winchester, Eccl. Com. Var., and Compotus R. of Mapledurham, B.M. Add. Rolls, 34934-5.

¹⁷ See in particular the very valuable rentals of the bishopric of Winchester. Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 27, no. 159316 et seq.

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The machinery of the manorial system was everywhere supervised and kept in working order by the bailiff, who acted for the lord on all occasions, and who was responsible for all the incomings and outgoings of the manor. He prepared the yearly *compotus* or account of the manor, giving particulars of the payments due from the tenants, the amounts actually collected from them, and the proceeds of the sale of pannage and pasturage, of corn and live stock, of wool and hides, concluding with the fines and perquisites of the manorial court. Then came the necessary expenses for farm labour and implements, and other necessary payments for the upkeep of the manor. All the characteristics of mediaeval farm life appear in these accounts, of which a few items of expense from the *compotus* roll for Crondall in 1248 may serve as an illustration, while at the same time showing something of 13th-century wages and prices in this part of Hampshire¹⁸ :—

Steel for 5 ploughs, 15s. 8d. for the year, because of the dryness of the season; 5 plough-shares, 3s. 4d. Smith for the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year, 2s. (the other three done by custom); 10 plough wheels, 15d.; shoes for 10 farm horses for the plough for the year, 5s. Cord for the well, 9d.; hammer and trowels, 2d.; 16 oxen, £6 17s. 6d.; 4 farm horses, 37s. 7d.; hook for trimming thorns, 4d.; making one gate and mending another, 4d.; collecting rods for a lamb's fold and wreathing 12 hurdles, 4d.; 8 sacks for carrying corn to market and to Winchester, 2s.; inclosing 78 perches about the corn and pasture of Cheledwelle, 5s. 6d.; thatching mow of beans and of vetches, 4d.; wages of a tiler and his man for 8 days, 2s. 8d.; wages for a year of a carter, 4s.; 4 herdsmen, 9s.; a daye, 2s.; a servant who harrowed and laid dung and did other necessary things, 2s. 6d.; doublet and pair of shoes for the use of the lad at 'Cheldewelle,' 1s. 6d.; 216 quarters of wheat threshed and winnowed, 36s.

Where the lord only held one manor he lived there all the year round; his working expenses, owing to the system of customary labour, were small compared with his receipts, and he was rarely obliged to go outside his own manor for the ordinary means of sustenance. Rough as the manor-house must have been, frequently consisting only of the dining hall, sleeping apartments, and possibly a kind of parlour, he was, nevertheless, far more fortunate than his tenants, who lived in scattered wooden or clay huts, always in a more or less ruinous condition. In many other ways the lot of the customary tenants or villeins (though this term was not much used in Hampshire) in the Middle Ages was a hard one. On some of the manors belonging to the bishopric of Winchester their work on the demesne land appears as taking up four days out of each week all the year round, and during harvest time every day except Sunday; and, though this must have been an exceptionally heavy burden, the number of fines paid 'for defect of works' by tenants on manors in other parts of Hampshire show that the bailiff sometimes found it impossible to get the full quota of works done. By means of his own strips of land, which he worked year by year on the same lines as the larger fields of the lord, the customary tenant had to support himself, his wife and family, besides finding the money for the quarterly payments to the lord for his holding; and, unless he had grown-up sons to help him, he must frequently have found it almost beyond his powers to work his land successfully, and especially to get his own harvest in, while the lord had the prior claim to his activity. Moreover, he was never free from the constant supervision of the bailiff; at regular intervals he was obliged to attend the manorial court, which was held in the hall of the manor-house, and here he was always in danger of being fined for the smallest offence which he had committed since the last court was held. If he had quarrelled with his neighbour, if he had not worked sufficiently hard for the lord, if his tenement had fallen into disrepair, if his beasts had wandered on to the lord's land, or if he had put more cattle out to pasture than he had a right to do, he was called upon to pay anything from 3d. to 1s. in the money of the period, according to the gravity of the offence. Before he could pass outside the boundaries of the manor, send his son away to receive a clerk's training, or get his daughter married, he had to pay a fine of from 6d. to 1s. for the lord's permission to do so¹⁹; when he died his best animal, a horse if he possessed one, or if not an ox, was claimed by the lord as a heriot, and his heir had always to pay a rather indefinite sum of money before he might continue to work the holding. If a new bridge was to be made on the lord's estate, as at Totton as late as 1476,²⁰ or new gates, as at Anstey in 1452,²¹ the customary tenants were called upon to provide the necessary labour, the lord finding the materials alone; while if a crime were committed in any village the whole community was held responsible either for producing the criminal or for

¹⁸ Baigent, *Crondal Rec. and Doc.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 65.

¹⁹ B.M. Add. MS. 33281, fol. 25 (Portsea); Add. Rolls, 34934, 5 (Mapledurham). At Swainstone, in the Isle of Wight, the whole hundred paid 20 marks as chevage when the lord died or any other charge was made. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 228. At Colemore a tenant had to pay 2s. for permission to marry his daughter to an outsider, and 1s. otherwise. If his son left the manor the fine was according to his means. Hervey, *Colmer and Prior's Dean*, 68.

²⁰ Mins. Accts. (Totton), bdlc. 983, no. 1.

²¹ Anstey Ct. R. (P.R.O.), portf. 201, no. 3.

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paying a heavy fine to the lord of the manor for the trespass. Lastly, whereas the lord might travel to Winchester, Southampton, or even to London, and had an occasional chance of entertaining visitors passing through the county to the sea-coast, there was hardly the slightest chance of a change of scene for his villeins and cottars, who lived from the beginning to the end of their lives on the same spot which their ancestors for many generations had inhabited before them, performing the same monotonous yearly round of duties, with no hope for the future save what the parish priest or some travelling friar might be able to give them.

On the other hand, arduous and dull as the ordinary labours of the customary tenants must have been, some of the circumstances of their lives were less gloomy. For one thing, as appears from the rent rolls of the bishopric of Winchester, wherever the tenants were required to work regularly for the lord on certain days of the week, they received a holiday on all saints' days and church festivals that fell on any of those days throughout the year, sometimes amounting to twenty-one days or three weeks altogether.²² They also, throughout the county, received a week's respite from all works at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide; and on the days when the manorial court was held no work was required for the lord. These days, when the tenants of the whole manor, free and customary, all met together, sometimes with those from other manors in the neighbourhood if they were under the same lord, though they might be found wearisome by those who dreaded being forced to pay some fine, must, nevertheless, have afforded a change of thought and even some amusement to the rest of the tenants. Other forms of amusement were often provided by the lord, who would frequently entertain the tenants in his hall on Hallowe'en or Twelfth-night or at the harvest home, a fact which only appears when the cost of the entertainment is entered on some *compotus* roll.²³ Moreover, though the customary tenant, in a sense, belonged to the manor, and was therefore not free to leave it, he could also not be expelled from his holding unless he chose to surrender it. He could even, in some cases, appeal to the king against particular oppression on the part of the lord, as the men of Crondall did in 1280 and 1364²⁴; and, while practically every head of a family had his own lot of land on which to raise a few crops, starvation or extreme poverty, under ordinary conditions, was unknown. The fact that many of the customary tenants kept their own horses and cattle shows that some at least of them contrived to prosper; while the food allowed to them at reaping and other times—bread, beef and ale one day, for instance, and bread, herrings and cheese the next—if taken as typical of what they would eat at home, indicates a very high standard of comfort for the Middle Ages.

On most of the manors there were also a certain number of free tenants, a class which in Hampshire must have increased largely during the centuries immediately following Domesday Book, for many of the Inquisitions *post mortem* of the early 14th century show a good proportion of 'libere tenentes,' something like two to every five 'customarii,' including 'virgatarii' and 'cotarii,' as they are called in Hampshire records.²⁵ Beyond owing regular attendance at the manorial court, and usually a heriot and fine on a son's succession to his father's holding, these free tenants, who were the holders of 'free' as distinct from 'native' land, gave nothing to the lord for their holdings except fixed quarterly sums of money,²⁶ and in the large majority of cases in Hampshire seem to have been free to spend the whole of their time on their own holdings if they pleased. This position was in every way obviously superior to that of the customary tenants, and when the changes in the manorial system began to come they were to be in the direction of the attainment by the latter of their own practical freedom. But before noticing these changes it is necessary to return to the small beginnings of town life which had appeared in Hampshire by the time Domesday Book was compiled, and to trace the growth of towns and of trade in the county during the early Middle Ages.

Through the geographical position of the county England's connexion with the Continent after the Norman Conquest had a very important effect on the trade and population of Hampshire; and during the 12th and 13th centuries the oldest market towns were increasing both in size and prosperity, while some of the most favourably-placed villages were growing up into towns with markets of their own. In the early part of this period Winchester was at its best; it was still

²² Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 40, no. 159384 (1376), &c.

²³ Capes, *Rural Life in Hampshire*, 61-5.

²⁴ *Crondal Rec. and Doc.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 44.

²⁵ At Rockbourne, e.g. 8 free tenants, 25 *customarii* (Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 30); at Sherborne 15 free, 7 *customarii*, 11 *cotellarii*; Basingstoke, 8 free, 15 *customarii*, 5 *cotellarii* (Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. I, no. 36). At Hinton (in Catherington), both in 1304 and 1335, there were no customary tenants, though twenty free tenants are mentioned (Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 52; 8 Edw. III, no. 50). For references to other Hampshire inquests p.m. (scarcely any of which are printed) see *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), *passim*.

²⁶ No case has been found in Hampshire where free tenants performed customary 'works' on the lord demesne.

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the seat of government for the country, and contained the mints, the royal archives, the standard weights and measures, and the great chest of the Treasury; while such was the importance of its trade that the Gild Merchant practically shared the control of the city with the royal officers.²⁷ The city was noted for its cloth manufacture and its trade in wines, both native and foreign, and many skilled crafts were carried on within its walls; besides the weavers and fullers, goldsmiths, tanners, shieldmakers, spearmakers, tailors and other craftsmen had their own quarters in Winchester,²⁸ and lived under the protection of the Gild Merchant. It is estimated that in the time of Henry II the population of the city was not far short of what it is now, and to complete its prosperity the great annual fair was held on St. Giles's Hill.²⁹

Though all the shops in the city were closed while the fair lasted, the traders themselves could not fail to benefit through the immense numbers of foreign merchants which it attracted to the city; while as a mart for exchange St. Giles's Fair was deservedly celebrated all over England, and even on the Continent. Cloth, woollen goods, furs, wines, wax, honey, spices, salt fish, dried fruit, pottery, brasswork and all kinds of home and foreign produce were brought there by merchants for sale or exchange, and could be obtained there in larger quantities and at lower prices than were possible at any other time of the year. The citizens of Winchester who belonged to the gild merchant received a charter from Richard I confirming for them certain important privileges, as that none of them should be forced to plead outside the walls of their city, nor submit to the ordeal of the duel, and that they might discharge themselves of the pleas of the Crown according to the ancient custom of the city. He also granted that such citizens should be quit of toll and other troublesome payments, and that none should be adjudged to an amercement of money except according to the ancient law of the city. All those who went to the city of Winchester with their merchandise, whether strangers or others, were henceforth by royal command to be allowed to enter, remain and return in peace. This charter was of high value to the citizens and traders of Winchester, who secured a confirmation of it from Henry III. But by that time, through the loss of the Norman possessions by King John, a first blow had been struck at the importance of the city; and, though its commercial prosperity was maintained for many years afterwards, there was soon no doubt that its place as a royal centre was being better filled by London.

Of the three other places in Hampshire which appear as boroughs already in Domesday Book, the only one which attained to first-rate importance economically was Southampton. A thriving foreign trade was carried on from this port even in Saxon times, and coins of Charlemagne have been found in the town, but after the Norman Conquest it became practically the chief port for the south of England, especially in the wine trade with France.³⁰ At the time of Domesday Book Southampton already contained a number of French burgesses, but as the port for St. Giles's Fair it became a favourite with the merchants of other nations; and the names contained in a rental of Southampton in the 12th century imply that a considerable proportion of the residents at that time were foreigners, especially Flemings.³¹ Many stone vaults for storing wine were built in Southampton during the time of the Normans, and many of these were in existence until quite recently to testify to the early greatness of the port. So far as is known, Southampton received its first royal charter from Henry II. This charter, which included a grant of freedom from toll to the burgesses, was confirmed by Richard I, John and Henry III; and about 1250 the prosperity of the port was so great that it was already famous for its fleet of ships. The gild merchant of Southampton was in existence by the time of Henry I,³² and the trade of the town was evidently very strictly supervised by it during the whole of the Middle Ages. Some of its ordinances, as entered in the Oak Book, which is supposed to date back to the beginning of the 14th century, illustrate very clearly the nature of the regulations of the gild, showing that, while the most lucrative trades were strictly confined to its members, and carried on under its rules, a careful supervision was also kept, in the interests of public health and comfort, over matters less intimately connected with trade and commerce³³—

(xix) No one shall buy anything in the town of Southampton to sell again in the same town, except he be a gildsman, or of the franchise; (xx) No one shall buy honey, seim (*i.e.* fat), salt herrings, oil, millstones or hides, except a gildsman, nor keep a tavern for wine, or sell cloth by retail, except on market or fair day, nor keep above five quarters of corn in his granary to sell by retail, if he be not a gildsman; (xli) No butcher or cook shall sell other than nice-looking

²⁷ Kitchin, *Winchester*, 159–61.

²⁸ 'Liber Winton,' *Domesday Book* (Rec. Com.).

²⁹ Chart. for St. Giles's Fair in *Winchester Cathedral Doc.* (ed. Kitchin), ii, 8–19.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 490 et seq.

³¹ Rogers, *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, 104.

³² *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 508; Gross, *Gild Merchant*, i, 44–8, 67–70, &c.

³³ Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, 139.

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and clean food, nor (xlii) throw into the street any filth or other matter; (xliii) No man shall have before his house muck or dung, or pigs going about.

Though a large part of Southampton's early commercial prosperity had been due to its convenient position with regard to Winchester, its own important wine and wool trade was too securely established by the middle of the 13th century for the gradual decay of the old capital to cause any serious harm to the activity of the port. The position of Southampton was still most convenient for the many Italian, Spanish and Portuguese merchants who brought their wares to England at this time, and the regular visits of the Venetians in particular contributed largely to the steady growth of its trade. Portsmouth, Hampshire's other great port, was several centuries later than Southampton in establishing its commercial reputation. Though its harbour was used by the Romans, the town is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and it was not till the end of the 12th century, in 1194, that the burgesses received by royal charter a grant of a market and fair, and of freedom from toll. This was followed in 1256 by a grant from Henry III of permission to have a gild merchant, with all the liberties pertaining to it, especially that neither the members of the gild nor their goods should be arrested for any debt for which they were not sureties nor principal debtors.³⁴

Of the other towns of Hampshire in the early Middle Ages, Basingstoke, Andover and Petersfield alone require special mention in connexion with the economic history of the county. A royal manor at the time of Domesday Book, Basingstoke already possessed some important privileges, including one of the three earliest recorded markets in Hampshire, valued at 30s. per annum. Through its position on the high road both to Winchester and Salisbury, it soon became important as a trading centre for the north-east portion of Hampshire, and the relative size and wealth of the town at the beginning of the 13th century may be gathered from the fact that in 1212 King John ordered its 'provost and good men' to furnish him with ten armed men out of a quota of eighty required from Hampshire,³⁵ of which Winchester provided forty, Southampton twenty, and Alton the remaining ten. Although there is no record of a gild merchant at Basingstoke, the weekly market continued to be held, almost always on Wednesday, the present market day, during the whole of the Middle Ages, and Henry VI also granted the town the valuable privilege of holding a fair at Whitsuntide.

Andover was also originally a royal manor, and appears in Domesday Book only as a manor; but, though no fair or market is mentioned in the Survey, an ancient privilege of holding both a weekly market and an annual fair here was recognized from the earliest times. What Basingstoke was in the Middle Ages for the north-east of the county, Andover was for the north-west, a centre for the exchange of agricultural products and manufactured articles, and a place where stores of necessary commodities such as salt and tar, nails, bolts, horse-shoes, cord, crockery, tiles, steel and iron tools and other things which could not usually be produced at home could be conveniently purchased by the inhabitants of the more rural neighbouring districts. Under such circumstances the village of Andover soon became a town, and the right to have a gild merchant was granted to its inhabitants by Henry II about 1175. The constitution of this gild is specially interesting because it was divided into two houses, superior and inferior, consisting of those members possessing 'free' gild and those having 'villein' or 'hanse' gild.³⁶ In addition to the gild merchant, the charter of Henry II, which was confirmed both by John and by Henry III, granted the townsmen of Andover acquittance from toll and all other privileges enjoyed by the men of Winchester.

Petersfield is not mentioned by name in Domesday Book, but after the four places, Winchester, Southampton, Christchurch (Twynham) and Stockbridge^{36a} (Sumburne), whose burgesses are mentioned in the Great Survey, it is the earliest recorded borough in Hampshire. In the reign of Henry II, William Earl of Gloucester, the lord of the manor, granted the burgesses of Petersfield³⁷ all the liberties and free customs enjoyed by the 'citizens of Winchester who are in the gild merchant,' with the right to have a gild merchant of their own. Winchester thus became the so-called 'mother-town' of Petersfield, as it was also of Andover and many other towns. The gild merchant at Petersfield is the only one known to have existed in Hampshire besides those at Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth and Andover. The borough itself became an important market town, partly through its position on the high road to Portsmouth, and in 1255 Henry III granted the lord of the manor the right to hold two fairs every year, lasting three days each.

The early economic development of the other towns of Hampshire may be described in fairly general terms. Most of them began as manorial settlements, whether on royal demesne or under some lay or ecclesiastical lord. Through favourable circumstances, whether fair or market

³⁴ Shore, *op. cit.* 242-4.

³⁶ Gross, *op. cit.* i, 9, 31-4, &c.

³⁵ Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 65.

^{36a} See *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 483, 484.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 113.

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privileges granted by the king or convenient position on some much-frequented road, the country village would gradually become a trading centre for the neighbouring hamlets, the population would increase, and eventually the village would become a small town. During the 13th century the lords of many of the Hampshire manors obtained from the king the right to hold a fair on their estates, and, although this did not always transform a small village into a populous town, the importance of the places where this right was granted was almost always greatly increased. The annual fair at Alresford was granted to the Bishop of Winchester by King John, and among numerous towns to which Henry III granted fairs were Kingsclere, Romsey, Petersfield, Selborne, Overton, Whitchurch, Lymington and Christchurch,³⁸ all of which were relatively much more important in the early Middle Ages than they are now. Several other smaller places in Hampshire, such as Southwick, Emsworth, Barton Stacey, Wickham and Hambledon, also received grants of fairs from Henry III, while early in the 14th century Alton and Ringwood obtained similar grants from Edward II.

In the early Middle Ages fairs were very important events, especially where the trade of a town was in the hands of a gild merchant, because then alone exchanges and sales might be freely carried on among all the inhabitants, whether members of the gild or not, while strangers and travelling merchants were also welcomed for the sake of their wares. In the villages, too, the visits at fair-time of chapmen and traders with their caravans gave new opportunities of selling local produce and of buying fresh goods which could not be manufactured in the neighbourhood. Socially also the fair was a great event on account of the shows and amusements it brought. Important as was the annual fair, however, the right of holding a weekly market was an equally valuable one, for the privilege of opening shops in any place was a market privilege, and if no authority existed for the market no shops could legally be opened there. Until about the 13th century permanent shops were rarely to be found even in the market towns, and commodities were as a rule brought to the markets, as to the fairs, by the chapmen or travelling merchants. It was, indeed, only by very slow degrees that the occupations of the town-dwellers in Hampshire became differentiated from those of ordinary villagers, and down to the middle of the 14th century this process had still advanced very little. Except in Winchester, Southampton and a few other places where the traders and craftsmen already formed a considerable class, the inhabitants of the towns continued to spend their time almost entirely in agriculture, growing wheat and barley in rotation on the common fields of the town just as their ancestors had done while the manor to which they belonged was still a small village.

In some of the towns, however, a steadily increasing population, living within a small fixed area, gave rise at a very early period to difficult problems of health and sanitation, problems which in some cases remained unsolved during the whole of the Middle Ages. No attempt was made at any effective system of drainage, and for their water supply the towns had to depend mainly upon such rivers or streams as happened to be accessible in the neighbourhood. Every description of dirt was thrown out into the streets. At Southampton, however, we hear of attempts to cope with these difficulties; very early regulations on the condition of the streets and of sanitation are contained, as has been mentioned, in the ordinances of the gild merchant, and in 1311 the town obtained from the Franciscan friars a regular supply of pure water which was brought into the town by means of a conduit from a spring more than a mile away.³⁹ But in towns where no such energy was forthcoming the state of affairs must have been deplorable, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that leprosy, erysipelas and other skin diseases and infectious fevers played havoc among the poorer inhabitants of crowded little houses.

From an early period most of the larger towns of Hampshire possessed hospitals⁴⁰ for the reception of such sick persons, as also for poor wayfarers and other objects of charity. The greatest in Hampshire was that of St. Cross, about a mile outside Southgate, Winchester, which was founded by Bishop Henry de Blois in the 12th century, and which still exists with its Norman church and the old buildings adjoining it. Through its position on the road from Southampton, St. Cross, though partly intended for the reception of poor brethren, became a haven of refuge for the constant stream of pilgrims and other travellers, infirm or otherwise, who passed it on their way to Winchester. In the city itself the sick were specially cared for by the two great abbeys; a Susterne Spytal or Sisters' Hospital was established just outside the close of St. Swithun's, and another hospital for the sick and poor was connected with Hyde Abbey. About the same time as that at St. Cross a hospital dedicated in honour of St. Julian, and known as God's House, was founded at Southampton; while early in the 13th century St. Nicholas's Hospital (also called God's House) was established at Portsmouth. Besides these there were in Hampshire a group of hospitals dedicated in honour of St. John the Baptist, and primarily intended for the relief of

³⁸ Shore, op. cit. 148-51.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 520, n. 302.

⁴⁰ Shore, op. cit. 142-5.

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wayfarers and others in immediate need of succour. Such were St. John's Hospital at Basingstoke, refounded about 1235; and another at Andover, said to have been founded by William I. Another St. John's Hospital was at Fordingbridge, and towards the end of the 13th century a citizen of Winchester named John Devenisshe founded the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in that city. Nearly every town in Hampshire also had its special lepers' hospital, under the patronage as a rule of St. Mary Magdalen. The largest of these was on Magdalen Hill at Winchester, but others are known to have existed at Southampton, Andover, Christchurch, and Newport in the Isle of Wight.

All these foundations were religious houses, and were placed in the care of a warden and brethren who lived according to some rule, generally that of St. Augustine. The religious life of the time had important effects in other ways on the economic history of Hampshire. Among the manors which from early times belonged to the Church, Alresford, Bishop's Waltham and Fareham became thriving market towns through the influence and under the care of their lord, the Bishop of Winchester; while Romsey, Christchurch, Beaulieu, Selborne, Carisbrooke, Titchfield, Wherwell and many other towns and villages owed such economic advantages as they possessed in the Middle Ages, together with a large share of their prosperity, to the great abbeys or priories to which they were attached. The Cistercian monks, in particular, who owned the manors of Beaulieu, Quarr, Netley and Hartley Wintney, established the reputation of Hampshire wool in the Flemish and Italian markets, and set an example to the country-side by their improved methods of cultivating their land.

The social life of the people of Hampshire was also largely affected in the early Middle Ages by the prevalent religious custom of going on pilgrimages to famous shrines, whether in the county itself or beyond its boundaries. Both by English pilgrims to the shrine of St. James of Galicia⁴¹ and French pilgrims to the tomb of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the port of Southampton was very largely used, with the result that strangers and foreigners were continually passing through Hampshire. The county itself was, moreover, unusually rich in shrines, such as that of St. Swithun, the Hampshire saint, whose remains were preserved in the Old Minster, afterwards the Cathedral, at Winchester; and others of great fame at Hyde Abbey outside Winchester, at Southampton, Southwick and at Christchurch. All these shrines attracted large crowds of people, and though the relief and protection of pilgrims, especially those on the way to the Holy Land, was the work of the Knights Hospitallers, who had much land and influence in Hampshire, the duty of providing for the wants of such wayfarers was recognized by most of the towns and villages through which they passed. Several place names, such as Pilgrims' Place, East Tisted; Pilgrims' Palace, a farm-house near Rotherfield Park; Pilgrims' Copse, near Micheldever, still remain to show how largely such pilgrimages entered into the social life of the people of Hampshire in the Middle Ages.

The influence of pilgrimages and holy shrines, however, was not great enough to counter-balance another characteristic for which the Hampshire people were notorious in early times. Tempted by the rich traders' caravans which were continually to be found on the roads between London and Winchester, and sheltered by the numerous forests which then covered the centre and north-east of the county, the brigands and freebooters of Hampshire had very soon become famous for their daring exploits, and the profession of highway robbery was one which so nearly concerned the country-side that, as in the later smuggling days, it was almost impossible to get a jury to convict the offenders. A single incident, preserved by Matthew Paris, shows up this side of Hampshire life with startling clearness.⁴² In 1249, it would seem, Henry III was spending Lent at Winchester when two Brabant merchants complained that they had been robbed on the highway of 200 marks in money. They identified the offenders, but on trial by compurgation these were set free on the oaths of their neighbours, and the efforts of the judge to extort the truth proved fruitless.⁴³ So daring and impudent were the robbers that they had actually stolen the wine sent on in advance for the king's table.⁴³ The king in a fury summoned all the bailiffs and freemen of the county to the Castle at Winchester, and there, after a solemn excommunication by the bishop of all culprits concerned, the whole matter of the robberies was entrusted to a jury composed of Winchester and Hampshire men. After a long debate held under strict custody the jury solemnly disclaimed all knowledge in the matter, but Henry was aroused, and by his orders the jurymen were thrown into prison under sentence of death. A fresh jury was immediately chosen, and discretion now proving the better part of valour, the jurors reluctantly presented a long list of crimes committed in and about the neighbourhood of Winchester and Alton. A short reign of terror ensued; the

⁴¹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlviii, App. 225, 254.

⁴² *Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), v, 58-60.

⁴³ In the previous year the justices in eyre had obtained sufficient evidence to show that the outlaws of 'the pass of Alton' were terrorizing the whole country. Persons robbed dared not 'raise the hue,' as many inhabitants of Alton and Selborne Hundreds were compelled to provide the outlaws with food. Or of the jurors was convicted of trying to persuade the others to conceal the truth. *Assize R.* 776, m. 29, 30.

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criminals were hunted out, and many persons of substance, numerous servants and bailiffs of the king, some even of the royal household, were convicted and hanged. In all, more than sixty persons were punished.

To return now to agricultural life in Hampshire, it was inevitable that, quietly as each year rolled by on the manors, the course of time should gradually bring about important changes. Of these the first and most widespread was that in the relation between the lord of the manor and his customary tenants, who secured by degrees their partial or complete freedom from compulsory labour services, and acquired the right, at first by the grace and permission of the lord, and then by long custom, of paying a quit-rent for their holdings, as free tenants had always done. It is interesting to trace the gradual progress through Hampshire of this exceedingly important change, which, though it seems originally to have been made in the interests of the lord, whose bailiffs must often have found the compulsory labour uneconomical and inconvenient, yet, in the end, went so far towards improving the condition of the tenant. It is probable that on some Hampshire manors the commutation of labour services for rent was very early, for Domesday Book shows the villeins and bordars at Cheverton and Bowcombe, in the Isle of Wight, paying rent for their holdings; and the whole of the land at Millbrook and Alverstoke was held by villeins who paid a money rent to the bishop. The earliest existing rent roll of the bishopric of Winchester, that of 1208,⁴⁴ shows the tenants of one or two Hampshire manors paying a sum of money for release from certain services, and in 1222 the accounts⁴⁵ of nearly a dozen of these manors show small payments by individual tenants for past services not performed, or for release from future services. By the end of the 13th century small sums *pro operibus relaxatis* occur regularly on almost every manor belonging to the bishopric. With other landowners it was the same; a rental of Colemore,⁴⁶ a manor belonging to Southwick Priory, dated about 1219, mentions only eleven out of twenty-three customary tenants as still performing services, and many of the remainder are expressly stated to hold 'by charter,' paying an annual sum of money *pro omnibus serviciis*.

The records of the priory of St. Swithun give an interesting illustration of the tentative nature of the bargains originally struck in this matter between lords and tenants. In a compotus roll of twenty-two manors belonging to this priory, dated 1248, Crondall Manor among others shows the payment by various tenants of several sums amounting in all to £4 7s. for release from different kinds of labour,⁴⁷ ploughing, mowing, carrying corn, &c., including one case at least where the payment is stated to be for annual release from certain works. Thus in the actual working of the manors the change was taking firm hold here also, but, nevertheless, in a formal customary of the manor of Crondall, dated 1287,⁴⁸ containing the regular payments and services due from all the tenants, there is no word of any non-performance of the customary works, and, though in a few cases the money equivalents of certain services are given, it is clear that on these estates regular commutation was not as yet officially recognized as permanent.

The extents contained in Inquisitions *post mortem* give some information for manors held by lay lords. On the manor of Rockbourne, in 1300, the only customary tenants still performing works were 25 *custumarii*, who 'shall reap for nine days in the autumn or give 1s. 6d. to the lord.' The remaining 10 *custumarii* and 13 *cotarii*, apparently, like the eight free tenants, paid entirely in money.⁴⁹ The extents of the manors of Sherborne, Chawton and Basingstoke in 1302 show the customary works still being performed, but on the three manors there were altogether 31 free tenants as against only 50 *custumarii*.⁵⁰ On the manor of Hinton, in 1304, there were twenty free tenants, but no villeins at all, they having apparently all acquired free status,⁵¹ and the manor of Ashley, in 1334, shows among the whole number of tenants only four giving any services whatever.⁵² In other parts of Hampshire the 'sale' of their works to the tenants was by this time becoming a recognized institution; a compotus for the manor of Wootton in 1338⁵³ shows that nearly £4 was paid in this year by tenants *pro operibus venditis*, and the accounts of the episcopal manors of Fareham, Cheriton and Burghclere, in three totally different parts of the county, for the year 1346, all show entries of considerable sums under the same heading.⁵⁴

In the late summer or early autumn of 1348 the terrible plague known as the Black Death reached Hampshire, entering England, it is said, at Melcombe Regis in Dorset.⁵⁵ The mortality from the plague seems to have varied in different parts of the county, but in most places it must have been heavy. The centre district, all round Winchester and Alresford, was very much affected, and the number of monks at St. Swithun's Priory was much diminished.⁵⁶ The manor of

⁴⁴ Hall, *Pipe Roll of the See of Winchester for 1207*.

⁴⁶ Hervey, *Colmer and Prior's Dean*, 71-2.

⁴⁹ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 30.

⁵² Ibid. 7 Edw. III, no. 37.

⁵⁴ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 35, no. 159356.

⁵⁶ *Winch. Cath. Doc.* 4.

⁴⁵ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 22, no. 159278.

⁴⁷ *Crondal Rec. and Doc.* 51.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 83.

Edw. I, no. 36.

⁵¹ Ibid. 32 Edw. I, no. 52.

⁵³ *Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 143.

⁵⁵ Gasquet, *The Black Death* (1908), 83.

⁵¹ Because h

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Manydown in the neighbourhood of Basingstoke suffered very severely, and did not recover for many years,⁵⁷ and on the small manor of Cheriton the families of twenty-five tenants died completely out, leaving their holdings in the hands of the lords.⁵⁸ The north and north-west parts of the county must also have suffered; on the manor of Burghclere, for instance, the families of thirty-five tenants died out, and the receipts from the manor were, in 1352,⁵⁹ 10 per cent. lower than in 1346. But, though the plague claimed many victims from the town of Southampton, it does not seem to have been so fatal in the southern rural districts, for on the large manor of Fareham only nine tenants died without leaving successors; while in the north-east corner of the county, round Bramshott and Liphook, there are comparatively few traces of it.⁶⁰

It has been calculated that over one-third of the labouring population of England was destroyed at this time, and from the great and immediate rise in wages in Hampshire and the other southern counties it seems likely that the average mortality in these counties fell not far, if at all, short of that in the rest of the country. As has already been mentioned, some hired labour was used from early times on Hampshire manors, and with the spread of the custom of selling their services to the tenants for money a good supply of labour for hire had become one of the first necessities for efficient farming. Now this supply was suddenly reduced, the demand remaining as great as ever. The bailiffs of estates were face to face with a severe difficulty. In some parts of the county, no doubt, they attempted to force customary tenants who had commuted their services for rent to perform the old and almost forgotten compulsory works on the lord's demesne; in 1362, for instance, the tenants of Crondall Manor complained of new and grievous burdens laid upon them, which may imply something of this kind. On some of the manors of the bishopric the further progress of commutation was possibly arrested, and for many years after the Black Death a carefully compiled list of the number and kind of the labour services due from the tenants, with the number allowed off in return for other service, the number sold, and the number actually rendered, formed an important item in the accounts of the manors. But in most cases the bailiffs were powerless before the force of circumstances. A rental of the manors of Sutton and Hannington,⁶¹ belonging to St. Swithun's, for the year 1351, records the money payments due from all the tenants, and is absolutely silent about labour services, which owing to their value at this crisis would certainly have found mention if an attempt were being made to re-introduce them. The accounts of the manor of Fareham show that in 1352 sums amounting to £9 6s. were accepted from the tenants in lieu of services, as against £1 12s. 9d., the sum received under this head in 1346. In the Isle of Wight, also, commutation was making progress; the extents of the manors of Brighstone and Swainstone⁶² in the year 1355 show that at that time, out of 142 customary tenants on the two manors, forty-one were paying annual sums for release from all services, and nine others paid to have their works credited to them for the one year. Some years later, in 1381, a complete set of extents of the manors belonging to Titchfield Abbey was compiled,⁶³ in which practically all the works of the tenants appear as sold to them for a regular annual sum, a few days of autumn work only being mentioned as actually performed.

The need for hired labour was therefore growing greater every year, with the result that it became steadily more difficult and expensive to obtain. To make matters worse in Hampshire, the sale price of corn, which was fairly high in 1346, fell steadily for many years after the Black Death.⁶⁴ Against these difficulties the bailiffs struggled as long as possible. The cattle and goods of the tenants whose families died entirely out may have helped at first to keep up the receipts, but the falling in to the lord of so many holdings meant the loss of the regular quarterly payments, of fines, and various other small sums, in addition to the loss of the tenants' labour or its equivalent. To the extra difficulties of cultivating the demesne lands with an insufficient supply of labour was added the necessity of farming all these small holdings, in order to prevent their being a dead loss to the manor. There is ample evidence that this was not an easy task; in the year 1352, at Burghclere, for instance, there were arrears of £2 7s. 4½d. on the tenants' quarterly payments, in spite of all efforts⁶⁵; at Wootton, in 1354, the arrears 'by reason of the pestilence' were nearly £3, on the tenants' holdings alone, and six years later St. Swithun's Priory, taking over holdings on this manor from which the actual rent due was altogether £2 13s. 11d., could make only £1 8s. 11d. out of the entire products of the same land.⁶⁶ Then in 1361 a second pestilence visited many of the country districts, and all over the north and centre of Hampshire a fresh lot of holdings fell in to the lords on the death of their tenants. At Cheriton, in 1376, out of 38 virgates

⁵⁷ *Manor of Manydown*, Introd. pp. lx-lxii.

⁵⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 35, no. 159363 (1352).

⁶⁰ Capes, *Rural Life in Hampshire*, 66.

⁶² B.M. Add. MS. 6166, fol. 97, 228.

⁶⁴ From 9s. 4d. per qr. in 1346 to 6s. 8d. in 1352 and 5s. 4d. in 1376.

⁶⁵ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 36, no. 159363.

⁵⁹ Ibid. bdle. 36, no. 159363.

⁶¹ *Manor of Manydown*, 164.

⁶³ B.M. Add. MS. 33284, fol. 93, &c.

⁶⁶ *Manor of Manydown*, Introd. pp. lix-lx.

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and 22 half-virgates of customary land, 7 virgates and 12 half-virgates were still in the lords' hands through the two pestilences, though there are signs that things were beginning to improve, for some of the holdings appear as producing a shilling or two more than the regular rent due from them, and on other manors repairs and new buildings were started about this time, showing that the population had begun to recover itself.⁶⁷

But the new population showed no readiness to take up the holdings of the deceased generation. No doubt the lot of the free hired labourer seemed more attractive to them than the voluntary taking over of villein land and all that it entailed; at any rate, even in 1421, almost as many tenants' holdings as ever were still in the hands of the lord. In this year the collector at Burghclere returned £2 11s. 7d. from holdings rented at £3 4s. 2½d., sums amounting to £12 13s. 8d. were accepted from other tenants in lieu of services, and the working expenses of the manor rose to 30 per cent. of the receipts, as against 20 per cent. in 1376. At Fareham in the same year £12 12s. 6d. was accepted in lieu of services, and working expenses were exactly double what they had been in 1376.⁶⁸ If even on large and wealthy estates belonging to the bishopric of Winchester it was impossible to prevent expenses from encroaching upon profits, it may readily be imagined that on the small separate manors the struggle under the changed conditions was acute. Everywhere manorial court rolls show signs of the growth of an independent spirit among the customary tenants; fines for non-attendance of the court become frequent, and in some cases these are entered again and again as still unpaid. Had any attempt been made to force such tenants to work under the old conditions, it could hardly have succeeded, and the fact that on the whole the tenants in Hampshire profited from the scarcity of labour after the Black Death sufficiently even to satisfy themselves is shown by the almost complete absence of ferment in the country districts at the time of the Peasants' Revolt, though there were riots in counties on all sides of them, and even in Winchester itself.

For a shorter or longer period after the Black Death the lords of the manors endeavoured still to work their land as before, but as it had at last become obviously unprofitable to do so, and as there were no signs that things would ever return to their earlier condition, they at length began to take steps towards improving matters for themselves. One change which was made on a small number of manors, and in particular on those belonging to Titchfield Abbey, was not so much a new departure as the development of a practice that was followed on a few Hampshire manors as early as the 13th century. This was the separation of the large common arable fields of the manor into a number of smaller fields of a more advantageous size, and the inclosure of each of these fields by means of hedges, in such a way that the lord and his tenants could each do what they liked with their own land, without suffering inconvenience from neighbouring crops or straying cattle. In 1381⁶⁹ all the land, arable, meadow, and pasture, on the manor of Crofton was thus separated, at Funtley, another Titchfield Abbey manor, all the demesne land except 1 acre of meadow, and at Warde all the arable land and all except 2 acres of the pasture. At Barton 150 acres of land were inclosed as against 9 still held in common. Arable land thus separated and inclosed was worth between three and four times as much as in the common fields, and through the resulting increase of proceeds and diminution in the amount of labour required for cultivation the lord was in many cases relieved of his more pressing difficulties without any material change of system or method.

In other cases the lord of the manor freed himself from the burden of his demesne land by parcelling it out in freehold at money rents to some of his tenants, who cultivated it by their own efforts, with the help of their families, and so avoided the necessity of hiring the labour which was now so costly. At Bramshott, for instance, a list of the tenantry drawn up in 1396 describes nearly half of the tenants as 'free,' eighteen of them paying rents amounting to £6 13s. for land which seems to have been largely old demesne land, increased by escheats and forfeitures from deceased or absconding customary tenants.⁷⁰ This land was held 'at the lord's will,' while the rest of the land was held 'according to the custom of the manor,' by what became known as copyhold⁷¹ tenure. A similar change was effected, soon after the beginning of the 15th century, on most of the manors of the bishopric of Winchester; but in these cases, as a rule, the whole demesne land was farmed out to one person. The demesne land at Cheriton, for instance, was in 1454 farmed out to one Nicholas Aghneld for nine years at £19 per annum, and he apparently took over the care of the stock as well, including the sheep.⁷² The land at Fareham was also farmed out during part of the 15th century,⁷³ but this arrangement did not become permanent, for in 1498 the

⁶⁷ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 40, no. 159384.

⁶⁹ See extents of 1381, referred to above.

⁷¹ Because held by copy of the manorial court roll, in which all transfers of customary land were entered.

⁷² Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 53, no. 159445.

⁶⁸ Ibid. bdle. 48, no. 159422.

⁷⁰ Capes, op. cit. 67.

⁷³ Ibid.

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demesne was being worked as before, the meadow land only being farmed.⁷⁴ Only 95 acres of the arable land, however, were then in cultivation, as compared with 195 in 1320,⁷⁵ showing that agriculture could not yet be carried on so profitably as before the Black Death.

On the other hand, as the profits of agriculture went down in spite of all the efforts of the landowners and their bailiffs, the profits of another rural industry, that of sheep-farming and wool-growing, became by comparison increasingly attractive. The soil and surface of a great part of Hampshire is well fitted for pasturing sheep, and before the end of the 13th century the wool sent abroad by several of the religious houses in the county was well known in the Flemish and Florentine markets.⁷⁶ In 1341, when Edward III made a levy of 30,000 sacks of wool from the whole of England, to raise funds for the French war, Hampshire was required to contribute 678 sacks, valued at £2,712⁷⁷; of the thirty-six remaining counties only seven paid more than this, which shows that proportionally the wool supply in Hampshire was already fairly large. From early times several hundred sheep were kept on each manor of any size, but, as turnips and other winter foods were as yet unknown, the number of sheep which could be kept was strictly limited by the amount of pasture land which could be devoted to their sustenance. At the beginning of the winter, as a rule, the bailiff of each manor was obliged to kill off for salting purposes as many sheep as he knew the manorial pasture could not support.

But now, with the agricultural disorder resulting from the Black Death and all its attendant misfortunes for the landowners, came the growth of the woollen manufacture in England and a naturally increased demand for wool all over the country. Consequently, where land could no longer be used with profit for wheat crops, there was a strong inducement to fence it round and turn sheep on to it. Beginning with the numerous holdings left on his hands through the death or defection of his tenants, the lord of the manor was then frequently tempted not only to inclose for sheep-farming a large portion of the common pasture land, but even, by persuasion or force to dispossess some of his remaining tenants in order to pasture his sheep upon their land. The manor of Burghclere affords a typical instance of what must have been going on in all parts of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight about the middle of the 15th century. The expenses of this manor went steadily upwards after the Black Death, and in 1455 no less than thirty-six tenants' holdings were still in the lord's hands *per primam pestilentiam*. But by this time the manor was almost entirely given up to sheep farming. Of the 265 acres of arable demesne land, all of which were in cultivation in 1320, only 100 were now sown with corn, the remaining acres lying waste, while, on the other hand, between 500 and 600 acres of land had been recently taken into the demesne, evidently for the sake of pasturing the 760 sheep now kept on the estate. All the work of the customary tenants had long been commuted for money, except those of washing and shearing the lord's sheep, together with keeping up the fences of the bishop's park at Highclere, but a very small amount of hired labour was required, and of the expenses of the manor in this year more than half, a sum of £16, had been incurred through the building of new sheep-folds.⁷⁸ Where the manors were farmed out the tendency to turn them into a sheep-run was still greater, for the leaseholder naturally made the most possible out of the land, having no particular interest in the welfare of the tenants and labourers on the estate.

The result was that everywhere harvests were diminished, wages were low, rents were high, and labourers began to wander about the country in search of work. The movement must have been going on for some time before the attention of the government was called to it by the serious depopulation of the Isle of Wight, and its consequent defenceless condition in case of an invasion. The preamble of an Act passed in 1488 for checking inclosures in this island states that it 'is late decayed of people, by reason that many towns and villages have been let down and the fields dyked and made pastures for beasts and cattle, and also many dwelling places, farms, and farm-holds have of late time been used to be taken into one man's hand that of old time were wont to be in many several persons' holdes and hands.' It was therefore decreed that no one was to have more than one farm, or a farm the rent of which exceeded 10 marks. But, as the evil continued, an inquisition was taken in 1517 concerning the areas in every county that had been inclosed since 1488, with the number of houses decayed, and other evidences of depopulation. The returns still exist for eight of the thirty-eight hundreds into which Hampshire was then divided, as well as for the Isle of Wight, and show that the conversion of arable land to pasture had been going on steadily during these thirty years, though not so rapidly as in some counties. In the Isle of Wight 355 acres, and in the eight hundreds of Hampshire 559 acres, are recorded as having

⁷⁴ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 5, no. 155849.

⁷⁵ *Reg. of John de Sandale* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 627-32.

⁷⁶ Cunningham, *Engl. Industry and Commerce*, i, App. D, 'Wool Trade in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.'

⁷⁷ *Parl. R.* ii, 131.

⁷⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 53, no. 159445.

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been inclosed since 1488 and devoted to pasture, and, though a very small displacement of population is expressly mentioned, it may be inferred, in other cases, from the fact that several farm-houses and tenements on this land are returned as in ruins.⁷⁹

To add to these changes, which were gradually altering the conditions of agricultural labour, to the advantage of the lord and landowner and the disadvantage of the labourer, came the dissolution of the monasteries, 1536-9, and the transfer of all their landed property to other hands. Very little outcry, apparently, was raised in Hampshire against the confiscation of the monastic lands; the county was always noted for its loyalty, and the monks had for many years past found a great difficulty in keeping up their numbers. Moreover, the most important monastic property in Hampshire, that of St. Swithun's Priory, remained practically in the same hands as before, through being granted to the newly-created Dean and Chapter of Winchester. In other cases, however, the land found new owners, who doubtless introduced changes at the expense of the old tenants, and who, by a still more serious shortcoming, neglected to perform the social duties of almsgiving and hospitality always hitherto associated with their property. It was this circumstance, among others, which, though it did not create the problems of pauperism, vagrancy, and lack of employment for unskilled labour, which the government of England had now to face, yet, by hastening forward the disintegration of mediaeval society, helped very largely to bring these problems into prominence. Little had been heard of them while the manorial system was in complete working order, but by the middle of the 16th century they had become the subject of important legislation.

The hardships caused by the change to new conditions in the tenure and working of land were increased by the fact that agricultural depression in the country districts soon began to react upon the towns. During the century following the Black Death poverty and decay became so common in the towns that in 1433 the government was obliged to sanction a reduction in the taxes granted in that year. The Subsidy Roll for Hampshire for the year 1437 is still extant,⁸⁰ giving the amount of the reduction allowed to all the towns in the county. Out of £4,000 allowed on the assessment of 1334⁸¹ for all England, £140 13s. 2d. was allotted to Hampshire. Of this sum £13 3s. 4d. was apportioned to Winchester, £3 to Southampton, £2 to Portsmouth, £1 18s. 4d. to Stockbridge, £1 6s. 8d. to Basingstoke, 13s. 4d. to Overton, 10s. to Odiham, 9s. to Alton, and so forth. Among the few places in Hampshire for which no reduction was considered necessary were Andover, Petersfield, Christchurch, Fareham, Romsey, Wherwell, and Ringwood, but in 1439 a fresh Act was passed, in which Andover and Alresford are mentioned for special relief. Three years later it was ordered that these two towns should pay only half their ordinary assessment; and other Subsidy Rolls⁸² for Hampshire show that this state of affairs continued during the whole of the 16th century. In each roll almost every town and the majority of the villages receive remissions of varying size. Petersfield, Romsey, Christchurch, and Fareham remain notable exceptions, but probably for the reason that they were originally assessed at a very low figure, Petersfield paying only £1 13s. altogether, and Fareham only 16s. 5½d. A few places in Hampshire gained a little ground during the century, as, for instance, Portsmouth, and the hundreds of Fareham and Portsdown; but the town of Lymington and the hundreds of Andover, Crondall, and Kingsclere, with many other towns and districts, show a progressive slight reduction. In 1534 it was reported that in Winchester, Portsmouth, and Southampton, among other towns, there were tottering houses and vacant spaces heaped with filth.⁸³

Nor was this the full extent of the misfortune, for with the spread of manufactures the growth of a small capitalist class within the towns made it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for ordinary apprentices and journeymen ever to become masters, while for the numbers of unskilled labourers who were driven into the towns by poverty and lack of work in the country there was a real danger of starvation. Preferring to wander in search of better wages these labourers swelled the ranks of the vagrants of all classes, who, especially after the Wars of the Roses, made a livelihood as best they might by begging, doing harvest work, or lending a hand wherever it was wanted. Though Hampshire was less affected than many other counties by the Wars of the Roses, the great thoroughfares from Portsmouth and Southampton and the forests and woodlands of the north of the county attracted an abundant nomad population, who had no other means of livelihood than what chance or charity threw in their path. Up to 1563 some attempt was made to meet this evil by organized parochial charity, but by an Act passed in this year provision for the poor

⁷⁹ Leadam, 'The Inquisition of 1517,' in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (New Ser.), vii, printed from the Lansdowne MS. at the B.M. A nearly identical record is preserved at the P.R.O., Chan. Misc. bdle. 7, file 2, no. 10.

⁸⁰ Lay Subs. R. bdle. 173, no. 95.

⁸¹ The assessment of 1334, according to which the tenth-and-fifteenth was levied till the 16th century, printed, for Hampshire alone, in *Coll. Topog. et Gen.* i, 175-83.

⁸² Lay Subs. R. bdles. 173, no. 165; 174, no. 363; 175, no. 477.

⁸³ Cunningham, *Engl. Industry and Commerce*, i, 507.

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was for the first time made compulsory. In 1572 another Act was passed, by which the justices of the peace of each county were required to keep a register of the impotent poor in each district, to name overseers to spend upon their relief sums which were to be raised in each parish by direct assessment, and to employ any surplus that remained in setting vagrants to work. The last provision, with regard to setting vagrants to work, was followed in 1576 by legislation requiring the justices to provide a stock of materials necessary for the employment of all persons unable to find work, and to house them and pay them for their work.⁸⁴

The difficulties in the way of such a scheme were great, and it is improbable that this legislation took effect in many places, but the Hampshire justices were exceptionally enterprising, for about 1578 they did establish a House of Correction in Winchester, with the express purpose of setting the idle and vagrant people of the county to work there. The articles drawn up for the use and management of the house are contained in two interesting MSS. at the British Museum.⁸⁵ The governor of the house undertook to keep eighty men and women at work within the house, giving them as much for their work as they would obtain elsewhere, and reserving the sum of 1*d.* per head weekly, for their lodging and washing. Divers skilled occupations were to be provided for the men, spooling and quilling of yarn, weaving of kersies and serges, wool-combing, cloth-dyeing, and the making of hats, gloves, wool-cards and nails, with grinding of wheat and malt; frilling of cloths, drawing of water and other less skilled occupations as occasion arose; for the women, spinning, carding, sorting of wool, carding of hatters' spools, knitting of hose and dressing of flax. All unskilled workers committed thither were to be set to learn one of the above crafts under competent instructors, and were to be detained for at least five years, devoting three years to learning the trade and two to working at it in order to repay the institution for their board, lodging, and tuition.

For the furnishing of the house of correction the governor stated that he should require £400 or £500 in money for stock and materials; forty beds, each furnished with a flock mattress, bolster, sheets, blankets, and a coverlet, 'with some sheets to shift withal,' at a total cost of £63 9*s.* 4*d.*; and as working apparatus four tenter racks, to cost £8, six looms at £6, and a press, £6. He also required that part of the building should be fitted up as a dye house, with a copper furnace to cost £12, and two wooden vats at £6 13*s.* 4*d.* For the rest, the house was to be self-supporting, each inmate working for his own maintenance, and though the governor was willing if the supply of vagrants in Hampshire should fail, to take in at the appointment of the justices as many poor men as would make up the number, these were not to be impotent, diseased, or unable to work, but must be in a fit state for earning their keep. An exception was to be made in the case of women who fell sick while living in the house, to whom the governor was to make an allowance of 1*d.* or 1½*d.* per day until their recovery, but all persons found to be suffering from infectious disease were instantly to be expelled and sent back to the parish where they were born. The discipline of the house partook also of the nature of a punishment, for persons could be sent there by the justices for pilfering, disorderly conduct, or any offence which did not rank as felony. Quaintly enough, also, parents or masters might send their unruly children or lazy servants there for correction, by means of a justice's warrant, paying for their lodging and making whatever allowance they pleased for food for the delinquents. Persons who escaped from the house before the end of their term were on recapture to be committed to gaol and branded as rogues, after which they were to return to the house of correction, there to remain until by permission of the governor they might sue the justices for release.

In spite of ample evidence of distress, vagrancy, and lack of employment in Hampshire during the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries, the greater number of the inhabitants must still have continued quietly to work their own holdings, living on the products of the soil which they cultivated, and taking the bad seasons with the good. The descendants of many of the old customary tenants had secured their freedom and become labourers for hire; others may have been ejected by grasping landlords; but a sturdy, rural population was still left, who held 'by copy of court roll,' and paid heriots and fines besides their rent, but were otherwise practically independent of control. With the progress of the 16th century a transition from mediæval to modern conditions of land tenure becomes increasingly evident; rentals are now sometimes written in English⁸⁶ 'copyhold' instead of 'customary' land is spoken of; there is mention of 'acres' instead of 'virgates,' of 'farms' and 'freeholders,' and one of the very few marks which distinguish these rentals from modern rent-books is the occasional payment by copyhold tenants of a few pence or 'warke-silver,' the last trace of former conditions.⁸⁷

⁸⁴ Cunningham, *op. cit.* ii, 59-60.

⁸⁵ Cott. MS. Vesp. F. ix, fol. 232 et seq.

⁸⁶ Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 63, 19 Hen. VIII.

⁸⁷ Ibid. Rental of Winkton, 19 Hen. VIII.

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The rolls of the manorial court at Farrington, on the road between Winchester and Basingstoke, which are preserved in the British Museum⁸⁸ for some of the years 1585-1672, illustrate a few of the gradual changes. The first few rolls are still in Latin, but when there is a question of the village stocks being in disrepair they are mentioned as 'stipes *anglice* les stocke,' while the pound appears as 'parcus *anglice* le pound,' showing a new desire to make the report intelligible to the villagers. The old presentments of tenants' houses needing repair were still made, and a heriot was still sometimes taken by the lord in the shape of the best animal, though various sums of money were occasionally accepted instead. There is evidence that the heriots and fines were beginning to be a far more serious burden on the land than the customary annual rent. For instance, in 1585 the annual rent of a tenement, curtilage, orchard, and 6 acres of land was 6s., the heriot 1s. 2d., and the fine on entry £6 13s. 4d.; the rent of another holding of 13½ acres was 14s., and the fine £2 10s. By 1615 the heriot in the former case had increased to 12s., and in the latter case the fine payable on entry was £36, with a heriot in addition of £1 5s. 4d. The annual rent in each case remained stationary, being fixed by custom.

The two court rolls for 1615, one of which is in English, contain some interesting presentments; one tenant had dug up 'arenam vocatam sande' on the lord's waste without his permission, and was therefore ordered to pay a penalty of 6d.; another had encroached upon the public highway by allowing his hedge to grow out too far; the rector himself was fined 12d. for allowing the highway in front of the parsonage to be flooded through neglecting to clear out his portion of the roadside ditch. There was an attempt on the part of the homage to define the rights of the lord, the farmer of the demesne, and the tenants in the matter of common pasture, and a day was also ordered to be appointed for all the homagers to assemble in order to walk the true boundaries of the lordship and enter them in the court roll. Lastly, warning was given to all those casting out straw, muck, or other refuse into the highway, that if it were found to interfere with people's passage they should clear it away within a week, under a penalty of 12d. for each week it was allowed to remain there. A survey of the manor of Fratton on the sea coast, in 1617,⁸⁹ shows that here, also, new kinds of land tenure were gradually taking the place of the old. Many of the customary tenements had recently been granted in fee farm, to be held by the payment of a fixed annual rent, and not apparently subject to a fine on entry, though still held to be heriotable. The capital messuage, or demesne, of 326 acres, was held by lease at an annual rent of £18 9s., and the remainder of the land was in the hands of copyholders, leaseholders, or freeholders.

But, while more convenient methods of land tenure were everywhere being devised, very little and seems to have been made in the actual methods of agriculture. The process of inclosure the improved arable farming was still going on in a few parts of Hampshire, for the Crondall under-ary for 1567⁹⁰ shows that parts of each of the three large common fields on this important (King had been inclosed in this way. According to Leland a good deal of the land in the south less the county was inclosed by this time, but except in the island of Portsea, where he distinctly paris corn-growing, the inclosures seem to have been chiefly of land suitable for cattle-breeding.⁹¹ the d neconomical open-field system, with constant fallowings, was still in use, and towards the had of the 17th century the Hampshire agriculturist Worlidge denounced the obvious defects birth system from his own personal observation.⁹² Other points which Worlidge took up were by a ed for increased supplies from the pastures for the winter feeding of the stock, and the artificial good of meadows. In order to do away with the old system of fallowing, as well as to provide trade food, he strongly advocated the use of artificial grasses, and also root crops, especially in ag s, which had recently been introduced into England from Holland. Partly, no doubt, trades to his efforts, turnips began to be largely used in Hampshire at the end of the 17th century, 1630 le, writing from Crux Easton soon after the beginning of the 18th century, mentions them from lexion with farming in this county as a matter of course.⁹³ The introduction of root crops, of the could be used alternately with wheat and barley, so as to avoid the necessity of the land's cloth dle, while at the same time enriching the soil instead of impoverishing it, was of the utmost they tance in a county so largely agricultural as Hampshire, and did more, perhaps, than anything them promote the spread of improved methods of farming in the 18th century. By supplying of br food for the cattle it also led gradually to the disuse of the custom of killing down live the p at the beginning of the winter. Few other changes were made in Hampshire farming till ginning of the 18th century; oxen, for instance, were still used instead of horses in many of the county for ploughing and carting purposes, while wagons were still made without or boards, as in Anglo-Saxon times, and were left exposed to the weather, sheds being rarely consu ed.⁹⁴

⁸⁸ B.M. Add. Rolls, 27950-4.

⁸⁹ B.M. Add. MS. 33281, fol. 71.

⁹⁰ *Crondal Rec. and Dec.* 277

⁹¹ Leland, *Itinerary* (ed. Moody), 9, 15, 18.

⁹² Capes, *op. cit.* 162, 220.

⁹³ Lisle, *Observations on Husbandry*.

⁹⁴ Shore, *op. cit.* 264.

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It has already been seen that for the towns the 16th century was a period of general poverty and distress, and it was not till the middle of the 17th century that there were signs of increasing prosperity. Camden, in his *Britannia*,⁹⁵ gives a certain amount of information as to the relative importance of some of the Hampshire towns which he visited. Alton and Alresford he describes simply as 'market towns'; Christchurch is 'a small populous seaport'; Havant is 'a small market town'; Broughton 'a small country village.' Of Ringwood he says, 'that it was formerly considerable appears from the adjoining hundred, which takes its name from it; at present it is remarkable only for its market.' Basingstoke and Kingsclere are 'considerable market towns,' and Southampton is described as 'remarkable for the number and beauty of its buildings inhabited by wealthy citizens and much resorted to by strangers.' On the other hand, Camden says of Portsmouth that 'in war-time it is much frequented, at other times scarce at all; the inhabitants being more attentive to war and navigation than to trade.' He describes the Isle of Wight in high terms on account of its rich and profitable soil, producing corn enough for exportation, and maintaining a great quantity of sheep, 'whose wool,' he says, 'is reckoned the best after that of Leinster and Cotswold, and is in great request among woollen manufacturers, which brings great profit to the islanders.' The northern parts of the Island consisted at this time chiefly of meads, pastures and woods; the south, of common fields inclosed with hedges and ditches. Of towns and villages there were at this time in the Island altogether thirty-six, of which Newport, Yarmouth, Newton and Brading were the most important.

In spite of Camden's description of Southampton, there can be little doubt that the loss of the English possessions in France in 1451-3, and the decay of the Venetian trade at the beginning of the 16th century, had made a great difference to this port. In 1531⁹⁶ the foreign commerce of the town is described as greatly fallen off; and though the settlement there in 1569 of a large colony of Walloon refugees, followed by numerous Flemish and other foreign Protestants in 1572 and 1585, did something to increase the trade, the effect was probably not lasting. The trade and industry of Winchester had also gone steadily downwards; and though during the reign of Henry VIII the foundations of the future naval importance of Portsmouth were laid, many years had yet to pass before this town grew to permanent greatness. The sanitary condition of the towns still left as much as ever to be desired, for neglect and ignorance made it impossible for any effectual reforms to be carried out. 'Sanitary regulations knew nothing of drainage, while orders against throwing rubbish into the streets only had the effect of leaving it to ferment and fester within the houses.'⁹⁷

The constantly recurring epidemics of the 16th and 17th centuries show that these conditions had their usual fatal effect on public health. In 1583 a terrible plague considerably reduced the population of Southampton, and in 1604 another visitation had still more fatal effects, carrying off 161 persons out of the small Flemish congregation alone, and frightening the greater part of the inhabitants out of the town.⁹⁸ A serious epidemic visited several districts in 1637, Bishop's Waltham and Ringwood, in particular, suffered severely.⁹⁹ Then, in the middle of June, 1665, the Great Plague broke out in Southampton. By the beginning of July the condition of the inhabitants was so pitiable that the mayor had to appeal for help to the justices of peace and all charitably disposed persons in the whole county.¹⁰⁰ In the following year the plague returned, but fortunately with diminished force. At Portsmouth, also, the plague lasted two summers, and was only beginning to abate in August, 1666. During the summer of this year it reached the northern parts of the county; in Petersfield, Alton and Basingstoke it claimed many victims, and, though the country districts seem on the whole to have escaped lightly, at Winchester the plague wrought terrible havoc. On account of it all intercourse with the world was stopped, and cart loads of dead bodies were carried daily to Magdalen Down, there to be flung into a pit. All necessary marketing was done outside the city, the countrymen bringing down their wares at a fixed spot and retiring to a safe distance, whence they would return to pick up the money left by the plague-infected purchasers, lifting it with tweezers and dropping it instantly into a jar of vinegar.¹⁰¹ For the prisoners in the gaol £20 were voted from the county funds to be distributed in weekly sums, because the plague had deprived the wretched captives of the large allowances usually made to them by Winchester College and other charitable persons. So terrible was the desolation left in the city that the Society of Natives was founded in 1666, that the survivors might provide for the orphan children of the many citizens who had perished.

⁹⁵ First published in 1586.

⁹⁶ Stat. of the Realm, 22 Hen. VIII, cap. 20; An Act concerning the Town of Southampton. It gives the decrease of the spice trade and foreign wars as causes of the town's decline.

⁹⁷ Kitchin, *Winchester*, 202-3.

⁹⁹ Order Bk. of Quarter Sess. East. 1637.

¹⁰¹ Kitchin, op. cit. 203.

⁹⁸ Smiles, *The Huguenots*, 110.

¹⁰⁰ Davies, *Southampton*, 495.

¹⁰² Order Bk. of Quarter Sess. July 1666.

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The minutes of Quarter Sessions¹⁰³ from 1559 to 1577 show that licences to keep ale-houses were granted by the justices at this time on very strict conditions. A prospective publican had to enter into recognizances 'to keep and maintain no evil rule or unlawful games, and neither to sell nor utter any victual within or without his house in the time of divine service to be celebrated in his parish church upon the holidays except in case of necessity, nor in the night after convenient times, that is, after 9 of the clock in the summer and 8 of the clock at afternoon in the winter, nor after these hours to admit into his house without the commandment of the constable any suspect persons or men's servants, or keep in his house any idle persons long to sit singing or drinking, to the maintenance of idleness.' In 1574 there were only 405 licensed ale-houses in the whole county,¹⁰⁴ but there is good evidence that the number was soon largely extended. The Southampton records for 1601 contain a presentment of the inordinate number of ale-houses in the town, and at the end of the 17th century there were over 130 'ale-houses, victualling houses, punch-houses and other tipping places' in Portsmouth alone. In 1630 a scarcity of corn and grain in Hampshire turned the attention of the justices to the necessity of restraining 'many of the maltsters and ale-houses keepers within this county, who are grown as doth manifestly appear to a superfluous number, and to exceed by 3 parts in every 4' the fit quantity for the population. Steps were accordingly taken to suppress as many of the superfluous houses as was necessary, and that these steps had a certain effect is shown by a petition, presented in the spring of 1631 by seven maltsters of Havant, asking for permission to sell altogether 77 quarters of barley which they had bought for making malt, and were now forbidden to use in this manner.¹⁰⁵ But the subject of ale-houses and their frequenters was constantly before the Hampshire justices. In 1635 a tavern at Sholing was suppressed by them on petition of the minister and inhabitants 'for disorderly conduct allowed there'; in 1637 an unnecessary ale-house in the Soke, Winchester, was abolished, and in the same year it appeared that the small parish of Sherborne St. John contained six or seven of these houses where two or at most three would suffice, so that 'divers of the parishioners dwelling thereabouts are often suffered there to be tipping and spending their moneys and time which might be better employed.' Two justices therefore undertook to see to the suppression of the superfluous houses and to punish all whom they found keeping them without a licence.¹⁰⁶

More work of another kind was thrown upon the justices in the 17th century by the Act of 1601, in which provision was made not only for setting the idle poor to work, but also for putting out poor children as apprentices. This was to be done by means of parish funds, raised and administered by the parish officers under the control of the justices of the peace. During the first half of the 17th century large numbers of poor children were apprenticed in Hampshire under the provisions of this Act. In March 1630 the justices of the peace for the northern (Kingsclere) division of the county reported that in the last month they had apprenticed no less than fifty children belonging to that division, and had thereby 'eased the poor parents and parishes of great charge.' They further reported that having set watch and ward throughout the division they had released it of many wandering rogues and vagabonds, some of whom they had sent to the house of correction, and others either to their dwelling-places or places of birth, as their cases required, after punishment given them.¹⁰⁷

The work of the Hampshire justices in the early years of this century was made harder by a widespread slackness in the cloth and clothing trade. Hitherto this industry had made good progress in Hampshire. The town of Andover, in particular, was famous for its woollen trade, which had begun to afford employment to many who would formerly have been occupied in agriculture. As has been seen also, weaving and all its allied crafts formed the staple trades at which the inmates of the Winchester house of correction were to be set to work. In 1630 and 1631, however, complaints came to the Sheriff of Hampshire almost simultaneously from the justices of the Kingsclere and the Basingstoke division, describing the sorry condition of the clothing trade. The Kingsclere justices declared that when they 'laboured with the clothiers to continue their clothings, which would set many or the most part of the poor on work,' they replied that they could not do so 'because the cloth lie upon them and is not bought of them by the merchants of London.'¹⁰⁸ In Basingstoke the justices reported¹⁰⁹ instead of 30 pieces of broadcloth and 100 kersies which had formerly been made each week, and which employed one poor of 80 parishes, not more than 7 broadcloths and 20 kersies were now made weekly.

¹⁰³ The writer is indebted to the courtesy of the Clerk of the Peace for Hampshire for permission to consult these and other county records.

¹⁰⁴ Capes, *op. cit.* 150.

¹⁰⁵ Order Bk. of Quarter Sess. Oct. 1630, and East. 1631.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.* East. 1637.

¹⁰⁷ Stevens, *Hist. of St. Mary Bourne*, 249.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 411.

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Here also the cloths lay upon the hands of the manufacturers, the merchants refusing to buy, whereby the clothiers were discouraged, and the poor increased in number daily. In 1631 the distress in Basingstoke and its neighbourhood was so great owing to lack of employment that the price of wheat fell from 10s. to 8s. per bushel, and in the same year the poor inhabitants of the Soke, Winchester, petitioned Quarter Sessions for relief from imminent starvation, stating that the clothiers were unable to continue their business, and that there was none to set them to work.¹¹⁰

About the middle of the 17th century, however, there are signs of improved conditions all over the county. The art of brickmaking, which had almost completely died out since Roman times, had revived in England during the later Middle Ages and in the 16th century it began to spread in the north and south of Hampshire. In 1575 the town brickmaker with his kiln was a recognized institution on Southampton Common, and 17th-century homesteads in different parts of the county bear witness to the fact that brick was at last beginning to take the place of the insanitary mud or daub in the building of houses. A list of rooms in a manor-house in 1650 shows that a standard of comfort and decency far higher than that of mediaeval times was now aimed at. Besides 'a faire hall,' the house contained 'a parlor wainscotted, a kitchen, buttery, two cellars, a larder, scullery, backhouse, two malting houses, a kilne house, a well house, and eleven chambers within the dwelling house (whereof five are wainscotted),' in addition to accommodation for the husbandmen, stables and other necessary outhouses, with an orchard, two gardens, a court, a hop garden, and a large yard.¹¹¹ The fact that more care was beginning to be bestowed upon the building of dwelling-houses is evident from the increased strictness of town regulations against fire. The records of the Portsmouth court leet contain several presentments of inhabitants who 'lett their chymnes be affyer,'¹¹² and in Southampton a town chimney-sweeper was appointed in 1654, with instructions to be 'ready at every call to sweep any number of chimneys at 4d. a piece.' For further provision against fire in this town, hooks or crooks and ladders were kept in readiness in the market-place, and in 1675 'engines' were placed beside the crooks. No one was permitted to keep hay or other combustible matter in any loft or room near a dwelling-house within the town, and in 1684, during a very dry season, tubs of water were required to be kept standing day and night at every housekeeper's door.¹¹³

An interesting indication of the healthy state of trade in Hampshire during the latter half of the 17th century is afforded by the large number of tradesmen's tokens, belonging to this county and period, which still exist. These tokens, which were issued by the more enterprising traders in the absence of a national copper coinage, were greatly used at this time wherever money was frequently changing hands. They were issued by no less than forty-five towns and villages in Hampshire, and in Alton, Andover, Newport, Romsey, Southampton and Winchester they were issued by the town authorities themselves, those of Andover being specially interesting.¹¹⁴ Of the 238 known kinds of Hampshire tokens of this period 34 were issued in Portsmouth, 25 in Newport, 21 in Winchester, 20 in Andover, 19 in Southampton, 13 in Basingstoke, 10 in Romsey, 6 in Alton, 4 in Petersfield and Yarmouth, and so forth. The tokens were of the value of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $\frac{1}{4}d.$, and generally bore the name and occupation of the issuer, with some motto or design on the other side. A very large majority of the Hampshire tokens bear the grocers' arms, showing that it was in this trade that they were found most useful, but others bear those of the tallow-chandlers, mercers, vintners, bakers, drapers, barber-surgeons, brewers, blacksmiths, ironmongers, stationers and apothecaries. Some carry a fancy device, as *e.g.* a pack-horse (Alton), a cripple (Andover), St. George and the Dragon (Alresford and other places), a mortar and pestle (Basingstoke), a ship's hulk (Portsmouth). Others, again, bear the names of inns which still exist, and show that small places like Liphook, Hartford Bridge and Hartley Row were once flourishing posting stations.

Though the issue of trade tokens shows that traders, and even perhaps shops, were beginning to be found in some of the more important Hampshire villages, a large part of the internal trade was still carried on at fairs or by means of local carriers. The great fair of St. Giles had shared the decay of Winchester, but the yearly fair at Weyhill, near Andover, famed for cheese, hops, and cattle, was at this time in the height of its popularity. Some idea of the part played by it in the commercial life of the surrounding country may be gathered from the agitation which was caused about 1682 by a suggestion that the corporation of Andover intended to remove the fair from this place. Petitions were instantly presented, from Romsey and its neighbourhood, from Fordingbridge, and even from Winchester, to the effect that there was 'no place near so commodious and capable of receiving so great numbers of people as resort and cattle as are usually brought thither,' and the fair was allowed to remain in its place.¹¹⁵ Other less important fairs

¹¹⁰ Order Bk. of Quarter Sess. East. 1631.

¹¹¹ *Manor of Manydown*, 178.

¹¹² Shore, *op. cit.* 249.

¹¹⁴ Boyne, *Trade Tokens in the Seventeenth Century*, i, 257-74.

¹¹³ Davies, *Southampton*, 124.

¹¹⁵ Clutterbuck, *Parishes of Fifeild, &c.*

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were held in different parts of the county, but for those who were not within reach of them there was the pack-horse man. Travelling across the country with his line of horses from fairs and sea-ports, he brought bales of fine cloth and flannel, or panniers full of foreign goods, to many who would otherwise rarely have seen such wares. An old pack-horse road is still to be seen in parts of north Hampshire, and in the village of St. Mary Bourne small silver bells of 17th-century workmanship have been found, which were evidently once worn by pack-horses.¹¹⁶ Such bells for horses were once universal among Hampshire farmers and carters, used partly to warn counter-traffic in narrow roads during the night and early morning, but partly, also, it has been said, to scare away the demons of the night.

Except to go to a fair or market, the people as yet rarely left their homes, those who did so being, indeed, hailed as suspicious characters by the constables of foreign parishes. Coaches did not become general in Hampshire till well on in the 18th century, and farmers' wagons were the usual means of transit for those who could not go on horseback. Four or more horses were always harnessed together, because the state of the roads was very bad. The minutes of Quarter Sessions are full of presentments of roads in disrepair, for the duty of mending them devolved upon the parishes, and was a fruitful source of discussion. On one occasion a lengthy dispute between the dean and chapter, the bishop, and the inhabitants of Chilcomb and Morestead, as to the duty of mending a deplorable piece of road leading through these villages into Winchester, was only brought to a conclusion by the news of an approaching visit from the king, whereupon the inhabitants were ordered to mend the road at once and settle who should pay for it afterwards.¹¹⁷ The county was more particularly concerned with the upkeep of its bridges, many of which needed constant repair, being rendered unsafe by every unusually severe storm. During the 18th century a tax of 1*d.* in the pound was generally taken for the repair of bridges, and several hundred pounds were devoted annually to this purpose.¹¹⁸

Besides the travellers on the highway there were always a number of tramps and vagrants who loafed from parish to parish begging their way. The county records of the 17th and 18th centuries contain a good deal of information as to vagrancy in Hampshire, with some interesting references to the later history of the House of Correction at Winchester. For half a century the idea of the founders, of providing a place where vagrants might be received and taught a trade, was more or less maintained, but the institution gradually lost its semi-philanthropic character and became more and more of a 'Bridewell,' where tramps were sent to be punished for the offence of vagrancy. A vagrant tax was levied on the county every year, and the funds thus obtained were used for the conveyance of an ever-increasing number of vagrants to their own parishes, or to the Bridewell as the case might be. Many of these vagrants were desperate characters, and when confined to the Bridewell made reckless attempts to escape, stabbing their keeper on one occasion almost to death.¹¹⁹ The danger to the community of the existence of such a class of persons was fully understood by the justices. In 1678 it was declared in Quarter Sessions at Winchester that 'the daily concourse and great increase of rogues, vagabonds and sturdy beggars is a great grievance and annoyance to the inhabitants of this county, and through the negligence or ignorance of those officers who have been entrusted in this concern they are now grown so insolent and presumptuous, that they have oft by threats and menaces extorted money and victuals from those who live in houses far remote from neighbours, whilst their husbands and servants have been employed abroad.' All the strict legislation on the subject which had been enacted since Elizabeth's time was therefore recapitulated, with a command to the constables and tithingmen to see it put into execution.¹²⁰ But early in the 18th century the county was obliged to acquire a second Bridewell at Odiham, and in 1746 a third at Gosport. In spite of the most moderate expenses for salaries and maintenance, the three keepers receiving only £40, £10, and £25 a year respectively, the expenditure on vagrants in Hampshire increased alarmingly during the 18th century. In 1716, for conveyance to their own parishes or housing in the Bridewells, the vagrants cost the county roughly £84, and the average expense for the six years 1719-25 was £126 per annum. But in 1758 over £406 was spent, rising to £1,299 in 1784, and in 1795, after the outbreak of the Napoleonic War, actually to £1,842.¹²¹

There can be no doubt that these high figures for vagrancy during the latter part of the 18th century were largely the result of agricultural distress. The first half of the century seems to have been a fairly prosperous period for Hampshire. In 1736 the County Hospital, the first of its kind in England except those in London and Westminster, was founded in Colebrook

¹¹⁶ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 11-12.

¹¹⁷ Order Bk. of Quarter Sess. 1629.

¹¹⁸ The county bridges most frequently mentioned are Redbridge, Fordingbridge, Christchurch, Ringwood and Stockbridge. See County Treasurer's Accts. : 'Bridges.'

¹¹⁹ Order Bk. of Quarter Sess. Jan. 1671; see also County Treasurer's Accts. : 'Vagrants.'

¹²⁰ Order Bk. of Quarter Sess. July 1678. ¹²¹ County Treasurer's Accts. : 'Bridewell and Vagrants.'

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Street, Winchester, by voluntary subscription, nearly £1,000 being contributed during the first year of its existence. Among several 'considerations' put forward by the promoters of the scheme to show the advantages of such an institution, a few are still interesting for the light they throw on social conditions, as that . . . 'it preserves the poor from the ill usage of ignorant quacks and impostors; it increases the number of the people, as well as saving a multitude of hands; it encourages parishes to provide better for the orphans and aged, when relieved of supporting the sick; it reduces the number of vagrants by depriving them of their most plausible reasons for begging—*i.e.*, sick relations'; and, lastly, 'it reclaims numbers of the poor by the exact regularity of manners which is maintained, as well as by the frequency of such reflections as are naturally suggested in the House of Mourning. They are provided here with the best books, and have daily opportunities of being instructed by those whose duty it is to attend upon this very thing.' The hospital was erected 'on a plan of the most approved methods both at home and abroad,' and so much public spirit was shown that it was begun and completed in less than three months. In the first two years 779 patients were admitted, and of these 338 were cured, showing what a great boon the hospital was to the poor of Hampshire.¹²²

In 1748 Defoe noted with interest the flourishing trade of some of the market towns, especially Basingstoke and Andover, and also the great fair at Weyhill, to which nine other counties sent their sheep, while hops came from Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and cheese from Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset. He also remarked upon the great activity in the dockyards at Portsmouth, and a revival of trade at Southampton, while the Isle of Wight received his special commendation for its fertile, well-cultivated soil and the fine quality of its wool.¹²³ Agriculture seems to have prospered on the mainland as well during these years. Harvests were good, improved methods were becoming more widely known, holdings were small but sufficient, and the pursuit of home industries such as weaving and spinning helped to swell the earnings of the small farmers and their families. In 1765 Arthur Young reported very favourably upon the condition of the county.¹²⁴ Good crops of wheat, barley, oats, hops, clover or grass were easily raised, and through their rights of commonage the smallest landholders were sometimes able to keep a good flock of sheep, especially on the downs round Winchester and Alresford. The average weekly wages between Romsey and Winchester were 6s. in winter, 6s. 6d. in summer, and 10s. in harvest time; between Alresford and Alton, 7s. in winter and summer; between Alton and Farnham, 6s. in winter and summer, and 16s. at harvest. A girl could earn 1s. a day by weaving, and a journeyman would make about 9s. a week all the year round. Prices were on the whole low, bread being about 2d. a pound, beef and mutton, 4d.; cheese, 2d. or 3d.; butter, 6½d.; candles, 7d.; and coals, 9s. a bushel. The rent of land averaged from 7s. to 12s. an acre, and farms of £30 or £40 a year were common.

Soon after this, however, there are signs of a change. Capital was beginning to make its influence felt throughout the country, and the small landholders were doubly affected by it; while the large manufacturing centres for the woollen industry deprived them of the regular earnings of their wives and daughters at their looms and spinning-wheels, the introduction of new farm machinery and capitalist methods of farming made it impossible for them, with their small holdings and old appliances, to keep pace with the large estates. Many of them, though probably not so many as in some counties, were forced to give up their small copyholds and seek work as labourers elsewhere. But the small holdings were thrown together into large farms, and work became increasingly hard to find, as labour-saving appliances were more widely used; wages remained very low, scarcely rising above 7s. 6d. a week. Meanwhile, through the pressure of war and of a growing population, assisted by legislation tending to an artificial stimulation of the wheat trade, the price of corn in Hampshire rose in half a century, from 1745 to 1795, to 104s. the quarter instead of 22s.

Under such circumstances the increased charge for vagrants is easily accounted for, and it is only natural to find that the rates for the poor rose at the same time with alarming speed. At Bramshott the rates had been only £71 in 1741, but in 1765 they amounted to £234, and ten years later to £382.¹²⁵ At Gosport the expenditure on the poor rose in ten years, 1776–1785, from £837 to £1,258, and was in 1795 over £1,600.¹²⁶ The rates at Portsea doubled themselves in less than twenty years. In the parish of Newton Valence in 1795 the poor's rate was 7s. in the pound on rack rents, and the expedient had been adopted of allowing labourers to buy flour at 8s. a bushel instead of about 12s., the extra price being charged to the poor rate.¹²⁷ Everywhere parishes were forming into unions and erecting workhouses for the reception of paupers. The most notable of these in Hampshire was that erected in 1771 for the Isle of Wight.¹²⁸ It was

¹²² *Acct. of Establishment of County Hospital at Winchester*, 1736.

¹²⁴ *Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties* (ed. 3), 197, &c.

¹²⁶ Eden, *State of the Poor*, ii, 218–66.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.* 220.

¹²³ *Tour through Gt. Britain*.

¹²⁵ Capes, *op. cit.* 252.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.* 233.

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built at Parkhurst, near Newport, at a cost of £20,000, with accommodation, including workshops, for 700 persons, who were to work at making sacks, linsey, kerseys and other materials for sale or use in the house. All poor persons unable to maintain themselves were taken into the house, poor parents were allowed to send one or more of their children there, allowances were given from it to the families of men impressed into sea-service, spinning-wheels were lent out by it to deserving women and children, and all cases of distress in the Island were carefully inquired into by a weekly committee. Among the most significant of the original instructions for this committee is the following: 'That when it appears that labour in husbandry cannot be obtained at the usual wages through scarcity of work, they may order any reasonable sum not exceeding one-fourth of the real earnings of such labourers employed by their consent to be paid by the overseers to the different persons employing them, so that such earnings do not exceed 6s. a week for each man.' This was in 1771, and in less than thirty years the system of allowances, in aid of wages on which it was impossible to support a family, had been adopted over the greater part of the country.

But, although the 18th century came to a close with poverty and distress for the labourers and the class of yeoman farmers just above them, the suffering was not shared by the whole of the population in Hampshire. Farmers who could cultivate on a large enough scale gained more by the high prices of the period than they lost through the excessive poor rates, for their large profits enabled them to carry out much-needed improvements on their land, foremost of which was the inclosure and separation of the common fields. In very many cases these had remained unchanged ever since the Middle Ages, divided into small plots belonging to different farmers, and making it impossible for any man to introduce new methods until he could secure the co-operation of his neighbours. Between 1785 and 1805 over 40,000 acres of arable land were inclosed in Hampshire by Act of Parliament,¹²⁹ including the common lands of Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch, Whitchurch, Broughton and many other places, till the county was covered with hedges and separate fields, instead of wide tracts of open country. Though the poorer people suffered in many cases through the loss of commons over which they had rights of pasture, and through a further decrease in the demand for labour, the results to the owners of the lands inclosed were highly beneficial, bringing an increase both of rent and produce.

Another class of people who were in a position to benefit by the high prices and the war were the traders in the towns, both inland and on the coast. The conditions of inland trade improved greatly during the latter half of the 18th century through the institution of coaches and wagons which went up and down regularly between the most important towns and London. Southampton, Gosport, Portsmouth and Winchester all had their own wagons, while Basingstoke was served by those from Taunton and Exeter, Andover by those from Salisbury, Petersfield by those from Portsmouth, and so on. Alton started its own coach, the Alton Machine, about 1750,¹³⁰ which left every morning about 6 o'clock and reached London the same night, a feat which was considered little short of marvellous. In 1784 the same town had three posts each week to and from London. At Basingstoke, besides road wagons, coaches from Salisbury, Exeter, Southampton, Taunton and Bristol were passing through regularly at this date,¹³¹ and five years later the opening of the Basingstoke Canal gave an additional means for the conveyance of heavy goods, such as timber and coals. The roads in Hampshire were also much improved at this time, and in 1808 it was stated that there were no better turnpike roads in the kingdom.

The prosperity of the coast towns was increased while the war lasted by the immigration of foreign refugees, an important colony of whom settled at Southampton. Others landed at Portsmouth, who found their way by degrees as far inland as Petersfield. The great activity at the naval dockyards attracted numbers of people into Portsmouth, Gosport, Portsea and Alverstoke; while at Lymington, also, much trade was carried on during the war.¹³² Lastly, the profits of the smuggling trade, carried on all along the coast with vigour and success well into the 19th century, were the means of enriching many a Hampshire shopkeeper at this time. It was stated about 1740 that in some parts of the southern counties the whole population was so much engaged in smuggling that no jury would convict, and that it was hard to find labourers for field work, so many were busy in the trade. Emsworth, Hayling Island, Rowland's Castle, Yarmouth, Lymington, Christchurch and the New Forest all have traditions of smuggling adventures, of caves and secret cellars and hairbreadth escapes with contraband goods.¹³³ Smuggled spirits were carried by pack-horses and sold in village tap-rooms many miles inland, and at Lymington in particular, as late as 1825, some 1,000 or 1,500 tubs were sometimes landed in one week and thence dispersed to London or other distant towns.¹³⁴

¹²⁹ Shore, *op. cit.* 267.

¹³⁰ Curtis, *Hist. of Alton*, 121.

¹³¹ Baigent and Millard, *Basingstoke*, 555.

¹³² Garrow, *Lymington*, 26.

¹³³ Shore, *op. cit.* 269.

¹³⁴ Garrow, *op. cit.* 25.

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A General View of the Agriculture of Hampshire,¹³⁵ published in 1810, shows some of the results of the agricultural and other conditions just described. The county at this time contained nearly 220,000 persons, of whom 30,000, roughly, were engaged in trade or manufacture and 50,700 in agriculture. The chief manufactures mentioned are woollens, leather, silk, bed-tickings and the coarser kind of earthenware. Some of these industries were carried on in all the important towns and large villages, and though in a few cases they are mentioned as suffering from the war, or declining of recent years, a very large number of the towns still had a good trade and were busily occupied. The prosperity of the farmers is specially noticed, and it is stated that through the advantageous market for agricultural produce which was afforded by the dockyard at Portsmouth, in addition to the supplies demanded by London, the skill and industry of their class had risen to a high pitch. The bulk of the land was held and cultivated by farmers occupying freehold, copyhold, or leasehold possessions with the usual farming tenantry, but the wretched conditions of agricultural labour had already taken effect, for the necessary farm servants and labourers were difficult to obtain and half-hearted in their work. The regulations as to the stated hours and conditions of work were badly or not at all enforced, and all over the county there was a tendency for men to leave the labours of the field for more attractive occupations.¹³⁶ The peat meadows in Berkshire, the forests, wastes and woodlands in the south-west and north of Hampshire, the saltings and fisheries on the coast, and the shipyards at Portsmouth and elsewhere were all claiming their quota of men from the villages, while the shorter hours on which their neighbours could live by task-work set an example to the regular field labourers of going home early, so that few worked later than 3 o'clock or began their day's work earlier than 8 o'clock.

In spite of short hours and bad work wages had gone up noticeably, the weekly earnings of an agricultural labourer in all parts of the county being now 9s. in winter and 12s. in summer, with piecework at 3s. 4d. a quarter for threshing wheat, 9s. 6d. an acre for reaping, 3s. per 100 for washing sheep, and 2s. a score for shearing them. The daily wages of 'brick masons' were from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; of masons' labourers, 1s. 8d. or 2s.; and of carpenters rather more, from 2s. to 4s. Prices were still high, but in some cases the employers in a parish agreed in supplying labourers with wheat at 6s. a bushel, which greatly diminished the poor rates. Farm servants were usually hired at the so-called 'Mop' or Statute Fairs held at Michaelmas; the wages of a bailiff were 30 guineas a year, and of his wife as housekeeper, 10 guineas; a head carter received 11 guineas; a thrasher, 10 guineas; a dairymaid or cook, 5 guineas; and the shepherd generally 12s. a week all the year round.¹³⁷ The servants had unlimited access to beer, which was brewed specially for them; and were fed on bread, skimmed milk and cheese, with pickled pork or bacon, broth and vegetables for their dinner. The rent of the land varied very much in different parts of the county, 16s. or £1 being an average rate for arable land; and on the whole the labourers' cottages were well built and comfortable.

With regard to the state of the poor in Hampshire, Mr. Vancouver, the writer of the 'General View,' had a good deal to recommend. The total amount spent on poor relief in the county during the year preceding the report was roughly £131,000, on an average 11s. 11d. per head of the population. Of this sum only £39,846 was spent on relieving the poor living in houses of industry or workhouses; the remainder, some £86,000, being spent in providing outdoor relief and allowances in aid of wages for labourers still able to work. There was scarcely any sign of thrift on the part of the people, for friendly societies had only been started in thirty places, and only sixty-two were in existence in the whole county, with a total membership of 4,733. To remedy this state of affairs Mr. Vancouver wished that the establishment of box clubs in every parish might be encouraged, and that 'every labourer who received assistance from the parish officers when he might have been relieved as a member of such an institution should be stigmatised as ignominious.'¹³⁸ He condemned the habit of the poor of squatting upon the waste of villages and living upon weekly doles instead of going into the workhouse, and in this connexion he mentioned the house of industry at Newport, the governor of which estimated that the inmates could be fed and clothed at an average cost of 4s. per head weekly. For the sake of the small yeoman farmers he also recommended that steps should be taken to prevent the consolidation of farms beyond the value of £300 per annum, or at most £500.

The full report of which the chief points have now been given is valuable for the complete and evidently accurate description which it contains of the social and economic condition of the county, as regards both trade and agriculture, after the first few years of the 19th century. Incidentally, also, it bears witness to the birth of a new factor, which has contributed not a little to the prosperity of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight during the last hundred years—namely, the recognition of the county as a highly attractive and convenient place of residence.

¹³⁵ By Charles Vancouver.

¹³⁶ *Gen. View of Agric. of Hampshire*, 384.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.* 381-2.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.* 503.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

By the year 1810 Hampshire was becoming 'in a manner the depository of the acquisitions of the industrious merchant and the learned advocate,' and the demand for villas and small estates was already large and increasing. Through its beautiful and varied scenery, its healthy climate, and its convenient position as regards both London and the Continent, Hampshire has become ever more popular among people in search of a country residence, and the result has been the rapid springing up of new towns like Bournemouth, Southsea, Ventnor and Ryde.

Against this substantial advantage, together with the ever-advancing prosperity of the ports and docks of Southampton and Portsmouth, and the greatly increased importance of Aldershot and its neighbourhood through the military camp established there, must be laid the almost total decay, since Mr. Vancouver's report was written, of the manufactures of Hampshire. So long as the new machines invented by degrees for the manufacture of textile and other goods were still driven by water or horse power Hampshire stood its chance with other counties, but as soon as steam was introduced as the driving power it had to yield, with other counties, to the parts of England where coal was to be obtained. The manufacture of serges, druggets, bombazines, barragons, shalloons, tabyreens and other woollen goods, fairly widespread in the county in 1810, began soon afterwards to decline, and has died a natural death, leaving many of the inland towns quiet and half-forsaken except on market and fair days. The chief remaining manufactures now are those of pottery at Fareham, of woollen gloves and linen collars at Ringwood, and also, in other parts of the county, of paper, parchment, sail-cloth and sacking.

For about twenty years after Mr. Vancouver's report the evils which he noted in connexion with the relief of the poor continued unabated. The report of the Commissioners in 1834 showed that, though Hampshire was by no means the worst county in this respect, a terrible number of abuses had crept into the parochial relief system. While the old and infirm, for whom the relief was intended, could obtain only with great difficulty a weekly pittance of 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. at most, sturdy labourers who declared themselves unable to obtain work at a rate high enough to maintain their families were either set to work on the parish roads at good wages or even maintained in idleness out of the rates.¹³⁹ The work done on the roads was notoriously bad throughout the county, and especially in the Isle of Wight, little or no supervision being provided for, so that the men employed idled away their time and became seriously demoralized in character. Although, after attention had been repeatedly called to its bad effects, the system of paying allowances out of the rates towards the wages of farm labourers had been almost discontinued in Hampshire, the parish officers, representing as they did the interests of the farmers and employers, were averse to any measures that might render the labourers altogether independent of parish assistance, and so enable them to carry their labour to a better market. The wages paid by farmers were still too low for the labourers to bring up their families upon them, but they were eked out now by grants of clothes or shoes from the parish, which would also pay the rent of labourers' cottages, and even provided a weekly allowance of 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. for each child after the first two in a family. On the other hand, parish assistance was denied to would-be emigrants, even in villages where work was scarce, lest the supply of extra harvest hands should fail. Farmers did not hesitate to turn their men on to parish work for the winter, asking 'why should they keep them all the year round, simply to save the gentlemen and householders from poor rates?' and with the same blind selfishness they resisted the provision of small allotments for the labourers, as interfering with the labour which should come to them. The poor-houses, in addition, showed gross mismanagement, not even excepting the exemplary house of industry at Newport. The men, women and children living in them were either farmed out at so much per head to a contractor, who fed and treated them as he chose, and took all the profits of their labour, or they were set to useless tasks inside the house, which gave them no training, were fed and clothed better than other people of the same class, and allowed to become so indolent that they could scarcely ever be induced to leave the house. The children, in particular, who stayed often till they were sixteen or eighteen years old before any work was found for them elsewhere, turned out very badly in after-life, largely through being allowed to mix freely with all the worst characters, both men and women, in the house.

A series of agricultural riots, accompanied by the burning of houses and hayricks and the smashing of agricultural machinery, which occurred in many counties during the years 1830 and 1831, riveted attention upon some of these evils and hastened the adoption of measures to remove them. In Hampshire the most serious riots were at Barton Stacey and at Holybourne, near Alton. A special commission for the trial of the rioters met at Winchester in December 1830, at which 270 prisoners were tried and fourteen found guilty of capital offences.¹⁴⁰ The outbreak was widely attributed to the want of employment, the lowness of wages, the operation of the poor laws, the increase of beer-shops and the consequent degraded state of the labouring

¹³⁹ *Report, 1834* (44), xxviii, 285-309.

¹⁴⁰ Capes, *op. cit.* 277.

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poor.¹⁴¹ As one of the Commissioners stated in the Report of 1834: 'The veracity, the frugality, the industry and the domestic virtues of the lower classes must be very nearly extinct.' The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 went a long way to improve this state of affairs; the rates fell at once by a quarter and the percentage of paupers to the total population fell gradually from 7·5 to less than half that number. It was not till towards the end of the century that the gradual reintroduction of outdoor relief became a matter for serious consideration in Hampshire.

Partly as the result of this amendment of the poor laws, which did much to promote a spirit of independence and thrift among the working classes, noticeable progress was made in Hampshire during the 19th century in the direction of friendly societies and provident institutions. The Hampshire Friendly Society was founded in 1825, and in that year branches were established at Romsey, Winchester, Southampton, Odiham, Portsea, Stockbridge, Fareham and several other important towns. In the following year branches were started in Basingstoke, Andover and Petersfield, and gradually the movement was taken up in the rural districts. By the end of 1860 there were forty branches in all parts of the county; in thirteen years this number was doubled, and by the end of 1881 over ninety branches had been started, with a total membership of 8,195 and an invested capital of over £77,000.¹⁴² There were in 1907 106 branches, with 17,001 benefit and 370 honorary members and an invested capital of over £241,000. Many other thrift societies, such as the Oddfellows, Foresters, Shepherds, Hearts of Oak and Order of Rechabites are also well represented in the county. Similarly there was a strong movement towards the institution of local savings banks 'for the safe custody and investment of small sums that may be saved from the earnings of servants, labourers, mechanics and all other industrious classes of the community, whether minors or adults, and also for the funds of charitable and friendly societies.' Institutions of this kind were founded at Winchester and at Basingstoke in 1817, and between 1818 and 1842 others were established at Lymington, Alton, Havant, Gosport, Fareham, Andover, Alresford and Petersfield. In 1844 also the rules of the County of Southampton Provident Association and Savings Fund were enrolled before Quarter Sessions.¹⁴³

The gradual introduction of the railway into most parts of Hampshire has been the cause of greatly increased activity in many rural districts which before showed small signs of life, and by bringing the great markets of London and Southampton within easier reach has contributed much to the development of the resources of the county. Mr. Vancouver's report on Hampshire in 1810 contains a heading for 'Tramroads or Iron Railways,' with the sole comment, 'but of these there are none at present.' There was some talk of a railway to Southampton as early as 1825, but five years later the idea was taken up in earnest. At last, in 1839, a line was opened from Southampton to Winchester and another from Basingstoke to London, the intervening 18 miles being traversed by coach until the following year, when the line was completed and thrown open to traffic. A branch line was afterwards made through the north of the county from Basingstoke to Salisbury and thence to Exeter, and in 1848 the Great Western line from Basingstoke to Reading was opened. Four years later the South Western Railway opened their line from London to Alton, and shortly afterwards the Portsmouth line, through Liphook and Petersfield, was made.

A general idea of the conditions of cultivation in Hampshire after the middle of the 19th century may be obtained from the following description: ¹⁴⁴ 'In traversing the whole county it will be observed that the poorer soils predominate. There are a few fertile spots and some very valuable water-meadows along the principal rivers, especially the Avon. Where a farm has a portion of water-meadow and a run for sheep on the downs the occupier generally thrives, but the greatest agricultural skill is displayed in the cultivation of the poorer soils, where manure must be made on the spot and the cattle and sheep kept on the produce of the arable land. . . . Most of the modern improvements have been introduced into Hampshire, and there are extensive model farms in different parts of the county.' According to the Landowners' Return of 1872-3, the land of the county, 958,742 acres, was divided among 27,472 proprietors, of whom 77 per cent. possessed less than 1 acre, while, on the other hand, 35 of the owners held 5,000 acres and upwards, the largest owner being the Earl of Portsmouth, who owned 16,401 acres.

Hampshire has become famous for its wheat and also for its excellent farming stock. The breeding and fattening of pigs has long been an important industry, and latterly, since the improvement in the means of transport, much attention has been given to the breeding of sheep and cattle. Of the thirty fairs still held in the county each year, eight, including those at

¹⁴¹ *Report*, 1834 (44), xxxiv, 410-37.

¹⁴² *Hants Friendly Soc. Annual Rep.* lviii (1881).

¹⁴³ Quarter Sess. Rec. Winchester: Enrolments of Savings Bank Rules.

¹⁴⁴ Murray, *Introd. to A Guide to Hampshire*.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

Alresford, Overton and Andover, are specially for sheep, lambs and wool. Horse and cattle fairs are held at Beaulieu, Alton, Romsey and Odiham, and at Weyhill, besides three other fairs for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, there is still the famous hop fair on 12 October. Of actual stock, the county contained in 1901 27,366 horses, 80,012 head of cattle, including calves, 346,300 sheep and 59,998 hogs. The population of the county increased very much during the latter half of the century; in 1901 it was 797,634, as against 544,447 in 1871 and 354,605 in 1841. In 1901 there were in the county 138,910 inhabited houses. With the exception of the leisured and professional classes the population is still largely agricultural, less than 50,000 being employed in shops and factories, and though there has been some talk of the existence of undiscovered coal-beds in Hampshire there is no immediate prospect of any change which might lead to the reintroduction of its lost manufactures.

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801 TO 1901

Introductory Notes

AREA

The county taken in this table is that existing subsequently to 7 & 8 Vict., chap. 61 (1844). By this Act detached parts of counties, which had already for parliamentary purposes been amalgamated with the county by which they were surrounded or with which the detached part had the longest common boundary (2 & 3 Will. IV, chap. 64—1832), were annexed to the same county for all purposes; some exceptions were, however, permitted.

By the same Act (7 & 8 Vict., chap. 61) the detached parts of counties, transferred to other counties, were also annexed to the hundred, ward, wapentake, &c., by which they were wholly or mostly surrounded, or to which they next adjoined, in the counties to which they were transferred. The hundreds, &c., in this table also are given as existing subsequently to this Act.

As is well known, the famous statute of Queen Elizabeth for the relief of the poor took the then-existing ecclesiastical parish as the unit for Poor Law relief. This continued for some centuries with but few modifications; notably by an Act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Charles II which permitted townships and villages to maintain their own poor. This permission was necessary owing to the large size of some of the parishes, especially in the north of England.

In 1801 the parish for rating purposes (now known as the civil parish, i.e. 'an area for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed') was in most cases co-extensive with the ecclesiastical parish of the same name; but already there were numerous townships and villages rated separately for the relief of the poor, and also there were many places scattered up and down the country, known as extra-parochial places, which paid no rates at all. Further, many parishes had detached parts entirely surrounded by another parish or parishes.

Parliament first turned its attention to extra-parochial places, and by an Act (20 Vict., chap. 19—1857) it was laid down (a) that all extra-parochial places entered separately in the 1851 census returns are to be deemed civil parishes, (b) that in any other place being, or being reputed to be, extra-parochial, overseers of the poor may be appointed, and (c) that where, however, owners and occupiers of two-thirds in value of the land of any such place desire its annexation to an adjoining civil parish, it may be so added with the consent of the said parish. This Act was not found entirely to fulfil its object, so by a further Act (31 & 32 Vict., chap. 122—1868) it was enacted that every such place remaining on 25 December 1868, should be added to the parish with which it had the longest common boundary.

The next thing to be dealt with was the question of detached parts of civil parishes, which was done by the Divided Parishes Acts of 1876, 1879, and 1882. The last, which amended the one of 1876, provides that every detached part of an entirely extra-metropolitan parish which is entirely surrounded by another parish becomes transferred to this latter for civil purposes, or if the population exceeds 300 persons it may be made a separate parish. These Acts also gave power to add detached parts surrounded by more than one parish to one or more of the surrounding parishes, and also to amalgamate entire parishes with one or more parishes. Under the 1879 Act it was not necessary for the area dealt with to be entirely detached. These Acts also declared that every part added to a parish in another county becomes part of that county.

Then came the Local Government Act, 1888, which permits the alteration of civil parish boundaries and the amalgamation of civil parishes by Local Government Board orders. It also created the administrative counties. The Local Government Act of 1894 enacts that where a civil parish is partly in a rural district and partly in an urban district each part shall become a separate civil parish; and also that where a civil parish is situated in more than one urban district each part shall become a separate civil parish, unless the county council otherwise direct.

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Meanwhile the ecclesiastical parishes had been altered and new ones created under entirely different Acts, which cannot be entered into here, as the table treats of the ancient parishes in their civil aspect.

POPULATION

The first census of England was taken in 1801, and was very little more than a counting of the population in each parish (or place), excluding all persons, such as soldiers, sailors, &c., who formed no part of its ordinary population. It was the *de facto* population (i.e. the population actually resident at a particular time) and not the *de jure* (i.e. the population really belonging to any particular place at a particular time). This principle has been sustained throughout the censuses.

The Army at home (including militia), the men of the Royal Navy ashore, and the registered seamen ashore were not included in the population of the places where they happened to be at the time of the census, until 1841. The men of the Royal Navy and other persons on board vessels (naval or mercantile) in home ports were first included in the population of those places in 1851. Others temporarily present, such as gipsies, persons in barges, &c., were included in 1841 and perhaps earlier.

GENERAL

Up to and including 1831 the returns were mainly made by the overseers of the poor, and more than one day was allowed for the enumeration, but the 1841-1901 returns were made under the superintendence of the registration officers and the enumeration was to be completed in one day. The Householder's Schedule was first used in 1841. The exact dates of the censuses are as follows :

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 10 March 1801 | 30 May 1831 | 8 April 1861 | 6 April 1891 |
| 27 May 1811 | 7 June 1841 | 3 April 1871 | 1 April 1901 |
| 28 May 1821 | 31 March 1851 | 4 April 1881 | |

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE TABLE

This table gives the population of the ancient county and arranges the parishes, &c., under the hundred or other sub-division to which they belong, but there is no doubt that the constitution of hundreds, parishes, &c., was in some cases doubtful.

In the main the table follows the arrangement in the 1841 census volume.

The table gives the population and area of each parish, &c., as it existed in 1801, as far as possible.

The areas are those supplied by the Ordnance Survey Department, except in the case of those marked 'e,' which were calculated by other authorities. The area includes inland water (if any), but not tidal water or foreshore.

† after the name of a civil parish indicates that the parish was affected by the operation of the Divided Parishes Acts, but the Registrar-General failed to obtain particulars of every such change. The changes which escaped notification were, however, probably small in area and with little, if any, population. Considerable difficulty was experienced both in 1891 and 1901 in tracing the results of changes effected in civil parishes under the provisions of these Acts; by the Registrar-General's courtesy, however, reference has been permitted to certain records of formerly detached parts of parishes, which has made it possible approximately to ascertain the population in 1901 of parishes as constituted prior to such alterations, though the figures in many instances must be regarded as partly estimates.

* after the name of a parish (or place) indicates that such parish (or place) contains a union workhouse which was in use in (or before) 1851 and was still in use in 1901.

‡ after the name of a parish (or place) indicates that the ecclesiastical parish of the same name at the 1901 census was co-extensive with such parish (or place).

§ after the name of a parish (or place) indicates that the civil parish of the same name at the 1901 census was co-extensive with such parish (or place).

o in the table indicates that there is no population on the area in question.

— in the table indicates that no population can be ascertained.

The word 'chapelry' seems often to have been used as an equivalent for 'township' in 1841, which census volume has been adopted as the standard for names and descriptions of areas.

The figures in italics in the table relate to the area and population of such subdivisions of ancient parishes as chapelries, townships, and hamlets.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

TABLE OF POPULATION

1801—1901

| — | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ancient or Geographical County ¹ | 1,039,031 | 219,170 | 245,347 | 282,831 | 313,976 | 354,605 | 405,197 | 481,589 | 544,447 | 593,470 | 690,097 | 797,634 |

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ALTON DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alresford Town</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alresford, New ² * † § | 692 | 1,132 | 1,044 | 1,219 | 1,437 | 1,578 | 1,618 | 1,546 | 1,623 | 1,550 | 1,464 | 1,540 |
| <i>Alton Town</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alton * § . . . | 3,925 | 2,026 | 2,316 | 2,499 | 2,742 | 3,139 | 3,538 | 3,769 | 4,092 | 4,497 | 4,671 | 5,479 |
| <i>Alton Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chawton † § . . | 2,674 | 372 | 347 | 417 | 446 | 460 | 476 | 464 | 482 | 473 | 455 | 383 |
| Coldrey | 195 | — | — | — | 17 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 15 | 19 |
| Extra Par. § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Froyle § . . . | 3,665 | 744 | 750 | 734 | 755 | 849 | 826 | 766 | 835 | 764 | 729 | 632 |
| Hartley | 1,404 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 69 | 84 | 87 | 92 | 128 | 99 | 90 | 92 |
| Mauditt † § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holybourne § | 1,405 | 366 | 384 | 482 | 487 | 522 | 497 | 586 | 618 | 591 | 587 | 558 |
| Neatham | 1,117 | 87 | 89 | 92 | 107 | 104 | 86 | 57 | 94 | 90 | 102 | 95 |
| Extra Par. § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shalden † § . . | 1,536 | 158 | 157 | 149 | 167 | 185 | 200 | 185 | 165 | 204 | 175 | 155 |
| Worldham, | 1,736 | 149 | 148 | 156 | 212 | 254 | 258 | 235 | 259 | 265 | 252 | 272 |
| East † ‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Worldham, | 471 | 84 | 92 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 98 | 89 | 79 | 79 | 60 | 50 |
| West † ‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alton Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Binsted § . . . | 6,920 | 906 | 867 | 946 | 960 | 1,055 | 1,153 | 1,195 | 1,326 | 1,466 | 1,331 | 1,272 |
| Dockenfield | 578 | 124 | 134 | 169 | 169 | 171 | 195 | 224 | 240 | 209 | 259 | 240 |
| Extra Par. § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headley § . . . | 6,923 | 858 | 983 | 1,093 | 1,228 | 1,265 | 1,424 | 1,320 | 1,581 | 1,628 | 1,783 | 2,497 |
| Kingsley § . . . | 1,801 | 274 | 343 | 373 | 345 | 359 | 387 | 441 | 446 | 458 | 399 | 352 |
| <i>Bishop's Sutton Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bighton † § . . | 2,095 | 198 | 211 | 231 | 290 | 284 | 285 | 299 | 288 | 229 | 195 | 223 |
| Medsted † § . . | 2,847 | 393 | 350 | 394 | 418 | 450 | 482 | 497 | 565 | 503 | 451 | 488 |
| Wield † § . . . | 2,104 | 208 | 222 | 222 | 248 | 278 | 307 | 304 | 307 | 246 | 234 | 197 |

¹ *Ancient County*.—The county as defined by the Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 61, which affected Hampshire to the following extent—viz. the tithings of North and South Ambersham (in the ancient Parish of Steep) were transferred to Sussex and the part of the parish of Hampreston in Hampshire was transferred to Dorset. In addition to these changes part of Bramshott Ancient Parish—viz. Bohunt Farm—was transferred from Sussex to Hampshire, with which latter county it had always been returned. The populations in 1811 and 1821 exclude 942 and 66 militia respectively. (See notes to Warnford, East Meon, Catherington, Bramshott, West Dean, West Tytherley, Brading, and Portsea.)

² *New Alresford*.—An orphan home was established in this parish between the Censuses of 1861 and 1871.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Bishop's Sutton Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ropley † § . . . | 4,684 | 642 | 533 | 730 | 779 | 771 | 818 | 796 | 840 | 875 | 866 | 1,058 |
| Sutton, Bishop's † § . . . | 3,746 | 379 | 445 | 474 | 527 | 517 | 529 | 537 | 490 | 463 | 445 | 450 |
| Tisted, West † § . . . | 2,356 | 164 | 200 | 206 | 264 | 252 | 268 | 282 | 218 | 175 | 187 | 239 |
| <i>Selborne Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Faringdon † § . . . | 2,357 | 387 | 378 | 479 | 504 | 545 | 565 | 535 | 600 | 585 | 517 | 512 |
| Newton, Valence † § . . . | 2,258 | 221 | 237 | 280 | 289 | 331 | 355 | 340 | 375 | 362 | 291 | 262 |
| Selborne § . . . | 7,915 | 762 | 770 | 893 | 924 | 1,052 | 1,114 | 1,110 | 1,313 | 1,215 | 1,320 | 1,430 |
| <i>Selborne Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Empshott † § . . . | 761 | 97 | 104 | 139 | 149 | 148 | 165 | 167 | 178 | 158 | 153 | 133 |
| Hawkley † § . . . | 1,446 | 258 | 248 | 253 | 277 | 323 | 329 | 312 | 281 | 302 | 334 | 337 |
| Tisted, East † § . . . | 2,648 | 226 | 247 | 278 | 232 | 220 | 229 | 221 | 184 | 188 | 184 | 240 |
| ANDOVER DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Andover Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amport † § . . . | 3,962 | 520 | 506 | 646 | 713 | 771 | 745 | 706 | 671 | 677 | 603 | 665 |
| Appleshaw † § . . . | 713 | 245 | 218 | 278 | 356 | 372 | 318 | 284 | 297 | 265 | 238 | 260 |
| Fyfield † . . . | 978 | 197 | 195 | 201 | 211 | 236 | 224 | 222 | 191 | 186 | 192 | 158 |
| Grately † § . . . | 1,552 | 155 | 122 | 142 | 130 | 141 | 154 | 176 | 226 | 256 | 221 | 261 |
| Kimpton § . . . | 2,795 | 292 | 311 | 366 | 383 | 391 | 371 | 305 | 301 | 278 | 281 | 307 |
| Park House Extra Par. ³ | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 9 | 7 | 12 | — | — | — |
| Quarley † § . . . | 1,692 | 147 | 149 | 213 | 201 | 191 | 179 | 182 | 179 | 173 | 148 | 155 |
| Shipton, Bellinger ³ | 2,561 | 297 | 282 | 267 | 287 | 278 | 308 | 270 | 255 | 288 | 236 | 290 |
| Thrupton † † . . . | 1,877 | 203 | 210 | 240 | 269 | 246 | 267 | 247 | 303 | 321 | 332 | 311 |
| Tidworth, South † § . . . | 2,303 | 175 | 157 | 198 | 217 | 254 | 230 | 208 | 254 | 236 | 258 | 361 |
| <i>Andover Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abbotts Ann † § . . . | 3,396 | 457 | 459 | 526 | 562 | 619 | 590 | 640 | 703 | 675 | 589 | 510 |
| Clatford, Upper † § . . . | 2,209 | 274 | 289 | 370 | 487 | 620 | 595 | 703 | 843 | 739 | 736 | 703 |
| Foxcott † . . . | 953 | 57 | 72 | 96 | 95 | 72 | 78 | 50 | 67 | 54 | 42 | 33 |
| Knight's Enham † . . . | 794 | 89 | 71 | 77 | 123 | 92 | 130 | 159 | 176 | 163 | 196 | 173 |
| Monxton † § . . . | 1,156 | 297 | 228 | 257 | 276 | 293 | 250 | 275 | 262 | 269 | 216 | 223 |
| Penton Mewsey † § . . . | 1,059 | 215 | 209 | 202 | 254 | 249 | 210 | 277 | 308 | 286 | 274 | 232 |
| Weyhill, or Penton Grafton † † | 1,902 | 345 | 365 | 408 | 429 | 375 | 419 | 444 | 499 | 463 | 430 | 357 |
| <i>Barton Stacey Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barton Stacey † § . . . | 5,026 | 431 | 430 | 581 | 623 | 561 | 553 | 516 | 547 | 553 | 575 | 528 |
| <i>Pastrow Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hurstbourne Tarrant † † | 5,149 | 599 | 679 | 766 | 786 | 850 | 867 | 839 | 887 | 837 | 762 | 751 |
| Linkenholt † § . . . | 1,073 | 75 | 71 | 73 | 87 | 109 | 90 | 88 | 93 | 72 | 75 | 88 |
| Tangley † † . . . | 1,570 | 221 | 209 | 256 | 283 | 281 | 278 | 270 | 239 | 219 | 190 | 174 |
| Vernhams Dean † † | 3,614 | 459 | 453 | 628 | 694 | 707 | 744 | 727 | 734 | 598 | 561 | 430 |

³ *Shipton Bellinger* includes the population, 1881 to 1901, and the area, of *Park House*.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Thorngate Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leckford † \$. . | 2,267 | 199 | 200 | 200 | 221 | 231 | 256 | 279 | 285 | 288 | 276 | 239 |
| Longstock † \$. . | 2,985 | 283 | 294 | 397 | 428 | 497 | 460 | 445 | 488 | 436 | 474 | 425 |
| Nether Wallop † \$. | 7,391 | 566 | 668 | 839 | 900 | 949 | 952 | 946 | 954 | 789 | 770 | 717 |
| Over Wallop † \$. | 4,672 | 435 | 465 | 499 | 478 | 481 | 555 | 508 | 547 | 543 | 516 | 504 |
| Stockbridge * † † . | 1,128 | 643 | 663 | 715 | 851 | 937 | 1,066 | 935 | 853 | 873 | 874 | 855 |
| <i>Wherwell Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bullington \$. . | 1,635 | 150 | 144 | 160 | 189 | 187 | 181 | 171 | 170 | 157 | 161 | 154 |
| Longparish † † . | 5,317 | 558 | 570 | 693 | 775 | 811 | 875 | 803 | 720 | 675 | 799 | 771 |
| <i>Wherwell Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilbolton † \$. . | 3,134 | 244 | 281 | 356 | 375 | 359 | 394 | 398 | 320 | 343 | 358 | 336 |
| Goodworth Clatford † \$. | 2,822 | 298 | 298 | 382 | 414 | 413 | 442 | 427 | 484 | 502 | 501 | 461 |
| Wherwell † † . . | 3,645 | 531 | 543 | 622 | 686 | 664 | 632 | 626 | 595 | 541 | 583 | 480 |
| BASINGSTOKE DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Basingstoke Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basing * † . . . | 5,104 ^e | 819 | 921 | 1,073 | 1,103 | 1,172 | 1,330 | 1,193 | 1,222 | 1,295 | 1,272 | 1,297 |
| Cliddesden \$. . | 1,920 | 239 | 262 | 264 | 329 | 306 | 314 | 320 | 312 | 334 | 329 | 321 |
| Eastrop † † . . | 438 ^e | 51 | 50 | 67 | 69 | 94 | 62 | 130 | 113 | 148 | 343 | 309 |
| Maplederwell \$. | 829 | 160 | 172 | 186 | 211 | 214 | 206 | 223 | 225 | 214 | 205 | 201 |
| Nately Scures † . | 1,004 ^e | 176 | 182 | 245 | 245 | 278 | 245 | 271 | 302 | 295 | 250 | 330 |
| Newnham † . . . | 1,009 ^e | 260 | 258 | 266 | 329 | 337 | 360 | 367 | 355 | 332 | 419 | 602 |
| Tunworth † \$. . | 1,105 | 94 | 78 | 119 | 122 | 124 | 133 | 118 | 119 | 112 | 98 | 76 |
| Up Nately † . . . | 1,013 ^e | 134 | 134 | 143 | 153 | 137 | 115 | 99 | 107 | 105 | 84 | 94 |
| Andwell 143 ^e | 26 | | | | | 30 | 26 | 23 | 45 | 43 | 54 | |
| Extra Par. † . . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winslade with Kempshot † † | 1,235 ^e | 135 | 111 | 158 | 134 | 169 | 174 | 183 | 181 | 205 | 188 | 126 |
| <i>Basingstoke Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bramley † \$. . . | 2,298 | 404 | 441 | 455 | 429 | 428 | 495 | 467 | 489 | 449 | 424 | 415 |
| Pamber \$ | 2,185 | 238 | 316 | 409 | 473 | 484 | 644 | 677 | 670 | 694 | 709 | 678 |
| Sherborne, Monk, or West † | 3,342 ^e | 407 | 388 | 494 | 522 | 559 | 581 | 649 | 672 | 593 | 640 | 561 |
| Sherborne St. John † \$ | 3,972 | 520 | 515 | 596 | 702 | 718 | 796 | 675 | 610 | 639 | 751 | 689 |
| Sherfield upon Loddon † \$ | 2,337 | 494 | 520 | 522 | 599 | 640 | 615 | 693 | 692 | 642 | 619 | 608 |
| Wootton St. Lawrence † | 3,957 ^e | 548 | 511 | 664 | 847 | 845 | 922 | 917 | 869 | 876 | 813 | 781 |
| Worting † \$. . . | 1,145 | 120 | 95 | 136 | 120 | 148 | 158 | 154 | 143 | 160 | 141 | 198 |
| <i>Bermondsþit Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bentworth † \$. . | 3,763 | 425 | 406 | 548 | 592 | 609 | 610 | 647 | 581 | 558 | 604 | 571 |
| Bradley † \$. . . | 975 | 96 | 103 | 100 | 103 | 125 | 122 | 106 | 104 | 75 | 69 | 63 |
| Ellisfield † \$. . | 2,349 | 178 | 170 | 218 | 245 | 246 | 272 | 255 | 245 | 254 | 259 | 199 |
| Herriard † \$. . . | 2,978 | 330 | 324 | 369 | 426 | 427 | 515 | 439 | 426 | 406 | 367 | 351 |
| Lasham † \$. . . | 1,797 | 164 | 199 | 188 | 236 | 284 | 258 | 235 | 226 | 201 | 169 | 144 |
| Upton Grey † † . | 2,234 ^e | 354 | 395 | 388 | 452 | 504 | 423 | 371 | 424 | 393 | 356 | 291 |
| Weston Corbett Extra Par. \$ | 513 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 11 |
| Weston Patrick † | 1,402 ^e | 133 | 146 | 189 | 210 | 185 | 215 | 165 | 191 | 180 | 155 | 109 |

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|--|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Bermondspit Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dummer † † . . | 1,501 ^e | 286 | 319 | 393 | 383 | 412 | 409 | 400 | 325 | 297 | 352 | 319 |
| Farleigh Wallop § | 1,725 | 50 | 71 | 84 | 108 | 94 | 112 | 118 | 111 | 106 | 103 | 106 |
| Nutley § . . . | 1,524 | 110 | 102 | 130 | 138 | 176 | 169 | 141 | 169 | 129 | 137 | 130 |
| Popham § . . . | 1,440 | 48 | 69 | 98 | 104 | 99 | 104 | 124 | 113 | 106 | 114 | 102 |
| Preston | 3,457 | 391 | 422 | 472 | 442 | 481 | 524 | 476 | 417 | 414 | 435 | 366 |
| Candover § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Holdshot Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hartley | 1,401 ^e | 243 | 265 | 272 | 283 | 351 | 353 | 343 | 305 | 236 | 245 | 218 |
| Wespull † † | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silchester † § . . | 1,945 | 311 | 371 | 407 | 414 | 403 | 456 | 480 | 452 | 472 | 456 | 390 |
| Stratfield | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortimer (part of) ⁴ . . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortimer West | 2,292 | — | 303 | 340 | 348 | 334 | 385 | 442 | 434 | 384 | 398 | 452 |
| End Tithing § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stratfield Saye | 2,743 | 481 | 483 | 495 | 559 | 578 | 611 | 567 | 515 | 573 | 541 | 481 |
| (part of) § ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stratfield | 909 ^e | 190 | 218 | 238 | 232 | 243 | 245 | 195 | 197 | 197 | 202 | 198 |
| Turgis † † | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waltham, | 1,958 | 338 | 330 | 373 | 458 | 494 | 506 | 484 | 501 | 415 | 386 | 377 |
| North † † | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodmancott § . | 1,404 | 74 | 85 | 75 | 92 | 93 | 76 | 87 | 87 | 78 | 62 | 79 |
| <i>DROXFORD DIVISION</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bishop's Waltham Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Droxford * † . . | 6,950 | 1,199 | 1,378 | 1,410 | 1,620 | 1,942 | 2,005 | 2,194 | 2,325 | 2,285 | 2,397 | 2,536 |
| <i>Bishop's Waltham Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durley † § . . | 2,497 | 304 | 315 | 319 | 361 | 425 | 424 | 411 | 483 | 476 | 456 | 510 |
| Waltham, | 7,429 | 1,773 | 1,830 | 2,126 | 2,181 | 2,193 | 2,265 | 2,267 | 2,618 | 2,484 | 2,842 | 3,028 |
| Bishop's | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hambledon Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hambledon § . . | 9,446 | 1,358 | 1,495 | 1,886 | 2,026 | 2,069 | 2,052 | 1,891 | 2,040 | 2,047 | 2,026 | 1,922 |
| <i>Meonstoke Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bramdean † § . . | 1,237 | 215 | 184 | 232 | 215 | 225 | 223 | 282 | 258 | 262 | 227 | 235 |
| Exton † † | 2,522 | 224 | 262 | 293 | 283 | 282 | 283 | 257 | 278 | 289 | 238 | 257 |
| Meon, West † § ⁶ | 3,773 | 536 | 668 | 747 | 711 | 814 | 901 | 842 | 931 | 802 | 824 | 950 |
| Upham † § . . | 2,884 | 345 | 400 | 493 | 511 | 581 | 550 | 589 | 660 | 656 | 588 | 524 |
| Warnford † § ⁷ | 3,178 | 272 | 296 | 364 | 418 | 381 | 414 | 460 | 438 | 387 | 255 | 277 |
| <i>Meonstoke Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corhampton † † | 2,291 | 120 | 120 | 168 | 125 | 181 | 225 | 189 | 182 | 200 | 166 | 173 |
| Meonstoke † § . . | 2,055 | 289 | 300 | 368 | 382 | 459 | 431 | 429 | 550 | 474 | 431 | 431 |
| Soberton † . . | 5,887 | 672 | 760 | 882 | 931 | 954 | 1,147 | 1,136 | 1,245 | 1,097 | 1,185 | 1,189 |

⁴ *Stratfield Mortimer Parish*.—The remainder is in Berkshire (Theale Hundred).

⁵ *Stratfield Saye Parish*.—The remainder is in Berkshire (Reading Hundred).

⁶ *West Meon*.—One hundred and nine persons were enumerated at the Census of 1901 in temporary huts erected for the accommodation of men (and their families) engaged in the construction of a line of railway.

⁷ *Warnford*.—The population for 1801 is an estimate.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FAREHAM DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alverstoke and Gosport Liberties</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alverstoke † :— | 3,865 | 11,295 | 12,212 | 10,972 | 12,637 | 13,510 | 16,908 | 22,653 | 22,637 | 21,581 | 25,432 | 28,873 |
| Alverstoke Liberty | 3,865 | 11,295 | 4,424 | 4,788 | 12,637 | 4,648 | 7,062 | 11,384 | 15,220 | 15,000 | 19,821 | 23,367 |
| Gosport Chapelry ⁸ | | | 7,788 | 6,184 | | 8,862 | 9,846 | 11,269 | 7,417 | 6,581 | 5,611 | 5,506 |
| <i>Bosmere Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hayling, North § | 1,354 | 254 | 247 | 295 | 294 | 277 | 272 | 262 | 281 | 268 | 278 | 279 |
| Hayling, South § | 2,577 | 324 | 373 | 443 | 588 | 669 | 824 | 777 | 858 | 1,066 | 1,217 | 1,333 |
| Warblington § | 2,671 | 1,433 | 1,657 | 1,850 | 2,118 | 2,270 | 2,302 | 2,196 | 2,438 | 2,374 | 2,840 | 3,639 |
| <i>Fareham Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fareham * § ⁹ | 6,376 | 3,030 | 3,325 | 3,677 | 4,402 | 6,168 | 5,842 | 6,197 | 7,023 | 7,183 | 7,934 | 8,246 |
| <i>Havant Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havant * | 2,786 | 1,670 | 1,824 | 2,099 | 2,083 | 2,101 | 2,416 | 2,470 | 2,634 | 3,032 | 3,474 | 3,731 |
| <i>Portsdown Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedhampton † | 2,427 | 305 | 427 | 413 | 537 | 533 | 586 | 576 | 715 | 709 | 700 | 818 |
| Boarhunt † | 2,005 | 133 | 165 | 205 | 225 | 232 | 283 | 267 | 271 | 288 | 285 | 309 |
| Farlington † | 2,424 | 302 | 453 | 553 | 778 | 793 | 812 | 931 | 1,218 | 1,223 | 1,374 | 1,403 |
| Portchester † § | 1,393 | 917 | 818 | 757 | 739 | 767 | 729 | 771 | 779 | 772 | 839 | 888 |
| Salterns, Great Extra Par. | 346 | — | — | — | — | 26 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 33 | 27 | 38 |
| Southwick † | 4,237 | 569 | 714 | 711 | 723 | 749 | 596 | 609 | 649 | 664 | 642 | 549 |
| Waterloo (Vil) Extra Par. § | 649 | — | — | — | — | 175 | 195 | 243 | 283 | 246 | 436 | 609 |
| Widley † | 1,111 | 277 | 422 | 544 | 512 | 607 | 565 | 725 | 874 | 1,069 | 1,358 | 1,619 |
| Wymering † | 3,121 | 566 | 740 | 625 | 578 | 748 | 751 | 1,071 | 1,206 | 985 | 1,130 | 1,256 |
| <i>Titchfield Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rowner † † | 1,217 | 105 | 99 | 138 | 140 | 134 | 133 | 147 | 491 | 187 | 291 | 380 |
| Titchfield ¹⁰ | 15,716 | 2,949 | 3,227 | 3,528 | 3,712 | 4,030 | 3,956 | 4,043 | 4,309 | 4,571 | 5,412 | 6,734 |
| Wickham | 2,446 | 901 | 978 | 1,134 | 1,085 | 1,142 | 1,049 | 1,019 | 1,127 | 1,101 | 1,173 | 1,186 |
| Wickham Forest Extra Par. | — | — | — | — | 21 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 12 | | | |
| KINGSCLERE DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chuteley Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Church Oakley † † | 1,630 | 247 | 231 | 246 | 249 | 335 | 303 | 287 | 239 | 297 | 313 | 251 |
| Hannington † † | 2,044 | 210 | 242 | 245 | 287 | 261 | 296 | 264 | 304 | 281 | 279 | 188 |
| <i>Evingar Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bourne, St. Mary § | 7,746 | 771 | 874 | 1,053 | 1,125 | 1,152 | 1,149 | 1,188 | 1,245 | 1,078 | 1,032 | 1,177 |
| Freefolk (Manor) § | 1,594 | 54 | 83 | 68 | 73 | 70 | 73 | 66 | 142 | 143 | 163 | 144 |
| Hurstbourne Priors § | 3,249 | 366 | 355 | 404 | 490 | 506 | 468 | 437 | 384 | 409 | 375 | 341 |
| Tuften, or Tuckington § | 1,546 | 133 | 131 | 156 | 197 | 153 | 163 | 142 | 117 | 149 | 137 | 130 |
| Whitchurch * § ¹¹ | 6,367 | 1,275 | 1,324 | 1,434 | 1,673 | 1,741 | 1,911 | 1,962 | 1,965 | 1,866 | 2,110 | 2,227 |

⁸ Gosport Chapelry.—The 1841 population included 682 persons in convict hulks.

⁹ Fareham.—The 1841 population included 469 labourers employed on the railway and 24 persons in vessels.

¹⁰ Titchfield.—The 1841 population included 140 persons employed on the branch line of the Southampton Railway.

¹¹ Whitchurch.—The Union Workhouse was removed to this parish from Overton in 1848.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acres | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Evingar Hundred</i> (<i>Lower Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashmansworth † § | 1,822 | 196 | 173 | 196 | 222 | 220 | 239 | 201 | 240 | 212 | 199 | 192 |
| Baughurst † § | 1,798 | 358 | 349 | 434 | 491 | 528 | 568 | 563 | 556 | 487 | 502 | 457 |
| Burghclere § | 5,269 | 581 | 628 | 763 | 802 | 845 | 809 | 819 | 765 | 753 | 779 | 719 |
| Highclere † § | 3,484 | 310 | 349 | 457 | 444 | 468 | 525 | 446 | 418 | 378 | 412 | 547 |
| Ecchinswell § | 2,349 | 343 | 402 | 399 | 449 | 506 | 494 | 452 | 429 | 445 | 392 | 389 |
| Newtown (near Newbury) § | 480 | 259 | 237 | 268 | 269 | 246 | 262 | 276 | 257 | 227 | 221 | 207 |
| Woodhay, East § | 5,080 | 803 | 969 | 1,206 | 1,269 | 1,408 | 1,550 | 1,533 | 1,494 | 1,527 | 1,693 | 1,529 |
| <i>Kingsclere Hundred</i> (<i>Upper Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingsclere * † | 13,117 | 1,939 | 1,863 | 2,296 | 2,532 | 2,732 | 2,885 | 2,774 | 2,781 | 2,770 | 2,628 | 2,452 |
| <i>Kingsclere Hundred</i> (<i>Lower Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewhurst § | 477 | 13 | 7 | 18 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 32 | 34 | 55 | 38 |
| Sydmonton § | 2,145 | 116 | 138 | 156 | 170 | 151 | 145 | 149 | 160 | 194 | 137 | 129 |
| Litchfield † § | 1,814 | 55 | 55 | 85 | 82 | 94 | 113 | 102 | 93 | 112 | 118 | 117 |
| Wolverton † | 1,464 | 144 | 180 | 213 | 229 | 208 | 188 | 146 | 170 | 184 | 157 | 192 |
| <i>Overton Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashe † § | 2,128 | 95 | 115 | 114 | 146 | 160 | 173 | 145 | 174 | 198 | 169 | 158 |
| Deane † § | 1,587 | 131 | 153 | 157 | 163 | 164 | 153 | 135 | 123 | 145 | 121 | 139 |
| Laverstoke § | 1,966 | 88 | 96 | 101 | 117 | 123 | 132 | 122 | 170 | 182 | 173 | 132 |
| Overton † § ^{11a} | 6,762 | 1,130 | 1,178 | 1,341 | 1,507 | 1,590 | 1,550 | 1,460 | 1,409 | 1,433 | 1,496 | 1,514 |
| Steventon † § | 2,155 | 153 | 167 | 151 | 197 | 193 | 187 | 167 | 199 | 288 | 240 | 229 |
| Tadley § | 2,079 | 497 | 535 | 597 | 683 | 817 | 876 | 900 | 990 | 1,017 | 1,115 | 1,192 |
| <i>Pastrow Hundred</i> (<i>Lower Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combe † § | 2,212 | 161 | 162 | 188 | 193 | 203 | 228 | 225 | 220 | 134 | 92 | 95 |
| Crux Easton † § | 1,121 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 97 | 102 | 105 | 76 | 70 | 56 | 76 | 86 |
| Facombe † § | 2,669 | 241 | 250 | 305 | 290 | 276 | 267 | 243 | 284 | 221 | 152 | 119 |
| Woodcott † § | 1,444 | 64 | 73 | 92 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 74 | 74 | 105 | 66 |
| LYMINGTON DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Christchurch Hundred</i> (<i>Upper Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hordle † § ¹² | 3,854 | 446 | 388 | 517 | 699 | 845 | 882 | 921 | 868 | 1,041 | 1,212 | 1,126 |
| Milford § | 4,688 | 1,012 | 1,116 | 1,332 | 1,533 | 1,819 | 1,782 | 1,784 | 1,799 | 1,745 | 1,982 | 1,924 |
| Milton ¹³ | 6,370 | 522 | 728 | 702 | 956 | 1,185 | 1,311 | 1,295 | 1,374 | 1,489 | 1,670 | 2,164 |
| <i>New Forest Hundred</i> (<i>Upper Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boldre † | 12,645 | 1,793 | 1,914 | 2,180 | 2,111 | 2,888 | 2,874 | 2,842 | 2,881 | 2,943 | 3,114 | 3,147 |
| Brockenhurst § ¹³ | 6,941 | 632 | 641 | 818 | 841 | 928 | 1,034 | 1,083 | 1,139 | 1,027 | 1,298 | 1,585 |
| New Forest | 42,890 | 241 | 292 | 333 | 437 | 1,181 | 1,370 | 1,331 | 1,389 | 1,303 | 1,264 | 1,437 |
| Extra Parochial † ¹³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^{11a} Overton.—See Note 11 *ante*.

¹² Hordle.—The 1861 population included a number of labourers engaged in erecting fortifications.

¹³ New Forest.—Parts of the New Forest were included in the parishes of *Brockenhurst* and *Milton* at the Census of 1841. The area and the population (1851–1901) of Alum Green (part of the New Forest) are included in those given for *Minstead Parish*.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ODIHAM DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bentley Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bentley † § . . | 2,299 | 504 | 575 | 690 | 728 | 766 | 752 | 721 | 731 | 704 | 727 | 645 |
| <i>Croddall Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aldershot § ¹⁴ . . | 4,178 | 494 | 498 | 525 | 665 | 685 | 875 | 16,720 | 21,682 | 20,155 | 25,595 | 30,974 |
| Croddall † . . . | 9,745 | 1,556 | 1,709 | 1,894 | 2,010 | 2,199 | 2,431 | 2,764 | 2,866 | 3,188 | 3,898 | 5,674 |
| Sutton, Long † § . | 2,290 | 311 | 304 | 328 | 326 | 321 | 339 | 301 | 320 | 310 | 290 | 281 |
| <i>Croddall Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farnborough † § ¹⁵ | 2,331 | 399 | 360 | 287 | 334 | 356 | 477 | 5,529 | 5,744 | 6,266 | 8,071 | 11,500 |
| Yateley — . . . | 10,142 | 1,325 | 1,513 | 1,801 | 1,874 | 1,997 | 2,156 | 2,808 | 2,870 | 3,043 | 3,533 | 4,052 |
| Cove Tithing § . . | 1,972 | 357 | 363 | 403 | 443 | 433 | 473 | 671 | 706 | 785 | 979 | 1,258 |
| Hawley with Minley Tithing § | 4,948 | 498 | 590 | 694 | 747 | 847 | 850 | 1,119 | 1,060 | 1,125 | 1,316 | 1,404 |
| Yateley Tithing § | 3,222 | 470 | 560 | 704 | 684 | 717 | 833 | 1,018 | 1,104 | 1,133 | 1,238 | 1,390 |
| <i>Holdshot Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eversley (part of) ¹⁶ — | 5,259 | 582 | 673 | 757 | 745 | 760 | 765 | 816 | 891 | 826 | 903 | 908 |
| Eversley § . . . | 3,141 | 582 | 524 | 570 | 589 | 585 | 632 | 675 | 751 | 688 | 755 | 781 |
| Bramshill, Great Tithing ¹⁷ | 2,118 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heckfield — . . . | 5,863 | 1,095 | 1,036 | 1,149 | 1,202 | 1,325 | 1,321 | 1,200 | 1,147 | 1,068 | 1,045 | 1,057 |
| Heckfield † § . . | 3,232 | 613 | 568 | 636 | 623 | 741 | 701 | 570 | 564 | 560 | 564 | 542 |
| Hazeley Heath Tithing | 2,631 | 234 | 244 | 513 | 313 | 314 | 402 | 398 | 343 | 508 | 481 | 515 |
| Mattingley Chapelry | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Odiham Hundred (Middle Half) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dogmersfield † § . | 1,731 | 212 | 215 | 213 | 272 | 305 | 304 | 251 | 275 | 293 | 293 | 292 |
| Greywell § . . . | 876 | 273 | 253 | 230 | 287 | 280 | 297 | 298 | 295 | 300 | 289 | 272 |
| Warnborough, South † † | 2,651 | 246 | 261 | 356 | 374 | 371 | 410 | 369 | 369 | 316 | 307 | 291 |
| Winchfield † § . | 1,582 | 238 | 216 | 226 | 227 | 317 | 327 | 329 | 338 | 366 | 466 | 487 |

¹⁴ Aldershot.—The camp was established between 1851 and 1861.

¹⁵ Farnborough.—Aldershot Camp extends into this parish. The increase of population in 1861 was mainly due to this fact.

¹⁶ Eversley Parish is situated in Holdshot Hundred (Upper Half) and in Odiham Hundred (Lower Half).

¹⁷ Great Bramshill Tithing.—The area and the population (1881–1901) of Little Bramshill Tithing are included in those given for Great Bramshill Tithing.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Odiham Hundred</i> (<i>Lower Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elvetham † . . | 3,305 | 459 | 480 | 497 | 481 | 552 | 497 | 475 | 460 | 469 | 418 | 426 |
| Eversley (part of) ^{17a} : | — | 8 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 13 | 14 | — | — | — |
| Bramshill, Little Tithing ¹⁸ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hartley | 2,451 | 761 | 771 | 935 | 1,139 | 1,370 | 1,582 | 1,746 | 1,945 | 1,799 | 1,916 | 2,019 |
| Wintney ‡ § | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rotherwick ‡ | 1,983 | 354 | 400 | 402 | 436 | 416 | 454 | 386 | 417 | 459 | 425 | 555 |
| <i>Odiham Town</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Odiham § . . . | 7,354 | 1,485 | 2,048 | 2,423 | 2,647 | 2,817 | 2,811 | 2,833 | 2,650 | 2,623 | 2,667 | 2,699 |
| PETERSFIELD DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>East Meon</i> <i>Hundred</i> (<i>Upper Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colemore § . . | 1,472 | 92 | 114 | 123 | 164 | 144 | 149 | 151 | 115 | 100 | 87 | 82 |
| Froxfield § . . | 4,909 | 437 | 447 | 548 | 618 | 656 | 729 | 657 | 668 | 691 | 668 | 625 |
| Priors Dean § . | 1,596 | 117 | 134 | 150 | 166 | 163 | 131 | 129 | 144 | 165 | 113 | 92 |
| Privett ‡ § . . | 1,279 | 185 | 179 | 229 | 225 | 273 | 281 | 258 | 230 | 257 | 227 | 315 |
| Steep (part of) † ^{18a} | 2,658 | 414 | 437 | 499 | 531 | 563 | 581 | 649 | 665 | 600 | 652 | 789 |
| <i>East Meon</i> <i>Hundred</i> (<i>Lower Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Meon ¹⁹ . . | 11,377 | 1,061 | 1,157 | 1,336 | 1,455 | 1,499 | 1,543 | 1,486 | 1,546 | 1,559 | 1,465 | 1,533 |
| <i>Finchdean</i> <i>Hundred</i> (<i>Upper Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blendworth ‡ § . | 2,334 | 174 | 236 | 249 | 246 | 280 | 236 | 219 | 284 | 298 | 291 | 268 |
| Catherington * § ²⁰ | 5,279 | 559 | 607 | 798 | 944 | 1,003 | 1,094 | 1,151 | 1,293 | 1,321 | 1,413 | 1,356 |
| Chalton :— | 3,478 | 430 | 573 | 559 | 550 | 659 | 705 | 619 | 638 | 603 | 603 | 622 |
| Chalton § . . . | 1,749 | 127 | 252 | 249 | 235 | 263 | 303 | 286 | 244 | 208 | 241 | 202 |
| Idsworth | 1,729 | 303 | 321 | 310 | 315 | 396 | 402 | 333 | 394 | 395 | 362 | 420 |
| Chapelry § | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Clanfield § . . | 1,404 | 153 | 163 | 196 | 210 | 239 | 263 | 265 | 271 | 279 | 247 | 213 |
| <i>Finchdean</i> <i>Hundred</i> (<i>Lower Half</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bramshott (part of) ²¹ | 6,177 | 767 | 940 | 1,006 | 1,210 | 1,313 | 1,325 | 1,367 | 1,411 | 1,467 | 1,614 | 1,612 |
| Buriton . . . | 6,435 | 630 | 725 | 767 | 822 | 993 | 1,041 | 1,050 | 1,080 | 1,153 | 1,276 | 1,455 |
| Greatham ‡ § ²² | 2,030 | 129 | 129 | 177 | 238 | 205 | 212 | 238 | 240 | 285 | 288 | 533 |
| Liss ‡ § . . . | 3,619 | 467 | 392 | 560 | 663 | 656 | 748 | 806 | 996 | 1,215 | 1,538 | 1,701 |
| Petersfield :— | 1,820 | 1,406 | 1,525 | 1,752 | 1,803 | 1,838 | 1,905 | 1,950 | 2,118 | 2,294 | 2,786 | 3,226 |
| Petersfield * | 237 | 1,159 | 1,280 | 1,446 | 1,423 | 1,448 | 1,452 | 1,466 | 1,587 | 1,646 | 2,002 | 2,337 |
| Sheet Tithing . | 1,583 | 247 | 245 | 306 | 380 | 390 | 453 | 484 | 531 | 648 | 784 | 889 |
| RINGWOOD DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Breamore Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breamore † ‡ . . | 2,678 | 488 | 507 | 549 | 600 | 647 | 646 | 565 | 585 | 560 | 592 | 547 |

^{17a} Eversley Parish.—See note 16 ante.

¹⁸ Little Bramshill Tithing.—See note 17 ante.

^{18a} Steep Parish.—The remainder is in Sussex (Easebourne Hundred).

¹⁹ East Meon.—The population for 1811 is partly estimated.

²⁰ Catherington.—The population for 1801 is an estimate.

²¹ Bramshott Parish.—The remainder is in Sussex (Dumford Hundred). The entire population, 1801–71, is shown in Hampshire.

²² Greatham.—The 1901 population included 179 persons enumerated in Longmoor Military Barracks. These barracks were not in existence in 1891.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Christchurch Borough</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Christchurch (part of) ²³ | — | — | — | — | — | 1,922 | 1,877 | 1,919 | 2,094 | — | — | — |
| <i>Christchurch Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Christchurch (part of) † ²³ | 21,448 | 3,773 | 4,149 | 4,644 | 5,344 | 4,072 | 4,379 | 5,123 | 7,381 | 12,965 | 25,957 | 32,941 |
| Sopley † . . . | 4,736 | 840 | 589 | 978 | 1,012 | 939 | 896 | 908 | 820 | 820 | 828 | 791 |
| <i>Fordingbridge Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charford, North § | 875 | 54 | 59 | 57 | 71 | 54 | 68 | 70 | 73 | 104 | 87 | 111 |
| Charford, South § | 863 | 66 | 64 | 75 | 67 | 62 | 71 | 70 | 73 | 86 | 82 | 76 |
| Fordingbridge (part of) * † ²⁴ | 6,340 | 2,335 | 2,259 | 2,444 | 2,611 | 2,964 | 3,096 | 2,925 | 3,053 | 2,962 | 3,222 | 3,164 |
| Hale § . . . | 1,378 | 147 | 160 | 181 | 203 | 209 | 134 | 153 | 146 | 149 | 154 | 153 |
| Rockbourne † ‡ | 3,886 | 370 | 444 | 464 | 517 | 469 | 515 | 507 | 482 | 456 | 415 | 467 |
| Woodgreen | 47 | — | — | 357 | 363 | 400 | 407 | 345 | 336 | 293 | 268 | 216 |
| Extra Par. ²⁵ § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Fordingbridge Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellingham † § . . | 2,558 | 311 | 341 | 397 | 420 | 350 | 346 | 306 | 345 | 284 | 260 | 271 |
| Fordingbridge (part of) ²⁴ : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godshill | — | 392 | 488 | 158 | 211 | 109 | 82 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tithing ²⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ibsley § . . . | 1,793 | 303 | 333 | 317 | 316 | 325 | 316 | 286 | 301 | 243 | 221 | 194 |
| <i>Ringwood Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harbridge § . . . | 4,215 | 320 | 329 | 352 | 322 | 300 | 342 | 293 | 259 | 371 | 344 | 246 |
| Ringwood * † ²⁶ | 10,946 | 3,222 | 3,269 | 3,471 | 3,449 | 3,700 | 3,928 | 3,751 | 3,781 | 3,914 | 4,099 | 4,496 |
| <i>Westover Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdenhurst † . . | 5,793 | 489 | 491 | 580 | 733 | 905 | 1,330 | 2,488 | 6,043 | 15,670 | 27,432 | 35,228 |
| ROMSEY DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>King's Somborne Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baddesley, North | 2,582 | 242 | 265 | 286 | 297 | 302 | 305 | 258 | 318 | 358 | 359 | 393 |
| Eldon, Upper † § | 295 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| Houghton † § | 2,672 | 340 | 298 | 365 | 435 | 458 | 438 | 428 | 431 | 433 | 400 | 376 |
| King's Somborne † | 7,404 | 778 | 849 | 991 | 1,046 | 1,125 | 1,242 | 1,241 | 1,273 | 1,256 | 1,212 | 1,112 |
| Romsey, Extra * † ²⁷ | 9,861 | 2,489 | 2,616 | 3,118 | 3,386 | 3,428 | 3,574 | 3,732 | 3,625 | 3,549 | 3,630 | 3,647 |
| Timsbury † ‡ . . | 1,459 | 178 | 172 | 188 | 165 | 223 | 194 | 207 | 222 | 206 | 193 | 192 |

²³ *Christchurch Parish* is situated in Christchurch Borough and in Christchurch Hundred (Lower Half). The entire area and population (1801–31 and 1881–1901) are shown in Christchurch Hundred (Lower Half).

²⁴ *Fordingbridge Parish* is situated in Fordingbridge Hundred (Upper and Lower Halves). The entire area and population (1861–1901) are shown in the Upper Half.

²⁵ The population of *Woodgreen* in 1801 and 1811 is included in that shown for *Godshill Tithing*.

²⁶ *Ringwood*.—The 1831 population included 15 persons who were the inhabitants of an Extra Parochial Place.

²⁷ *Romsey Infra* and *Romsey Extra* together constitute the Ancient Parish of Romsey.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| <i>Redbridge Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bramshaw | 3,502 | 303 | 324 | 407 | 482 | 460 | 458 | 452 | 501 | 463 | 450 | 479 |
| (part of) § ²⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eling * | 18,642 | 2,889 | 3,282 | 4,314 | 4,624 | 5,404 | 5,852 | 5,947 | 6,093 | 6,032 | 6,462 | 6,882 |
| Lyndhurst § . . | 3,825 | 882 | 1,015 | 1,170 | 1,236 | 1,357 | 1,527 | 1,522 | 1,544 | 1,589 | 1,867 | 2,141 |
| Minstead ^{28a} | 10,342 | 764 | 901 | 1,007 | 1,074 | 1,155 | 1,054 | 927 | 923 | 880 | 868 | 860 |
| Nursling, or Nutshalling | 2,227 | 487 | 556 | 637 | 884 | 958 | 1,024 | 947 | 947 | 948 | 938 | 917 |
| <i>Romsey Town</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romsey Infra ²⁹ | 355 | 1,785 | 1,681 | 2,010 | 2,046 | 1,919 | 2,080 | 2,116 | 2,056 | 2,030 | 2,005 | 2,041 |
| <i>Thorngate Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bossington † . | 629 | 61 | 70 | 75 | 47 | 60 | 35 | 45 | 40 | 33 | 46 | 45 |
| Broughton with Frenchmoor † | 4,748 | 637 | 674 | 821 | 897 | 1,009 | 1,010 | 1,001 | 958 | 940 | 940 | 931 |
| Buckholt, East and West Extra Par. † ^{29a} | 1,140 | — | — | — | 8 | 11 | 94 | 118 | 104 | 47 | 41 | 23 |
| Crown Farm Extra Par. † | 119 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Dean, East § . . | 1,073 | 146 | 133 | 160 | 173 | 228 | 207 | 223 | 195 | 179 | 196 | 180 |
| Dean, West (part of) † ³⁰ | 542 | — | — | — | — | 143 | 125 | 115 | 108 | 86 | 99 | 72 |
| Dunwood, Extra Par. § | 261 | — | — | — | 15 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 10 |
| Lockerley † | 1,756 | 356 | 406 | 504 | 560 | 558 | 627 | 581 | 606 | 599 | 608 | 531 |
| Michelmersh † | 4,245 | 664 | 761 | 908 | 962 | 1,180 | 1,202 | 1,099 | 1,136 | 1,156 | 1,148 | 976 |
| Mottisfont † † | 2,754 | 368 | 397 | 501 | 515 | 578 | 556 | 496 | 556 | 520 | 561 | 517 |
| Sherfield | 1,848 | 324 | 312 | 327 | 338 | 328 | 312 | 342 | 342 | 283 | 318 | 344 |
| English † § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tytherley, East † † | 2,447 | 209 | 237 | 259 | 294 | 335 | 399 | 352 | 349 | 378 | 379 | 343 |
| Tytherley, West † † ³¹ | 2,377 | 488 | 488 | 494 | 489 | 469 | 447 | 469 | 451 | 422 | 416 | 385 |
| Wellow, East † | 2,494 | 257 | 268 | 288 | 303 | 292 | 289 | 332 | 328 | 319 | 322 | 306 |
| SOUTHAMPTON DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beaulieu Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beaulieu † § ³² | 8,622 | 1,384 | 1,311 | 1,206 | 1,298 | 1,259 | 1,177 | 1,176 | 989 | 928 | 864 | 833 |
| Exbury † § . . | 2,124 | 286 | 265 | 311 | 325 | 402 | 384 | 373 | 360 | 344 | 329 | 293 |
| <i>Dibden Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calshot Extra Par. ³³ | — | — | — | — | — | 22 | 56 | 23 | — | — | — | — |
| Dibden † § . . | 2,235 | 288 | 327 | 443 | 418 | 490 | 487 | 513 | 542 | 502 | 621 | 660 |
| Fawley ³⁴ | 6,860 | 518 | 1,521 | 1,684 | 1,839 | 1,972 | 1,801 | 1,849 | 1,896 | 1,894 | 1,950 | 1,900 |
| <i>Mainsbridge Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botley † . . . | 1,836 | 614 | 624 | 690 | 722 | 904 | 798 | 860 | 991 | 1,077 | 1,098 | 1,220 |
| Bursledon † . . | 775 | 522 | 563 | 473 | 503 | 548 | 499 | 659 | 654 | 651 | 550 | 614 |
| Hamble-le- Rice † § ³⁴ | 404 | 327 | 417 | 421 | 318 | 398 | 443 | 509 | 423 | 421 | 423 | 395 |
| Hound ³⁴ | 3,638 | 274 | 321 | 387 | 417 | 460 | 827 | 2,039 | 3,380 | 4,068 | 4,706 | 10,026 |
| St. Mary Extra § . | 1,486 | 687 | 817 | 983 | 1,068 | 1,340 | 1,446 | 2,468 | 2,986 | 5,448 | 5,986 | 7,820 |

²⁸ Bramshaw Parish.—The remainder is in Wiltshire (Cawdon and Cadworth Hundred).

^{28a} Minstead.—See note 13 ante.

²⁹ Romsey Infra.—See note 27 ante.

^{29a} East and West Buckholt.—Queenwood College was established in this place between the Censuses of 1841 and 1851.

³⁰ West Dean Parish.—The remainder is in Wiltshire (Alderbury Hundred). The entire population for 1801 to 1831 is shown in Wiltshire.

³¹ West Tytherley.—The population for 1801 is an estimate.

³² Beaulieu included an extra parochial place in 1811 to 1831. This extra parochial place contained 77 persons in 1811 and 63 persons in 1831.

³³ Fawley includes the area and the population 1871–1901 of Calshot.

³⁴ Netley Hospital was in course of erection in Hound Parish in 1861. Some of the workmen employed were living in the adjoining parish of Hamble-le-Rice.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Mainsbridge Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilworth † § . . . | 1,540 | 132 | 150 | 147 | 150 | 177 | 153 | 176 | 218 | 227 | 258 | 245 |
| Millbrook . . . | 3,043 | 1,304 | 1,798 | 2,124 | 2,735 | 4,232 | 6,121 | 10,107 | 11,845 | 15,054 | 17,777 | 26,846 |
| Stoneham, North † | 5,056 | 675 | 662 | 750 | 766 | 871 | 726 | 963 | 1,192 | 1,358 | 1,569 | 1,998 |
| Stoneham, South (part of) * 85 | 8,057 | 1,255 | 1,304 | 2,262 | 2,083 | 3,122 | 3,754 | 4,215 | 4,826 | 5,909 | 8,878 | 16,098 |
| WINCHESTER DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bountisborough Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godsfield Extra Par. § | 509 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Itchen Abbas † ‡ | 2,165 | 185 | 192 | 254 | 243 | 251 | 256 | 214 | 262 | 244 | 239 | 240 |
| Itchen Stoke with Abbotstone † ‡ | 3,035 | 125 | 202 | 248 | 267 | 325 | 348 | 295 | 306 | 314 | 303 | 264 |
| <i>Buddlesgate Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashley † ‡ . . . | 1,898 | 92 | 94 | 90 | 93 | 102 | 98 | 104 | 156 | 134 | 107 | 74 |
| Crawley † :— | 4,682 | 426 | 395 | 476 | 486 | 483 | 507 | 502 | 503 | 524 | 481 | 583 |
| Crawley § . . . | 3,607 | 324 | 298 | 354 | 372 | 372 | 403 | 397 | 411 | 455 | 410 | 502 |
| Hunton Chapelry § | 1,075 | 102 | 97 | 122 | 114 | 111 | 104 | 105 | 92 | 69 | 71 | 81 |
| Littleton † § . . . | 1,302 | 78 | 92 | 108 | 120 | 135 | 122 | 109 | 127 | 194 | 178 | 180 |
| Somborne, Little † | 1,527 | 63 | 50 | 59 | 84 | 116 | 101 | 87 | 86 | 75 | 50 | 29 |
| Lainston † § 86 | 120 | 268 | 317 | 370 | 40 | 96 | 11 | 33 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 34 |
| Sparsholt † § . . . | 3,552 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stoke Charity † ‡ | 1,841 | 113 | 112 | 144 | 135 | 167 | 151 | 130 | 130 | 117 | 138 | 118 |
| Weeke * † . . . | 1,092 | 65 | 110 | 136 | 182 | 341 | 446 | 529 | 1,096 | 1,808 | 2,549 | 3,095 |
| Wonston † § . . . | 5,493 | 564 | 609 | 668 | 740 | 786 | 716 | 706 | 710 | 692 | 730 | 661 |
| <i>Buddlesgate Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compton † . . . | 2,110 | 225 | 248 | 267 | 255 | 304 | 275 | 279 | 260 | 275 | 480 | 555 |
| Hursley * . . . | 10,726 | 1,105 | 1,191 | 1,302 | 1,418 | 1,520 | 1,532 | 1,540 | 1,434 | 1,389 | 1,398 | 1,864 |
| Otterbourne † ‡ | 1,524 | 440 | 454 | 565 | 583 | 621 | 596 | 573 | 690 | 849 | 1,092 | 1,180 |
| <i>Fawley Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alresford, Old § . . | 3,670 | 370 | 385 | 445 | 459 | 502 | 523 | 526 | 581 | 477 | 469 | 570 |
| Beauworth † . . . | 1,252 | 130 | 118 | 136 | 156 | 153 | 167 | 127 | 132 | 124 | 132 | 111 |
| Cheriton † . . . | 3,064 | 411 | 447 | 403 | 566 | 556 | 668 | 621 | 642 | 613 | 592 | 621 |
| Hinton Ampner † § | 2,378 | 386 | 289 | 325 | 389 | 360 | 384 | 362 | 390 | 383 | 386 | 345 |
| Kilmeston † . . . | 1,926 | 153 | 141 | 212 | 255 | 256 | 239 | 193 | 210 | 177 | 176 | 233 |
| Tichborne † . . . | 3,261 | 241 | 219 | 257 | 363 | 340 | 378 | 308 | 356 | 334 | 305 | 276 |

⁸⁵ *South Stoneham Parish* is situated in *Mainsbridge Hundred (Lower Half)* and in the town and county of the town of Southampton. *South Stoneham* was stated at the Censuses of 1811, 1821 and 1831 to include *Dummer Andrews Swaythling (extra parochial)*.

⁸⁶ *Lainston*.—A lunatic asylum in this parish was closed between the Censuses of 1841 and 1851.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Fawley Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avington † ‡ . | 1,812 | 123 | 164 | 195 | 191 | 204 | 176 | 162 | 198 | 204 | 218 | 178 |
| Bishopstoke . | 3,431 | 784 | 855 | 1,007 | 1,026 | 1,137 | 1,249 | 1,390 | 1,579 | 1,537 | 1,662 | 2,324 |
| Chilcomb † . | 2,299 | 116 | 100 | 158 | 192 | 269 | 291 | 278 | 298 | 300 | 1,052 | 987 |
| Easton † ‡ . | 2,781 | 321 | 361 | 427 | 494 | 505 | 485 | 455 | 490 | 484 | 460 | 426 |
| Headbourne | 1,813 | 153 | 137 | 176 | 190 | 207 | 193 | 194 | 223 | 242 | 247 | 205 |
| Worthy † ‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings Worthy † ‡ | 2,241 | 279 | 293 | 344 | 345 | 349 | 382 | 359 | 378 | 438 | 502 | 452 |
| Martyr | 2,016 | 192 | 202 | 237 | 219 | 257 | 251 | 259 | 239 | 249 | 285 | 273 |
| Worthy † § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morestead † . | 1,538 | 44 | 57 | 80 | 90 | 81 | 102 | 112 | 114 | 139 | 116 | 88 |
| No Man's Land | | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| Extra Par. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ovington † § . | 1,300 | 159 | 155 | 180 | 179 | 163 | 163 | 152 | 131 | 116 | 114 | 128 |
| Owslebury § . | 5,413 | 503 | 513 | 603 | 664 | 806 | 861 | 843 | 924 | 848 | 764 | 789 |
| Twyford † . | 4,260 | 871 | 880 | 1,048 | 1,177 | 1,311 | 1,272 | 1,301 | 1,442 | 1,429 | 1,452 | 1,479 |
| Winnall † . | 532 | 80 | 80 | 128 | 115 | 113 | 117 | 120 | 118 | 124 | 147 | 133 |
| <i>Micheldever Hundred (Upper Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farley | 1,795 | 148 | 133 | 201 | 165 | 149 | 137 | 179 | 130 | 157 | 103 | 98 |
| Chamberlayne † § | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micheldever § . | 7,819 | 405 | 634 | 828 | 936 | 1,119 | 1,082 | 1,041 | 1,037 | 1,039 | 1,049 | 988 |
| <i>Micheldever Hundred (Lower Half)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northington † | 3,114 | 172 | 176 | 277 | 291 | 286 | 309 | 283 | 304 | 318 | 303 | 271 |
| Stratton, East § . | 1,997 | 114 | 301 | 386 | 386 | 419 | 387 | 365 | 365 | 340 | 306 | 291 |
| Swarraton § . | 755 | 81 | 99 | 109 | 120 | 108 | 93 | 100 | 93 | 129 | 127 | 127 |
| <i>Mainsborough Hundred</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brown Candover † | 2,110 | 265 | 266 | 274 | 284 | 313 | 272 | 322 | 305 | 266 | 232 | 176 |
| Chilton Candover § | 1,451 | 132 | 96 | 87 | 130 | 103 | 127 | 142 | 98 | 147 | 116 | 115 |
| <i>ISLE OF WIGHT DIVISION</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>East Medine Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arreton . . . | 9,192 | 1,374 | 1,481 | 1,757 | 1,864 | 1,964 | 1,902 | 1,880 | 1,910 | 1,920 | 1,903 | 1,935 |
| Binstead † § . | 1,206 | 180 | 211 | 225 | 258 | 278 | 317 | 486 | 748 | 813 | 961 | 851 |
| Bonchurch † § | 565 | 69 | 88 | 122 | 146 | 302 | 523 | 564 | 641 | 670 | 668 | 539 |
| Brading ³⁷ . . . | 8,273 | 1,529 | 1,818 | 2,023 | 2,227 | 2,701 | 3,046 | 3,709 | 5,648 | 7,952 | 8,994 | 9,791 |
| Godshill † . . | 6,628 | 1,079 | 1,135 | 1,214 | 1,305 | 1,435 | 1,316 | 1,215 | 1,197 | 1,302 | 1,480 | 1,219 |
| Newchurch . . | 8,897 | 2,039 | 2,847 | 3,945 | 4,928 | 8,370 | 11,539 | 14,008 | 18,402 | 19,912 | 19,890 | 19,321 |
| Niton † § . . . | 1,334 | 288 | 370 | 443 | 573 | 613 | 684 | 700 | 732 | 801 | 931 | 884 |
| St. Helen's . . | 1,896 | 550 | 658 | 804 | 953 | 1,373 | 1,948 | 2,586 | 3,412 | 4,343 | 4,611 | 4,866 |
| St. Lawrence † § | 328 | 76 | 101 | 96 | 78 | 114 | 111 | 85 | 135 | 249 | 318 | 361 |
| Shanklin . . . | 675 | 105 | 138 | 155 | 255 | 462 | 355 | 479 | 1,432 | 1,780 | 2,361 | 2,621 |
| Whippingham . | 4,638 | 1,089 | 1,619 | 2,068 | 2,229 | 2,518 | 3,100 | 3,915 | 3,730 | 4,528 | 5,236 | 5,585 |
| Whitwell † § . | 1,910 | 405 | 397 | 488 | 556 | 660 | 637 | 570 | 666 | 706 | 653 | 633 |
| Wootton † ‡ . . | 1,076 | 38 | 52 | 56 | 55 | 51 | 58 | 79 | 82 | 108 | 106 | 134 |
| Yaverland † § . | 823 | 90 | 100 | 92 | 96 | 80 | 78 | 69 | 118 | 153 | 94 | 131 |
| <i>West Medine Liberty</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brighstone † ‡ | 3,114 | 448 | 610 | 686 | 641 | 710 | 695 | 630 | 614 | 530 | 543 | 506 |
| Brook † ‡ . . . | 713 | 83 | 102 | 123 | 125 | 150 | 157 | 156 | 183 | 195 | 183 | 172 |

³⁷ *Brading*.—The 1811 population is partly estimated.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| <i>West Medine Liberty</i> (<i>cont.</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calbourne † . . . | 5,539 | 695 | 690 | 767 | 844 | 750 | 781 | 728 | 644 | 693 | 677 | 599 |
| Carisbrooke * † . . . | 8,613 | 2,353 | 2,811 | 4,670 | 4,713 | 5,613 | 7,630 | 7,517 | 8,198 | 8,304 | 8,875 | 10,354 |
| Chale † § . . . | 2,220 | 391 | 406 | 473 | 544 | 610 | 629 | 584 | 652 | 681 | 607 | 543 |
| Freshwater . . . | 4,860 | 605 | 669 | 876 | 1,184 | 1,299 | 1,393 | 1,678 | 2,638 | 2,809 | 3,442 | 4,634 |
| Gatcombe † ‡ . . . | 1,401 | 222 | 239 | 247 | 263 | 306 | 260 | 201 | 240 | 228 | 224 | 194 |
| Kingston † ‡ . . . | 914 | 37 | 47 | 68 | 83 | 73 | 65 | 68 | 66 | 69 | 73 | 67 |
| Mottistone † § . . . | 1,097 | 159 | 146 | 149 | 142 | 176 | 143 | 160 | 140 | 143 | 128 | 122 |
| Newport . . . | 59 | 3,585 | 3,855 | 4,059 | 4,081 | 3,858 | 3,994 | 3,819 | 3,556 | 3,237 | 3,058 | 2,684 |
| Northwood . . . | 4,865 | 2,771 | 3,325 | 3,579 | 4,491 | 5,147 | 6,049 | 6,534 | 7,374 | 8,484 | 9,468 | 10,649 |
| St. Nicholas-in-the-Castle † . . . | 966 | 248 | 233 | 281 | 317 | 275 | 205 | 265 | 273 | 351 | 441 | 439 |
| Within Newport Borough † . . . | 966 | 248 | 233 | 281 | 237 | 194 | 195 | 183 | 194 | 259 | 353 | 344 |
| Without Newport Borough † . . . | | | | | 80 | 81 | 70 | 82 | 79 | 92 | 88 | 95 |
| Shalfleet † . . . | 6,315 | 626 | 709 | 878 | 1,049 | 1,218 | 1,245 | 1,196 | 1,195 | 1,050 | 1,101 | 986 |
| Shorwell † ‡ . . . | 3,613 | 492 | 516 | 576 | 699 | 714 | 678 | 612 | 633 | 646 | 566 | 521 |
| Thorley † § . . . | 1,582 | 128 | 138 | 132 | 146 | 163 | 154 | 143 | 154 | 189 | 177 | 129 |
| Yarmouth † § . . . | 58 | 343 | 427 | 564 | 586 | 567 | 572 | 726 | 806 | 787 | 903 | 948 |
| <i>Winchester City</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cathedral Yard Extra Par. ⁸⁸ . . . | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 8 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| St. Lawrence † § . . . | 3 | 259 | 326 | 344 | 331 | 310 | 324 | 238 | 267 | 244 | 226 | 191 |
| St. Mary Kalender § . . . | 16 | 521 | 655 | 778 | 783 | 867 | 1,047 | 896 | 1,044 | 1,247 | 1,248 | 1,083 |
| St. Maurice ⁸⁹ . . . | 52 | 963 | 1,179 | 1,427 | 1,577 | 1,770 | 2,278 | 2,254 | 2,495 | 2,490 | 2,139 | 2,025 |
| St. Peter Colebrook ⁴⁰ . . . | 23 | 233 | 286 | 377 | 567 | 616 | 604 | 704 | 763 | 840 | 769 | 677 |
| St. Thomas † ‡ . . . | 91 | 1,113 | 1,207 | 1,392 | 1,665 | 3,071 | 4,223 | 4,738 | 4,359 | 4,216 | 4,144 | 3,405 |
| <i>Liberty of the Soke of Winchester</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Bartholomew Hyde † ‡ . . . | 693 | 700 | 679 | 730 | 744 | 776 | 795 | 953 | 1,219 | 1,432 | 1,903 | 2,209 |
| St. Faith ⁴¹ . . . | 1,264 | 287 | 255 | 372 | 394 | 430 | 892 | 1,391 | 2,409 | 2,772 | 2,910 | 3,199 |
| St. John † . . . | 76 | 495 | 549 | 705 | 785 | 927 | 1,054 | 1,160 | 1,215 | 1,258 | 1,536 | 1,650 |
| St. Michael ⁴² . . . | 61 | 497 | 469 | 499 | 552 | 534 | 539 | 542 | 803 | 964 | 938 | 1,089 |
| St. Peter Cheesehill ⁴³ . . . | 50 | 545 | 500 | 581 | 609 | 648 | 689 | 752 | 788 | 847 | 780 | 886 |
| St. Swithun † § ⁴⁴ . . . | 3 | 243 | 359 | 226 | 326 | 199 | 192 | 170 | 161 | 156 | 192 | 178 |
| Bishop Morley's College Extra Par. ⁴⁵ . . . | — | — | — | 21 | — | 19 | 28 | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| Milland (Vil) Extra Par. † ⁴⁶ . . . | 137 | 92 | 90 | 101 | 149 | 156 | 249 | 211 | 266 | 255 | 286 | 388 |
| St. Cross Hospital Precinct Extra l r. ⁴⁷ . . . | — | 23 | 18 | — | 55 | 48 | 35 | 36 | — | — | — | — |
| St. Mary College Extra l r. ⁴⁸ . . . | — | — | — | — | — | 94 | 222 | 41 | — | — | — | — |
| Winchester College Extra P r. ⁴⁹ . . . | — | 98 | 93 | 90 | 230 | 128 | | | — | — | — | — |

⁸⁸ Cathedral Yard and Bishop Morley's College.—The areas and the populations (1871–1901) are included in those given for St. Maurice.

⁸⁹ See notes 38, 40, 50.

⁴⁰ The 1841 return for the parish of St. Peter Colebrook included the almshouses of St. John the Baptist, which are situated in the parish of St. Maurice, and see also note 51.

⁴¹ St. Faith includes the areas and the populations (1871–1901) of St. Cross Mill and St. Cross Hospital and in 1821 the population of St. Cross Hospital.

⁴² St. Michael includes the areas and the populations (1871–1901) of St. Mary College and Winchester College.

⁴³ St. Peter Cheesehill includes the area and the population (1871–1901) of The Weirs.

⁴⁴ St. Swithun included the populations of the Close of Winchester and Bishop Morley's College in 1831.

⁴⁵ See notes 38 and 44 ante.

⁴⁶ Milland includes the areas and the populations (1871–1901) of College Wharf and College Mill.

⁴⁷ See note 41 ante.

⁴⁸ See note 42 ante.

⁴⁹ See note 42 ante.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TABLE OF POPULATION, 1801—1901 (*continued*)

| PARISH | Acre- age | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|---|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Liberty of the Soken of Winchester (cont.)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winchester, Close of Extra Par. ⁵⁰ | — | 125 | 40 | 96 | — | 85 | 95 | 138 | — | — | 107 | 95 |
| Wolvesley, The Weirs, College Wharf, College Mill, and St. Cross Mill Extra Par. ⁵¹ | — | — | — | — | — | 47 | 61 | 32 | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Andover Borough</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andover * † . | 8,663 | 3,304 | 3,295 | 4,123 | 4,748 | 4,941 | 5,187 | 5,221 | 5,501 | 5,653 | 5,852 | 6,509 |
| <i>Basingstoke Borough</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basingstoke † ‡ . | 4,036 ^e | 2,589 | 2,656 | 3,165 | 3,581 | 4,066 | 4,263 | 4,654 | 5,574 | 6,681 | 7,960 | 9,510 |
| <i>Lymington Borough</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lymington * † ‡ . | 1,515 | 2,378 | 2,641 | 3,164 | 3,361 | 3,813 | 4,182 | 4,098 | 4,295 | 4,366 | 4,551 | 4,165 |
| <i>Portsmouth Borough</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portsea * † ⁵² . | 4,190 | 25,387 | 34,484 | 39,474 | 42,306 | 43,678 | 61,767 | 83,995 | 102,000 | 120,021 | 151,253 | 180,800 |
| Portsmouth † . | 130 | 7,839 | 7,103 | 7,269 | 8,083 | 9,354 | 10,329 | 10,804 | 11,569 | 7,967 | 7,998 | 7,295 |
| Burrow Island, or Rat Island Extra Par. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| <i>Southampton— Town and County of the Town</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Saints § . | 266 | 2,315 | 2,792 | 3,685 | 5,560 | 6,901 | 8,464 | 10,245 | 10,516 | 11,055 | 9,760 | 10,547 |
| Holy Rood ‡ § ⁵³ . | 23 | 1,415 | 1,543 | 1,739 | 1,772 | 2,036 | 1,681 | 1,571 | 1,400 | 1,507 | 1,324 | 1,157 |
| St. John § . | 6 | 519 | 512 | 651 | 660 | 704 | 646 | 733 | 562 | 613 | 389 | 514 |
| St. Lawrence § . | 6 | 363 | 419 | 459 | 406 | 428 | 364 | 359 | 264 | 313 | 267 | 239 |
| St. Mary * § . | 1,091 | 1,807 | 2,542 | 4,708 | 8,520 | 14,885 | 21,250 | 28,514 | 33,395 | 37,558 | 41,896 | 47,518 |
| St. Michael ‡ § ⁵³ . | 17 | 1,210 | 1,450 | 1,671 | 1,752 | 2,149 | 1,693 | 1,992 | 1,918 | 1,943 | 1,827 | 1,344 |
| Stoneham, South (part of) ⁵⁴ . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portsmouth Tithing | 680 | 284 | 359 | 440 | 654 | 641 | 1,207 | 3,546 | 5,686 | 7,062 | 9,862 | 15,616 |

⁵⁰ *Close of Winchester*.—The area and the population (1871 and 1881) are included with those given for *St. Maurice*, and see also note 44 *ante*.

⁵¹ *St. Peter Colebrook* includes the area and the population (1871–1901) of *Wolvesley*. See also notes 41, 43, 46 *ante*.

⁵² *Portsea*.—The population included: (1) In 1811 1,020 convicts on hulks; (2) in 1821 1,095 convicts on hulks; and (3) in 1841 629 persons on the 'Leviathan' convict hulk.

⁵³ *Holy Rood* and *St. Michael*.—These parishes contained large numbers of strangers at the Census of 1841, mainly labourers on the Southampton Dock improvements or strangers attending the fair.

⁵⁴ *South Stoneham Parish*.—See note 35 *ante*.

GENERAL NOTE.

The following Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts were co-extensive at the Census of 1901 with one or more places mentioned in the table:—

| Municipal Borough or Urban District. | Place. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| ALDERSHOT U.D. | Aldershot Parish (Odiham Division). |
| ALTON U.D. | Alton Town (Alton Division). |
| ANDOVER M.B. | Andover Borough. |
| FAREHAM U.D. | Fareham Parish (Fareham Division). |
| FARNBOROUGH U.D. | Farnborough Parish (Odiham Division). |
| LYMINGTON M.B. | Lymington Borough. |
| PORTSMOUTH M.B. | Portsmouth Old Borough, with the addition of Great Salterns Extra Parochial Place (Fareham Division). |
| WARBLINGTON U.D. | Warblington Parish (Fareham Division). |

INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

AT the present day Hampshire challenges slight regard as a manufacturing county, but in the Middle Age it maintained an active textile trade. With the 16th century the old draperies declined, but at Southampton, Christchurch and Romsey serges, frisadoes and rashes took their place. In the 18th century and the early years of the 19th the cloth trade in the smaller towns was still considerable, while at Winchester and elsewhere the abundant cheap labour of women and children was utilized in silk-throwing and weaving. To-day the textile industry of the shire is mainly represented by a moderate output of sail and rick cloth and other coarse fabrics. Of the silk-mills but one remains.

Salt-making by evaporation from sea-water is an ancient Hampshire industry with a long and chequered history. As late as the 'sixties of the last century it still lingered at Lymington and Newport. Other special industries of note have been shipbuilding and quarrying. The iron-mills were of slight importance compared with those of Sussex or even Surrey; but such general and widespread trades as brewing and tanning have always flourished in the county and are still vigorous, while the needs of naval defence and international traffic quicken the industrial life of Portsmouth and Southampton.

The importance of the construction and upkeep of the roads early presented itself to the minds of those who were greatly concerned with a prosperous wool, agricultural and general traffic, travellers from all parts of Europe frequenting the great fairs of Winchester and Weyhill. Yet in more modern times the scarcity of turnpike roads was a feature of the county on which numerous topographers have commented. In 1791 Marshall remarks that there was not a turnpike road in the Isle of Wight unless between Newport and Cowes.¹ The era of macadam was no less beneficial to Hampshire than to other parts of the kingdom. At this period the roads in the county were characterized as 'in general good; some, the very best in the Kingdom.'² Exceptions to this rule, however, were certain parish roads, which owed

their unsatisfactory condition to their narrowness and to the overhanging trees.³

Turning from the road to the river communications of the county, we find that the appeal of the rivers of Hampshire is rather to the artist and the angler than to the economist, the fame of its numerous streams for 'plenty of good meadowing and fish'⁴ being an ancient one.

In the person of Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester from 1189 to 1204, the county of Hampshire may fairly claim a pioneer of canal construction. This episcopal engineer, says Dugdale, 'restored the navigation of the River Itchen, not only from the port of Southampton as far as Winchester, but also to the very head of that river, where he constructed a dyke.'⁵ In recognition of the bishop's enterprise King John conferred upon him by charter⁶ licence to levy tolls on all hides, leather and other goods entering the river by the trench or canal (*per trancheam*) he had made. Early in the reign of Edward I⁷ further attempts seem to have been made to improve the Itchen navigation, since the jurors summoned on an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* (4 Edw. I) said that they did not think the citizens of Winchester would be able to bring the flood and ebb of the sea as far as their city. They might, however, be allowed by the king to bring it to Stoke, distant 4 leagues from Southampton, on the way to Winchester. The jurors also said that this must harm the bishop, because it would be necessary to remove a mill called the Wode-milne, worth £5 a year, and a salmon fishery of the annual value of 10 marks, and the mill of Stoke, worth to the bishop 44s., and to John de Stoke, the tenant of the mill at fee farm, 20s. Furthermore, the mill of Brambridge, worth 43s. 6d. a year to the bishop, and to Gilbert de Brambridge, the tenant of the mill at fee farm 2 marks, would also have to be removed, as well as the mills of South Twyford and North Twyford, worth 12 marks a year to

³ Ibid.

⁴ Warner, *Hist. Hants*, ii, 30. Celia Fiennes writes in her Diary of the 'store of good fish in the rivers'; *Through Engl. on a Side-saddle*, 46.

⁵ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* i, 196.

⁶ Chart. R. 1 John, m. 10.

⁷ Inq. a.q.d. file 4, no. 11 (4 Edw. I).

¹ Marshall, *Rural Economy of the Southern Counties*, ii, 264.

² Vancouver, *Gen. View of Agric. Hants*, 391.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

the bishop, and two mills in Winchester, leased to the citizens at a fixed rent of £6 a year. Finally, the jury also declared that it would not be necessary to widen the water-course, but rather to make it more narrow and deepen it in various places. The Itchen navigation had not outlived its reputation in 1617, when it was styled, in a petition to the Commissioners of Sewers, that 'most famous and profitable river.'⁸ An Act was passed for its further improvement in 1662. At the present time the Itchen Canal, which follows the course of the Itchen from Woodbridge to Winchester, is entirely derelict. Another derelict canal is the Salisbury-Avon navigation, which followed the valley of the Avon from Salisbury to its mouth at Christchurch, and was constructed under an Act of Parliament of 1664 (17 Chas. II). For a short time it was in use, but a heavy flood then washed it away. This navigation was never effectively restored, and has now disappeared.⁹ The Woking, Aldershot and Basingstoke Canal,¹⁰ now almost entirely derelict, dates from the great canal era of the 18th century. Passing from Woking to Ash, in Surrey, it soon after enters Hampshire, and passes by Aldershot, Fleet, Odiham, Greywell and Basing to its termination at Basingstoke Wharf, nearly 20 miles of its course lying within the county. The portion of this canal nearest Basingstoke is much silted up, the Loddon springs which supplied the head waters having suffered serious shrinkage, while the towpaths are in places grievously overgrown.

Acts for the construction of the Andover Canal and the Salisbury and Southampton Canal were passed in 1789 and 1796.¹¹ The southern portion of the canal, intended to unite Southampton and Salisbury, was actually made, and for a time used. Starting from Redbridge, at the top of Southampton Water, it

⁸ *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 100.

⁹ *Royal Com. Canals and Waterways* (1906), evidence of Mr. E. A. Rawlence, 358; De Salis, *Chron. Inland Nav.* 10.

¹⁰ Although opened in 1789, the preliminary history of this canal dates from nineteen years before, a meeting to consider the project having been held at Salisbury 11 Oct. 1770; *Hants Antiq. and Nat.* i, 48-9. In 1778 a meeting of the inhabitants of Reading was held to protest against the proposed canal from Basingstoke to the Wey, for which an Act was passed the same year; *Lond. Mag.* Feb. 1778. The opening of this canal was signalized by the issue of a token, which was circulated amongst the workmen engaged on the enterprise, and said to be the work of the celebrated Wyon, engraver to the Mint, bearing on the obverse the name of the engineer, John Pinkerton, together with a barge under sail, and on the reverse a spade, pickaxe and wheelbarrow; Baigent and Millard, *Hist. Basingstoke*, 562-3; Atkins, *Tradesmen's Tokens 18th Century*, 35.

¹¹ H. R. de Salis, *Chron. Inland Nav.* 39, 48.

went to Romsey and then followed the course of the River Test to Fullerton, where it turned up the valley of the Anton to Andover. The connecting canal with Salisbury, which branched off at Mottisfont, was never really completed, since the Bagshot sand deposit met with between the watersheds of the Test and Avon would not hold water.¹² From Andover to Romsey the bed of the canal is now utilized for the railway. The last of the waterways of Hampshire which need be mentioned is the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, for the construction of which an Act was obtained in 1817.¹³ This also is disused, and heavy goods are now transported by rail.

Railway communication is chiefly furnished in the county by the London and South Western Company,¹⁴ the main line of which, entering the county north of Aldershot, proceeds through Basingstoke, Whitchurch and Andover to Salisbury, a main branch connecting Basingstoke with Southampton by way of Micheldever, Winchester and Eastleigh. This branch is met at Winchester by the line from Guildford, through Farnham, Bentley (with a short line to Bordon Camp), Alton and Alresford, and is crossed at Eastleigh by a line from Romsey to Botley, Fareham and Gosport, this line being in turn crossed at Fareham by a branch line from Southampton to Havant, where it joins the direct Portsmouth line, coming from Guildford via Liphook and Petersfield, with its terminal station at Portsmouth Dockyard, and a new loop line to Southsea from Fratton. A line from Southampton, by Millbrook, Romsey and Stockbridge, crossing the main line at Andover, runs on the Midland & South Western junction line to Marlborough. A line from Romsey runs via Dunbridge to Salisbury. Another from Southampton to Brockenhurst there branches off in three directions, to Ringwood and Dorchester, to Lymington, and to Christchurch, Bournemouth and Poole, a short line connecting Ringwood with Christchurch. The county is crossed at its extreme western point by the Salisbury and Wimborne line via Fordingbridge, while a branch line runs from Botley to Bishop's Waltham, a new branch from Alton to Fareham being designed to shorten the distance to Gosport. The London and South Western Railway have also a motor route from Totton, on the Bournemouth branch, to Fawley. Branches of the Great Western Railway run from Newbury to Winchester through Whitchurch, and from Reading to Basingstoke. The London, Brighton and

¹² *Royal Com. Canals and Waterways* (1906), evidence of Mr. E. A. Rawlence, 358.

¹³ H. R. de Salis, *op. cit.* 6.

¹⁴ Opened to Woking 21 May 1838, and in the following year to Basingstoke; *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 84.

INDUSTRIES

South Coast Railway connects Chichester and Havant, with branches to Hayling, Portsmouth Harbour and East Southsea. The South Eastern and Chatham Railway have stations on the Surrey border at North Camp, Aldershot, and Farnborough on their line from London to Reading.

The premier earth product of Hampshire is its clay, which has been worked in the county from deposits of more than twelve different geological formations, since the district contains a greater variety of tertiary beds than any other in the kingdom.¹⁵ The numerous deposits will be found more fully dealt with in connexion with the brick, tile and pottery industries, to which they contribute on so large a scale; whilst it may be mentioned in passing that some of the uses of Hampshire Clay have been to make bungs for barrels with the aid of a piece of linen or leather,¹⁶ and also in building the now rarely occurring daub cottages characteristic of the New Forest hamlets.¹⁷ The red and mottled plastic clay known as Stamshaw clay is much used for puddling purposes and in dock engineering works owing to its special qualities.¹⁸ Pipe-clay has been utilized at Wellow for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, which was carried on there for many years.¹⁹ A similar industry was also in existence at Amesbury, included in the county in mediaeval times.²⁰ Winchester was famous in Ben Jonson's day for its tobacco-pipes,²¹ and a century later we hear of Richard Tipper and Joseph Bartlett noted makers in 1716-21.²²

Thousands of tons of glass-sand have been shipped from the Isle of Wight for use in the glassworks at Bristol in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Some of this sand is still exported to Birmingham for manufacturing purposes. Sand of this character has also been dug at Eling from pits on the hill between Lyndhurst Road and Marchwood, but the trade is now said to be a lost one owing to Belgian sand being brought to Bristol as ballast.²³

The trade in alum formerly carried on in the Isle of Wight may be similarly regarded, having been long discontinued.²⁴ The shales which gave their name to Alum Bay seem to have attracted earlier attention than at the date

usually accepted, the warrant to search for alum ore in the Island, granted 7 March 1561 to Mr. Richard Worsley,²⁵ having been preceded by an earlier allusion to the mineral in question, for in 1549 we find the Lords of the Council ordering the Mayor of Southampton to deliver to Balthasar Gonsales, 'a Portigale' (Portuguese), the 46 bales of white alum now proved to be his own proper goods.²⁶

The possibility of finding coal in Hampshire presented itself as early as the 17th century to a certain Peter Priaulx and others, of Southampton, who in 1653 brought the matter to the notice of the authorities, and a commission, comprising Mr. Wallop, Colonel Fielden, Mr. Love, Colonel Thomson and Colonel Manley, was appointed to consider the proposal, which, however, seems to have come to nothing.²⁷

At the present time loam or sand for moulding purposes in ironworks has been largely exported of late years from Woolston, where the supply is drawn from the sandy beds of Bracklesham Age, the material in question being much in demand for making moulds for iron castings in South Wales and elsewhere.²⁸

Minor products of the Hampshire soil have been copperas, dug occasionally in the Isle of Wight,²⁹ coprolite, or chloritic marl, dug at Alton, Selborne and Froyle,³⁰ and agates, or Isle of Wight pebbles, which have been polished for ornaments.³¹ An ochreous pigment, locally used by painters, is found at Liphook.³²

Fuller's earth has been dug at Fuller's Bottom, near Headley, but the industry ceased with the decline of the cloth trade, for which it was much in requisition.³³

²⁵ Worsley, *Hist. Isle of Wight*, App. ii, p. xvi, where the warrant is quoted in full.

²⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 117. It is, however, possible that the alum here alluded to was imported from the Papal States or elsewhere on the Continent. There is, however, better evidence of the use of Isle of Wight alum in the 14th century in an entry in *The Little Red Book of Bristol* (ii, 6), which specifically mentions 'alym de Wyght' as inferior.

²⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1652-3, p. 154.

²⁸ Shore, *op. cit.* 32.

²⁹ The diary of Robert Wheeler, an 18th-century fisherman and smuggler of Chale, records his having shipped on 28 June 1797 one ton of copperas, and on 11 July 3 tons more, at 7s. 6d. per ton. Again, in 1802, 'the measure of copperas at Atherfield Rock' was 57 bags, valued at £1 or. 9d. (Hunt, 'A Smuggler's Diary,' *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 1902, pp. 225, 228). The copperas was put on board small vessels for export for making vitriol (*ibid.* 227).

³⁰ Woodward, *Geol. Engl. and Wales*, 244.

³¹ Bristow, *Geol. I. W.* 188.

³² *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 194.

³³ Kidd, *Outlines of Mineralogy*, i, 176. 'A great proportion of the fuller's earth of commerce comes from Hampshire,' says this authority. See also Sowerby, *Brit. Min.* iii, 59.

¹⁵ Shore, *Econ. Uses of Hants Clays*, 23.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 45.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 44.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 29.

¹⁹ Shore, *op. cit.* 32. A family named Sawyer were noted pipe-makers at Wellow in the 17th century; *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 66.

²⁰ Shore, *op. cit.*

²¹ Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, act 1, sc. iii, 'Winchester pipes and fire of juniper.'

²² *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 110.

²³ Shore, *op. cit.* 33.

²⁴ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* (1908), 33.

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The marine mudlands of Hampshire again, as the late Mr. Shore has pointed out, have had some connexion with several industries. Sprung from this soil, for example, the plants *Salsola kali*, the prickly saltwort, and *Salicornia herbacea*, the jointed glasswort, the ashes of which contain much soda, were formerly collected for use in the manufacture of glass. Rushes and sedges again, so indispensable in mediaeval times as a covering for floors, were gathered from the same source, such gathering being frequently a service rendered by the inferior tenants of the manor, as at Portswood, where the men were bound to carry rushes to the house of the reeve of Southampton at Easter Eve and the eves or vigils of chief festivals.³⁴

Peat has been largely dug on the Hampshire commons, as at Cove, Farnborough and Aldershot, that at Cove being in great demand for fuel for the manufacture of coarse pottery and for domestic use; also in the New Forest and along the Test and Itchen valleys, chiefly at Longstock and Stockbridge. Place-names at Longstock are the Peat pits and there is an inn known as the 'Peat Spade.'³⁵

Chalk has been largely used for agricultural purposes from an early date in the county, ancient records containing numerous references to chalk-pits. In the 18th century most of the larger farms had kilns, where the chalk from the local pits was burnt before its application to the land, the practice being recalled by the numerous hollows still observable in the fields in the districts where chalk is obtainable.³⁶ Vancouver writes of the improvement in the soil of Hayling Island, owing to the chalk supplied from the pits at Bedhampton. Other well-known and extensive quarries are at Paulsgrove, Odiham, Basing, Mapledierwell, Sherborne and along the eastern side of the Test valley, barges on the Andover Canal having been formerly largely engaged in this traffic. The disused quarry at Otterbourne now supplies the chalk for the softening process to which the water at the new waterworks at that place will be subjected.³⁷ In a chalk quarry at Basing, now overgrown, the Southampton contingent sheltered during the siege of Basing.³⁸ Cobbett, on his rural rides through Hampshire,

saw chalk being spread at various places on the land, as at Hurstbourne Tarrant and East Meon.³⁹ The best chalk for marling in modern times is dug at Whiteparish and Greywell.⁴⁰ Whitening is made at Romsey⁴¹ by grinding or pulverizing chalk, and collecting as a sediment the finely-suspended particles given off by the water in which it is steeped.⁴² Lime-burning, now carried on from the harder varieties of local chalk at Winchester, Andover, Chilcomb, Buriton, Longparish, Petersfield,⁴³ Froyle, and other places,⁴⁴ is an ancient industry. An early account for the making of lime for building an oven and pigeon-house at God's House, Southampton, by John de London in 1298 was as follows: 6 boat-loads of chalk, 19s. 4d.; 4 boat-loads of oyster shells, 4s.; 2 cart-loads of firewood, 17d.; 19½ quarters of coal (charcoal), 22s. 9d.⁴⁵ In 1569 the town lime-burner of Southampton was presented for digging clay in Rockstone Lane, and commanded to fill up the holes he had made on pain of 6s. 8d.⁴⁶

The output of chalk from the Hampshire quarries in 1907, according to the official returns, amounted to 120,191 tons, valued at £6,147 15s.⁴⁷

The manufacture of cement has been an industry of Hampshire for about a century,⁴⁸ the local supply of 'fine crumbling chalk and finely divided alluvial mud'⁴⁹ sufficing for the manufacture. Vancouver⁵⁰ writes of a cement made by Mr. Roberts of Abbotstone which was much used at Alresford and the neighbourhood in the early part of the last century. It was composed of one-eighth part wood ashes, the same proportions of coal ashes, dry sand, and white, chalky marl, together with four-eighths of the grey chalk rock dug at Petersfield, the whole being tempered for a few hours before use. The quality of this cement made it in

⁴⁰ Shore, op. cit. 19.

⁴¹ The meadows near Greatbridge, a mile from Romsey, were the only locality in England, according to Sir Charles Lyell, where shell-marl was being applied to agriculture in England in the early part of the last century; *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (Ser. 2), ii, 88.

⁴² Shore, op. cit. 23.

⁴³ Chalk was burnt in the vale of Petersfield in Vancouver's time in kilns with culm, the kilns being in the shape of an inverted cone, holding about thirty quarters. The lime sold at 3s. 8d. at the kilns; *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 342.

⁴⁴ Shore, op. cit. 22.

⁴⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 558.

⁴⁶ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton* (ed. Hearnshaw, Southampton Rec. Soc.), 56.

⁴⁷ *Rep. and Statistics Mines and Quarries for 1907*, p. 136.

⁴⁸ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* (1908), 34.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 70.

³⁴ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 199.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 188; 2,600 peats from Bramshott Moor to Crondall cost 3s. 4d. in 1248.

³⁶ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* 19.

³⁷ Shore, op. cit. 18.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Op. cit. 85. Lisle, in his *Observations on Husbandry*, states that he saw twenty-five wagon loads of 'a fat, soapy kind of marl' laid on one acre of land in the Isle of Wight. He adds that the men who brought in the chalk to be burned were paid 2s. 6d. a day, lime-burners being paid 12d. a day, or 12d. a night with their food (op. cit. 26, 28).

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considerable demand for waterworks. The chief cement works at the present day are those of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., near Newport, where the mud from the Hamble River, together with chalk from the extensive Portsdown Hill quarries, shipped at Paulsgrove Grove, Portsmouth, are used in the production of hydraulic cement.⁵¹

Agricultural industries which take their rise from various cultural and geological causes are those of strawberry growing and watercress cultivation. The first of these, which has sprung up in and around Botley largely owing to the breaking up of common land at Sarisbury Green,⁵² supplies both the London and Southampton markets, and creates a subsidiary local industry of basket-making. Watercress cultivation, which is largely on the increase in the county, depends directly⁵³ on the chalk water, owing to its uniformly higher temperature as compared with that of river water. The harvest begins in February, since the abundance of fairly warm water then sent out in increased volume by the chalk springs greatly stimulates the growth of the plants. The culture is now carried on near all the sources of the Itchen and the Test, at Overton, Freefolk, Andover, St. Mary Bourne, Longparish and other places, at the Micheldever and Wallop streams, and at and near Cheriton; also near the sources of the Rother at Steep, at Ashford, near Petersfield, the oldest beds being those at Andwell and Mapledewell, near the Loddon sources. Beds are also to be found near Basingstoke and Basing.⁵⁴ The finest broccoli in the kingdom was said to have been grown on Portsea Island.⁵⁵ At Northam Messrs. Dixon & Cardus carry on the business of seed-crushers, and a late development of the provision trade is the 'Le Dansk' Margarine factory of Auguste Pellerin at the same place.

'*Raes*,' says Warner quaintly, 'are much cherished' in this county.⁵⁶ The fame of Hampshire honey is of long standing, the best, according to one writer, being produced upon the 'champaign country,' and the worst upon 'the heath.' The wax, however, was held to be equally good in both cases.⁵⁷ There are constant allusions in forest accounts to wild honey. In Battramsley bailiwick of the New Forest in 1296 *6d.* is entered for honey sold, which had been found in the forest.⁵⁸ In Lyndhurst honey, found casually in the trees (*in arboribus*

casualiter), was estimated at the value of 5*s.* a year in the reign of Edward II.⁵⁹ Frequent entries occur in the household accounts of God's House, Southampton, relative to the industry of bee-keeping, in mediaeval times. The hives frequently suffered, we gather, especially in winter, from murrain; in some years there was, in consequence, no honey; and we read of half a gallon of that in store being kept for feeding the bees.⁶⁰ 'Most excellent mead and metheglin,'⁶¹ were subsidiary products of this industry, and as early as 1291 we find 30 gallons of 'methe' (mead) from Heckley appearing in the household accounts alluded to above.⁶²

Truffle-hunting was carried on half a century ago in the vicinity of the beech woods and chalk slopes of the county. At Cheriton six families were supported by the industry. One of these, the last of his race, is an old man named Isaac Leach, whose father and grandfather were truffle-hunters, and from whom the late Mr. Shore obtained some specimens of truffles for the Hartley Museum.⁶³

The tanning trade was of considerable extent and importance both in the towns and rural districts of mediaeval Hampshire. The monks of Quarr Abbey enjoyed the profits of their tanneries in the Isle of Wight in the 13th century.⁶⁴ Selborne Priory⁶⁵ again had a tannery of its own (*tannaria sua*), recalled at a later date by the place-name of the Tannhouse garden. Sales of hides are recorded in the accounts of several monastic houses, as in 1291, when the warden of God's House, Southampton, accounted for 21 hides of horses, cows and oxen, which, we learn, were tanned or tawed for white leather, mostly for harness, one calfskin being used as a book-cover.⁶⁶ In the same accounts for 1312 *2d.* is entered for white-tawing a dog's skin for two pairs of gloves for Brother Reginald and Brother John.⁶⁷

The tanners gave their name to one of the principal streets of Winchester, and names of tanners often appear in Winchester deeds and rolls.⁶⁸ Every tanner holding a stall (*ke tient bord*) in the High Street was obliged to pay 2*s.* a year for his place, as well as 1*d.* a year to

⁵⁹ Rentals and Surv. New Forest, portf. 24, no. 6. Honey figures in the *Pipe Roll* (ed. Hall) of the bishopric of Winchester, 8*s.* 11*d.*; Farnham, 4*s.*; Bitterne (*de purchasiis*), 2*s.* 0½*d.*; Alresford, 2*s.* 3½*d.* (op. cit. 34).

⁶⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 566, et al.

⁶¹ Warner, op. cit. i, 2.

⁶² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 559.

⁶³ Shore, op. cit. 22.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 138.

⁶⁵ White, *Nat. Hist. Selborne* (ed. Pollard), 314, 342.

⁶⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 559.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 563.

⁶⁸ Stowe MS. 846, fol. 8 et seq.

⁵¹ Shore, *Econ. Uses of Clays of Hants*, 34.

⁵² Shore, op. cit. 22.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 20.

⁵⁴ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* (1908),

20-1.

⁵⁵ Vancouver, *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 285.

⁵⁶ Warner, *Hist. Hants*, iii, 30.

⁵⁷ 'Sh'

(1908), Accts. bdle. 981, no. 19.

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the clerk under the name of 'tangible.'⁶⁹ Early in the reign of Edward I the *consuetudines tannatorum* or tangible for six months amounted to 5s. In 1308 John de Laverstoke was carrying on the craft of white-tawyer (*allutarius*) in Winchester.⁷⁰ Only freemen might buy undressed leather or skins; no one of the franchise might take them out of the liberty of the city in the same state.⁷¹ The trade of the pelterer or skinner also appears amongst Winchester trades in mediaeval times.⁷² Thomas de Tame, for example, following this occupation at Winchester in 1336.⁷³ At Nately Scures in 1399 Stephen Smerat, who bought leather worth 2s. and carried it to Basingstoke, contrary to the statute, forfeited his goods. For trimming certain skins worth 12d. exceedingly defectively a similar penalty was inflicted on him.⁷⁴ At Basingstoke, in 1464, William Batte, a currier of leather, was presented for excessive charges for his work, also for the same offence William White, tanner.⁷⁵

In 1472 it was decreed at Winchester Gild-hall that it should be lawful for every man within the said city being franchised or out of franchise to sell his fells and hides to whom he would that might be most beneficial unto him, also to buy such fells and hides.⁷⁶

The cordwainers' quarter in Winchester was originally known as 'Scowertenestret.'⁷⁷ Shoemakers at Winchester making shoes of new leather paid 2d. as shoe-gable at Easter.⁷⁸ More than once we find these craftsmen appealing to the authorities for redress of various grievances, as for example in 1580, when 'earnest and pitiful complaints' were made by them of 'sundry abuses and enormities of late sprung up and suffered owing to divers persons setting up and using the trades, sciences and mysteries of shoemakers and cobblers without serving due apprenticeships, for wicked lucre and gain's sake, and uttering and selling to the people boots, shoes, slipper and pantufles, made of faulty, deceitful, and evil-tanned leather, to the great hurt and deceit of the people.' In consequence of these representations various new regulations seem to have been introduced into the trade. No shoemaker was to be allowed to clout, pin, or sole save for himself or his family any old shoes, boots, buskins, slippers, skertoppes, or pantufles, on pain of 3s. 4d., half to the Chamber and half to the

Corporation.⁷⁹ Cobblers, whose fine was 6s. 8d., were to make, sell, and utter shoes, &c. Two wardens were to oversee the trade.⁸⁰ The currying of leather was carried on in a set place, viz. 'in the house upon the brooks,' a fine of 6s. 8d., half to the Chamber and half to the bailiff, being inflicted upon any person keeping such a house elsewhere on every hide in any place contrary to the said Act.⁸¹

Southampton cobblers were presented in 1576 for using 'naughtie and slitting leather.'⁸² John Emery and Andrew Deboke were fined 3s. 4d. for putting a lad, and not a man, to sell leather, in 1551.⁸³ Again in 1577, exception was taken to their leather, which, it was declared, was insufficiently tanned and curried.⁸⁴ From a similar charge, brought against the craft in 1581, a single cobbler, named Gudgeon, was exempted.⁸⁵ Cobblers were forbidden to encroach upon the shoemakers' craft.⁸⁶ The Court Leet Records of Southampton record the presentment in 1633 of a cobbler named Foye for making new shoes. Being brought before the authorities, it was decided that both the cobbler and his accusers were in fault, the one for making new shoes, but the others, it would appear, for mending old ones. In the event of any further offence both were to be fined 5s.⁸⁷

At Basingstoke, which was a noted mart for leather in the county, the searchers and sealers of leather were directed to inspect all tanned leather, boots, shoes; also all bundles of tanned or curried leather, and to affix their official seal to the same, if found on inspection to be sufficiently tanned.⁸⁸

At Winchester the glovers and saddlers were incorporated with the cordwainers. Gloves were also made at Basingstoke, where we find certain glovers presented in 1586 for washing their skins in the common river, to the great nuisance of others, and were forbidden, under penalty of 3s. 4d., to do so after six in the morning.⁸⁹

In 1518 the Southampton butchers bound themselves to sell all their skins to the glovers only, from Easter to shearing-time at 8s. per dozen, from shearing-time to All-Hallows-tide at 2s. 4d. per dozen, and from All-Hallows-tide to Shrove-tide at 5s. per dozen.⁹⁰ The glovers were, however, forbidden to buy lambskins

⁶⁹ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 74.

⁷⁰ Stowe MS. 846, fol. 10 d.

⁷¹ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 78.

⁷² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 553.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 559.

⁷⁴ Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 245.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 289.

⁷⁶ Add. MS. 6036, fol. 40 d.

⁷⁷ *Hants N. and Q.* vi, 79.

⁷⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 603.

⁷⁹ Bailey, *Transcripts Archives of Winchester*, 33.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ Add. MS. 6036, fol. 47 d.

⁸² *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton*, 137.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 32.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 151.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 211.

⁸⁶ *Ibid. passim.*

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ Baigent and Millard, *op. cit.* 450.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 349.

⁹⁰ Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, 269.

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from the butchers, it being the right of the skinners to buy the same, and then to sell to the glovers. The wool of skins so bought was ordered to be sold to townspeople only.⁹¹ For stopping the water between Glovers' Ditch and their gardens the Southampton glovers were fined 6s. 8d. in 1550.⁹² In 1569 the glovers were fined 2s. each for laying their skins in the ditches in Houndswell, and threatened for a second offence with a fine of 6s. 8d.⁹³ They were forbidden in 1576 to throw refuse pieces of leather about, but to provide pits for burying the same, numerous complaints having been received from townspeople of the annoyance caused by such refuse being carried off by crows, ravens and such-like, and deposited in gardens and other open places.⁹⁴

Glovers were forbidden to sell any but their own wares. John Elliott was presented in 1581 for infringing this rule.⁹⁵ Nor was the acceptance of private orders in accordance with the ordinances of the craft. Certain new comers engaged in the glovers' trade, and presented for not confining themselves to journey work, were in 1644-5 banished the town.⁹⁶ Gloves were formerly made at Ringwood, as well as stockings, 1,000 women being thus employed at Christchurch at 4s. a week in 1799.⁹⁷

'A curious little decayed Hampshire manufacture'⁹⁸ was that of edged tools, formerly carried on at Cornford and Bramshott. These tools were hand-made from wrought-iron, and were much in demand amongst harvestmen, copse-cutters, hoopmakers and other workmen, though higher-priced than those made at Sheffield. A similar industry formerly existed at Wickham, near the New Forest, but the manufacture was affected by the decline in the supply of charcoal.

The industry of the charcoal-burner, associated with a familiar episode of English history,⁹⁹ was long, says Mr. Shore, a determining factor in the clay-digging and brick-making industries of the county.¹⁰⁰ Early indications of this industry are recorded in such place-names as those of Colliers Wood and Mancole Copse at Bentworth. Charcoal from the New Forest, where a few charcoal-burners

still carry on the ancient occupation, was 'made and shipped to Cornwall and other places' in Yarranton's time.¹⁰¹ As early as 1558 this Hampshire industry, no doubt, felt the force of the Act¹⁰² which forbade the felling of timber to make coals for the smelting of iron,¹⁰³ to which there is little doubt it was largely contributory.

At Christchurch, at the close of the 18th century, Robert Cox, a watchmaker, was giving employment to about forty or fifty children in the manufacture of watch-chains.¹⁰⁴ In the same town, and also at Overton,¹⁰⁵ young women were engaged in straw-plaiting, an industry which was also carried on at Durley, 2 miles from Botley, in 1830, when Cobbett saw the daughters of a farmer plaiting the crested dog's-tail grass for bonnets, the plait being sold at Fareham, and the plaiters earning about 6s. per week.¹⁰⁶ Hat-making from the chips of the Lombardy poplar had been noted by Vancouver in 1813.¹⁰⁷ Starch and hair powder were manufactured on a very extensive scale at Newport in the 18th century, the duty on flour alone used in the latter production amounting, we are told, to £1,000.¹⁰⁸ Linen collars are now made at Ringwood.¹⁰⁹

The lace industry of the county, says Mrs. Palliser, may be supposed to owe its brief existence to the introduction of foreign specimens by the smuggling community rather than, as in Kent and elsewhere, to the Protestant immigrant lacemakers. At Southampton in 1608 we find the trade of lacemaker so unprofitable that a member of the craft petitioned for a monopoly of 'gathering old goods in the town.' The request was, however, refused, the authorities deciding that the trade in question was 'lawful for any who carried himself honestly.'¹¹⁰ The centre of the manufacture was at Newport, where 200 women and children were employed at the close of the 18th century.¹¹¹ The patronage and residence on the Island of Queen Victoria gave some impetus to the manufacture at a later date, royal commissions to the Newport lacemakers including several tippets, executed, we are told, in a fan design in Mechlin style and rose-patterned. Newport lace was worn by the late Empress Frederick, then Princess Royal, on the occasion of her first appearance at Court, in May 1856, as a

⁹¹ Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, 274.

⁹² *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton*, 10.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 49.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 136.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 216.

⁹⁶ Davies, *op. cit.* 274.

⁹⁷ *Hants Repository*, 1799, p. 165.

⁹⁸ *Hants Antiq. and Nat.* i, 37.

⁹⁹ It was a charcoal-burner named Purkiss, whose descendants are still to be found in the county, who carried the body of William Rufus from the place

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* he met his death in the New Forest.

¹⁰¹ *MHants Field Club Proc.* iv, 15.

¹⁰² Yarranton, *England's Improvement*.

¹⁰³ 1 Eliz. cap. 15.

¹⁰⁴ Shore, *Economic Uses of Clay in Hants*, 43.

¹⁰⁵ *Hants Repos.* 1799, p. 165.

¹⁰⁶ Vancouver, *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 403.

¹⁰⁷ Cobbett, *Rural Rides*, 92.

¹⁰⁸ Vancouver, *op. cit.* 300.

¹⁰⁹ Albin, *Vectiana*, 25.

¹¹⁰ Kelly, *Dir.*

¹¹¹ Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 274-5.

¹¹² *Hants Antiq. and Nat.* i, 36.

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trimming on her train. The character of the Isle of Wight lace was similar to that of Nottingham. It was made in frames on machine net, the pattern outlined with a run thread and filled in with needle-point stitches.¹¹² Only two or three old women were employed in 1901.

Although for one Hampshire port at least it may accurately be claimed that the shipbuilding trade has 'never been unknown therein,'¹¹³ yet even the records of Southampton yield but scanty evidence of the fact. Mediaeval references to the shipbuilder's craft in Hampshire are not very frequent except in regard to royal ships.^{113a} At Freshwater in 1297-8 Jacob Balbe and Walter de Whitlok paid 2s. for licence to build one boat and one ship on the king's land,¹¹⁴ whilst at Yarmouth the name of John le Shepwright suggests his occupation.¹¹⁵ A certain Mr. Pitt was building a new ship at the Galley Quay, Southampton, in 1569.¹¹⁶ At the opening of the 17th century Richard Sampforde was a Southampton shipwright. In 1600 we find him fined 6d. for cutting down the piles near the limekiln at the West Quay to haul up his timber from the seaside. He had, moreover, dug a sawpit and was building boats there, 'by what authority we know not,' state the court leet in making the presentment.¹¹⁷ Essay Whitgift came under the same displeasure two years later, his offence being that he had erected too high a scaffold, an order being subsequently made that none were to have leave to build on the West Quay on pain of 20s.¹¹⁸ 'There is a good dock for building ships,' writes Celia Fiennes, 'at Portsmouth, but about six miles off, at Redbridge, are the best ships built.'¹¹⁹ At the famous yard of Buckler's Hard, on the Beaulieu River, responsible, in the first instance, for many of the most renowned battleships of the 18th century, a smaller trade was also carried on in the construction of sailing ships for the East and West India trade. Here in 1795 was launched the *Columbus*, West Indiaman, of 338 tons, at a cost of £2,873¹²⁰; in 1796 the *Princess Mary*, East Indiaman, of 465 tons,

costing £7,606. For the coasting trade the *Heart of Oak* and the *Endeavour* and *Active*, timber ships, were built in 1800, followed by the *Neptune*, *Nelson*; the *Bee* and *Lady Hannah Ellis* in 1812.¹²¹

A family named Smyth were shipwrights and shipbuilders at Warblington in the middle of the last century. A ship of 407 tons was launched from this place in 1848 by David Palmer Walker.¹²² In 1883 Mr. John Ransom had a wooden shipbuilding yard at Southampton, and owned a large fleet of his own ships engaged in foreign trade. In 1876 Oswald, Mordaunt & Co. established iron shipbuilding and engine works. By 1882 twenty-four sailing ships, averaging in the aggregate 40,920 tons, and forty-five steamers, aggregate 23,763 tons, had been built, whilst eleven ships were in course of construction of 26,707 tons.¹²³ Pococke writes of 'Hamble, a little port where they build ships.'¹²⁴

Besides the brisk industry of the Government yards shipbuilding, and especially yacht-building, is still a county industry and has lately received reinforcement from the acquisition of the Woolston Works by John I. Thornycroft & Co. Among other ship or boat-builders of repute may be named Messrs. Day, Summers & Co. Ltd. of Northam; J. Dible & Sons; J. G. Fay & Co. Ltd.; McDonald, Alexander & Co., The Ferry Yard, Itchen; Mr. J. Pickett, West Quay; Messrs. Rea Transport Co. Ltd., Albert Yard, Woolston; Mr. J. Stevens; Messrs. Summers & Payne, Ltd.; Messrs. White Bros.; Mr. Thomas White, Chapman's Yard, Itchen Ferry; and Messrs. S. E. Saunders, Ltd.

Subsidiary to the shipbuilding trade of the county was that 'very curious manufactory'¹²⁵ of naval appliances, chiefly blocks for pulleys, which was established at Woodmill, near Southampton, in the latter part of the 18th century by Walter Taylor, a ship's carpenter and the son of a Southampton builder. In addition to his block manufacture, Taylor introduced various kinds of machines for hammering bolts, ships' pumps, &c. His first mill was at Weston on land belonging to Mr. Thomas Dummer, whence he removed to Woodmill. His son, who was apprenticed to a blockmaker named Messer, died in 1803.¹²⁶ At a later date

¹¹² Palliser, *Hist. of Lace*, 372.

¹¹³ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 521. As early as the year 1212 the sheriff of the county was directed to cause the docks or basin (*exclusa*) at Portsmouth to be inclosed with a strong wall as the Archdeacon of Taunton (the keeper of the king's ships) should indicate for the preservation of the king's ships and galleys (Close, 14 John, m. 9).

^{113a} For references to these see the article on 'Maritime History.'

¹¹⁴ Pipe R. 30 Edw. I.

¹¹⁵ Rentals and Surv. R. 579, m. 4.

¹¹⁶ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton* (ed. Hearnshaw), 55.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.* 1578-1602, p. 328.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.* 364.

¹¹⁹ Fiennes, *Thro' Engl. on a Side-saddle*, 42.

¹²⁰ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 74.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*

¹²² Longcroft, *Hundred of Bosmere*, 141.

¹²³ Davies, *op. cit.* 283.

¹²⁴ Pococke, *Travels in Engl.* 2, 117.

¹²⁵ Shaw, *Tour in West of Engl.* 499.

¹²⁶ Woodward, *Hist. Hants*, ii, 126-7. Lipscomb, in his *Journey into Cornwall* in 1779, writes of 'a large block-mill just below Stoneham House, where the jacks and pulleys for the shipping are made.' 'It is astonishing,' he adds, 'to see with what celerity the largest blocks of *lignum vitae* are cut rough.'

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we find the steam sheers of Messrs. Day & Summers of Northam employed in all dockyards, these sheers being capable of lifting 150 tons.¹²⁷

At Romsey the Berthon Boat Co., Ltd., are engaged in the manufacture of every variety of boat on the collapsible principle invented by the late Rev. E. L. Berthon. The canvas, two skins of which cover the longitudinals of every boat, is specially prepared on the premises, being bedded in a thick cement coating, and further coated with a preparation of double-boiled oil, mixed with ochre and other ingredients. The boats produced include auxiliary, torpedo, pontoon, yacht and steam launch dinghies, fishing and shooting punts, Canadian and Rob Roy canoes, exploring duplex boats, all of which are in use in every part of the world; whilst it is worthy of note that the Berthon Co. have recently extended their collapsible system to portable hospitals, huts and tents, band-stands, garden tents, wind-screens, sentry boxes, cricket and rifle butts and scoring tents.¹²⁸

The abundance of woodland in the county has given rise, over and above the paramount demands of the naval building trade, to numerous miscellaneous industries. Such, for instance, was hoop-making, which was of early establishment. Among the petty expenses in the account of the Warden of God's House at Southampton for 1299 the following occurs: 'To a cooper, hooping the cuves (tubs), tines and barrels, with hoops bought for it, 9d.,'¹²⁹ whilst in the same accounts are numberless items for making casks, &c., for ale and cider. In 1305 the hooping and repairing of six tuns and three pipes for the latter purpose, together with 60 wooden hoops, cost 3s. 8d.¹³⁰ The coopers of Southampton, whom we find enrolled in 1486,¹³¹ petitioned the mayor in that year that alien coopers should not be allowed to practise their craft without paying the customary fine for so doing.¹³² In 1566 these

craftsmen were directed, when making casks, barrels, hogsheads and firkins,¹³³ to put a distinguishing mark on each,¹³⁴ and in 1575 a fine of 6s. 8d. was ordered to be levied on those detected in making their goods too small.¹³⁵

The coppices of the southern part of the county were a constant source of supply of hazel, withy, alder, birch and ash for the manufacture of small hoops for 4-gallon tubs, which were largely exported to Jersey and Guernsey, a similar trade in straight hoops in bundles being carried on with the West Indies.¹³⁶ At the present day oak furniture-making gives employment to about eighty persons in Winchester.¹³⁷ Another well-known local industry of long persistence is the manufacture of Hampshire wattled sheep hurdles. They are largely used far beyond the boundaries of the county for sheep-folds, fences and wind-screens. An important firm engaged in this industry is that of Raynbird & Co., Ltd., of Basingstoke. Brooms,¹³⁸ again, are still a feature of the woodland industry of the county. Stockbridge had formerly a 'considerable repute for wheelwrights and carpenters.'¹³⁹

At Winchester both cutlers and goldsmiths are mentioned at an early date; in the Confessor's time Brithmar the goldsmith was resident in the city and several of the same craft were at work under Stephen.¹⁴⁰ In 1310 John le Paumer, a goldsmith, who was also called Morant,¹⁴¹ was thus engaged, in 1314¹⁴² William de Schorham, and in 1315 John Stul¹⁴³; whilst early cutlers were Walter le Cutiller (1312)¹⁴⁴ and Richard Wallop in the Cutellaria.¹⁴⁵ In 1400 William Estfeld was a goldsmith in the city. In 1355 rents were granted by John Bolt, parson, of St. Michael's Church in Alwarstrete, 8s. from messuage in *rengia cutellariorum*, and 6s. 4d. from one in *rengia aurifabrorum*.¹⁴⁶

¹²⁷ Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 283.

¹²⁸ From information kindly given by Mr. E. P. Berthon. ¹²⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 557.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* 560. ¹³¹ *Ibid.* xi, App. iii, 12.

¹³² 'The poor masters, artificers of the occupation of craft of coopers,' 'meekly besought' the mayor with regard to the 'great damage, destruction and impoverishment' which was being inflicted on their craft by an incursion of many alien and English 'strangers' who set up in the town. The petitioners prayed that none might be allowed to do so in future unless he had previously made the customary fine with the mayor and the master coopers, the penalty for transgression of this ordinance to be imprisonment and a fine of 100s., to be divided equally between the town and the coopers. In the same year 13s. 4d. was paid for livery and 6s. 8d. for a seal to the grant. In the following year the coopers were paid 8d. for tunnng a tun of wine for the king. The craft became an important one by 1608, when as much as £4 was paid for entrance (Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 272).

¹³³ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton* (ed. Hearnshaw), 45.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*

¹³⁵ *Ibid.* 123.

¹³⁶ Vancouver, *Gen. View of Agric. Hants*, 296.

¹³⁷ Green, *Rural Industries of Engl.* 82.

¹³⁸ Manufactured from the heath at Bramshott in 1795 (*Gent. Mag.* 1795, pt. ii, 993-4). Robert Wheeler's diary records the purchase at Lymington Fair in 1801 of 10 dozen brooms made by the gipsies of the New Forest at 1s. 6d. per dozen. The industry is still carried on by these besom-makers, but the price is now 2s. 6d. per dozen (*Longman's Mag.* Jan. 1902, p. 227).

¹³⁹ Vancouver, op. cit. 405.

¹⁴⁰ *Liber Winton*, 538. Cf. also *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 537. The staple of metals was fixed at Southampton in 1492 (Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 255).

¹⁴¹ The house occupied by him was probably that afterwards known as Morant's Hall.

¹⁴² Stowe MS. 846, fol. 111 d.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.* fol. 17, 22.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 14 d.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 20 d.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 49 d.

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A famous family of Winchester goldsmiths were the Bedhams, several of the name appearing on the Freeman's Roll of the city from the reign of Edward VI to that of Charles II. Stephen Bedham was mayor in 1547 and Thomas in 1608. In 1633 we find the latter complaining to the authorities of 'two bold intruders,' Thomas Freind and Ralph Williams, who were doing great damage to his trade by their respective actions, the former in setting up a shop without licence and the latter by practising the goldsmith's art without having served the customary apprenticeship.¹⁴⁷ Bedham's chief trade appears to have been in rings, for he expressly states in his petition that his custom had been so drawn away by Freind that he had not sold eight rings since last Easter. The citizen-goldsmith's prayer for the suppression of 'the bold intruders' was no doubt promptly granted.¹⁴⁸

The cutlery trade in Stuart times in Winchester seems to have been largely in the hands of four families—those of Trewe, Bassett, Harris and Tomson, whom we find petitioning the authorities in 1646, when they were being greatly hindered in their industry by one William Snowe, who had set up the manufacture and was selling his goods in the open market to their serious detriment. Snowe, on being presented, was indicted, and seems to have disappeared from the city in order to escape the fine to which he had rendered himself liable.¹⁴⁹

The Winchester chandlers were a numerous body in mediaeval times, deriving considerable gain from the frequent offerings of candles made to the various shrines in the city. Thus, in 1240, when 22*s.* was paid for 55 lb. of wax bought for making candles to place before the shrine of St. Swithun, it may be assumed that these were made in the city by the local chandlers.¹⁵⁰ Their industry was generously safe-

guarded by the authorities. In 1523 it was agreed that all tallow chandlers within the city should make good candles and well-burning, and sell from Michaelmas to Easter for 1½*d.* per lb. and from Easter to Michaelmas for 1*d.* per lb. and no dearer; and that all the inhabitants that dwell within the liberties of the city be well and sufficiently served, and that they lack no candles, and that no excuse be taken, neither by their wives, nor their servants, under pain of ¾*d.*, half to the Chamber and half to the bailiffs, the mayor to commit the offender to ward if he refuse to pay.¹⁵¹

In 1534, during the mayoralty of Thomas Lockyn, it was ordained 'in the interests of the chandlers,' and agreed by the whole assembly, that from henceforth all stranger butchers should bring all their tallow of such flesh as they should kill in the city, or else bring no flesh to sell within the city. All tallow made in the city was to be distributed and 'occupied' by the inhabitants of the city whom it shall please Master Mayor to appoint, and they should be bound in an obligation of £20 to serve the city for 1½*d.* per lb. both for winter and summer.¹⁵²

At Lymington in 1594 an agreement was entered into for one year between Thomas Laden, mayor, and the butchers of the town to deliver all their tallow to John Pratt, then appointed chandler to the town, at 2*d.* per lb., he in turn to sell candles at 3*d.* per lb. to both the new and the old townspeople.¹⁵³ At Winchester butchers offending against a similar ordinance were to be barred from using their trade and their windows shut down.¹⁵⁴ In 1615 at Lymington, Thomas Turner being town's chandler, the price of tallow was fixed at 3*d.* per lb. for the best, 2*d.* per lb. for the worst, suet being 4*d.* per lb. and candles 4*d.*¹⁵⁵ Licence to practise the occupation of chandler seems to have been occasionally purchased with gifts instead of the customary fine, for in 1674 we find Thomas Stubbington presenting the corporation of Winchester with twelve silver spoons valued at £6¹⁵⁶ for this purpose.

At Southampton in 1507 two chandlers were bound in three marks 'to serve the town of candles of tallow from henceforth for a farthing a pound.' In 1518 the price of tallow was fixed at 6*s.* per cwt., candles to be sold from Whitsuntide to Michaelmas at 1*d.* per lb. and from Michaelmas to Whitsuntide at 1*d.* per quarter pound if made with cotton, otherwise at

¹⁴⁷ The term of apprenticeship to the goldsmiths' craft was for seven years. Thomas Freind, a stranger, was fined 40*s.* in 1622 at Winchester for setting up the trade and keeping a shop, being neither a freeman nor having served the requisite term (Bailey, *Archives of Winchester*, 57).

¹⁴⁸ *Hants N. and Q.* viii, 13. ¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 14.

¹⁵⁰ Pipe R. 25 Hen. III, m. 3. The trade was necessarily a flourishing one, having regard to mediaeval ritual requirements. The accounts of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist at Winchester contain numerous entries relative to the making of tapers and wax for the same. The latter ingredient was not only derived from local sources, but also imported. Thus in 1390 27*s.* was paid for 54 lb. of 'wax of Polane' (Poland). The manufacture of four torches cost 3*s.* 4*d.*; thirteen square tapers and one round and painting flowers of wax thereon cost 2*s.*; four round tapers and candles took 8 lb. of wax; thirteen square tapers, 15 lb.; one round taper 3 lb.; whilst 3 lb. was used in making flowers and roses on a square taper, 5*d.* being paid for red and green wax (*Hants N. and Q.* v, 29-31).

¹⁵¹ Add. MS. 6036, fol. 56. William Matthew of the chandlers' craft was bailiff of Winchester in 1437 (*ibid.* fol. 30 d.).

¹⁵² *Ibid.* fol. 64 d.

¹⁵³ St. Barbe, *Rec. of Lymington*, 31.

¹⁵⁴ *Hants N. and Q.* iv, 40.

¹⁵⁵ St. Barbe, *op. cit.* 33.

¹⁵⁶ *Hants N. and Q.* v, 106.

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1*d.* per lb.¹⁵⁷ In the following year we find the curates of the town complaining of the 'deceitful' candles supplied to the churches, 'images, vestments and altar cloths' being greatly hurt by means of the false wax, rosin and turpentine employed in the manufacture. The chandlers were thereupon ordered to use clean wax and no black torch wick, and to affix their marks to all tapers made by them. For a first offence against this regulation the penalty was to be forfeiture of the wax, for a second six days' and six nights' imprisonment, and for a third banishment from the town.¹⁵⁸ In 1548 the price of candles was fixed at 1½*d.* per lb.

The Southampton chandlers were ordered in 1550 to refrain from making candles of dripping under penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.*,¹⁵⁹ also in 1571 not to use torch, but white wick.¹⁶⁰ In disregard of this ordinance, John White was presented in the following year for selling bad candles, and on conviction was ordered to sell candles only on market days at ½*d.* per pound less than other chandlers, and to be fined 3*s.* 4*d.* if he sold in a shop or on other than market days.¹⁶¹

William Barwick, a chandler of Southampton, was presented in 1580 for not serving the poor, and ordered to treat his customers with good language and fair speech when they came to buy candles, and must pay money for them, as good reason is.¹⁶² Seven years later the same chandler was again presented for raising the price of candles from 2*d.* to 3*d.* or 4*d.* per lb.¹⁶³ In 1601 we are hardly surprised to find the following entry in the court leet records regarding these craftsmen: 'They are an irregular people, and it passeth our understandings to reform them.'¹⁶⁴

The earliest important printing enterprise in the county appears to have been the production, in 1708, of the churchwardens' accounts of Gosport, where one of the two printing-presses in Hampshire in 1724 was stated to be in existence at that date, the other being at Winchester.¹⁶⁵ The name of the Gosport printer is unknown, but Mr. Edwards¹⁶⁶ suggests that it may have been James Philpot, a possible relative of the printer of the same name who was afterwards in business at Winchester, giving 21*s.* in 1725 to use the trade.¹⁶⁷ Other printers connected with this city were

James Ayres, 1720-58; J. Burdon, 1760-1802; John Wilkes, 1762-1807; John Sadler, who printed the first *Hampshire Directory* in 1784; James Robbins, the printer of Milner's *History of Winchester*, who began business in 1798 and was issuing books from his press as late as 1821,¹⁶⁸ and T. Blagden, who printed the *Hampshire Chronicle* from 1784 to 1791 and in 1796 a *Winchester Guide*. In 1751 printing was introduced at Portsmouth and in 1764 at Southampton.¹⁶⁹ Thomas James, of Basingstoke, served his apprenticeship with William Ged, whose name is associated with the art of stereotype printing.¹⁷⁰ J. Williams was a Portsea printer in 1795, his productions including many curious specimens of children's and chap books, priced at 6*d.* and distributed through hawkers.¹⁷¹ W. Woodward was a printer at the same town in 1797. The Horseys, printers in 1740, are still represented by Horsey & Son.¹⁷²

J. Mallett printed two books at Newport in 1782,¹⁷³ and J. Albin produced his *Vectiana* in 1795.¹⁷⁴ Mr. Keblewhite was doing 'a good trade, considering the place,' in the Isle of Wight at the same date, but the site of his press is unknown.¹⁷⁵

Pinnock, of educational catechism fame, was a printer at Alton,¹⁷⁶ J. S. Hollis at Romsey in 1791, and a family named Wilmer at Petersfield in 1788.¹⁷⁷

Tobacconists were established at Southampton before 1629. In 1632 seven retail members of the trade were licensed to carry on the same.¹⁷⁸ John Cannon, a freeman of Devizes, was warned at Southampton in 1644 to forbear tobacco-cutting, and not to presume to continue the trade after he had completed the cutting of the 80 lb. which he had stored at that time in his house.¹⁷⁹

Among more modern developments of business enterprise may be mentioned the making of motor-cars, Messrs. Parsons & Sons at the Town Quay, Southampton, and Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co., of Basingstoke, being well-known names. Messrs. Harland & Wolff are represented as engineers at Southampton Docks, Messrs. Lankester & Sons, Ltd., are ironfounders in High Street, Southampton, and Messrs. James & Rosewall, white lead makers, at Northam.

¹⁵⁷ Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 270.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton*, 8.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid. 76.

¹⁶¹ Ibid. 22-3.

¹⁶² Ibid. 196.

¹⁶³ Ibid. 256.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid. 345.

¹⁶⁵ Edwards, 'Early Hampshire Printers,' *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 110.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid. 113.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid. 114.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid. William Horton printed the *Geese in Disgrace* near Point Gate, Portsmouth, in this year, the Southampton printer being probably James Linden (ibid. 115).

¹⁷⁰ Ibid. 111.

¹⁷¹ Ibid. 117.

¹⁷² Ibid. 116.

¹⁷³ Ibid. 120.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid. 121.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid. 120.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid. 122.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid. 121.

¹⁷⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 28; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1629-31, p. 99.

¹⁷⁹ Davies, op. cit. 279.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

QUARRYING

The Hampshire mainland can claim no historic quarries to compare with those of Purbeck and Portland in the neighbouring county of Dorset, or of Haselbury in Wiltshire, though Selborne stone has been employed to a large extent within the county; but the quarries of the Isle of Wight had for centuries more than a merely local reputation.

The Bembridge fresh-water limestone was certainly worked in the Roman period,¹ and quite possibly at Binstead itself, where, after the Conquest, King William granted quarrying rights to Walkelin, who was building his cathedral church, a licence confirmed and allowed by William Rufus² and his brother Henry. Even as early as the 12th century the Binstead quarries were of such extent and importance as to give a name to the Cistercian house erected hard by, and already the famous limestone had been sent into Sussex to be used by Bishop Ralph Luffa³ in building his cathedral of Chichester, as well as in other churches. Besides its use in Quarr Abbey and in many of the older churches of the Island, Binstead stone was employed during the Middle Age at Beaulieu, Netley and Titchfield, in the episcopal manor-house at Bitterne, to a great extent as might be expected, in the older work at Southampton, and as far north as Burghclere and Popham, near Basingstoke.⁴ Indeed, these are but a few examples of its use within the county. Furthermore, it may even have been carried to London and Westminster if the *petra de insula* supplied by Edward of Corf in the early years of Edward I was Isle of Wight stone.⁵ Certainly rather over half a century before we hear of much 'Island stone' being employed for the repairs and rebuilding at Winchester Castle.⁶ At this time, however, stone was being brought from the Haselbury quarry at Box in Wiltshire for particular use 'ad columnas aule infra ballivum in castro Wintonie.'

By the close of the 15th century it is probable that the best stone at Binstead in the more accessible localities had been largely used

up, but material for several of the Isle of Wight and mainland forts of the reign of Henry VIII was procured from Quarr or its neighbourhood. Of West Cowes Castle Mr. Colenutt remarks: 'The joints of the masonry are as fine and the angles of the stonework are as sharp as if built but a few years ago, instead of having stood for four centuries.' Bembridge limestone, however, continued to be used to some extent locally, and only in our own day has it almost entirely given place to brick as a building material.

Besides the Bembridge limestone in the north-east, the Isle of Wight possesses inland and along its southern coast the fine freestone quarries of the Upper Greensand, a rock forming the cliff which overhangs the undercliff from Bonchurch to Blackgang, and appearing inland at St. Catherine's Down, Gatcliff, and St. Martin's Down. The Fourfoot freestone underlies chert, sand and firestone, as is shown by the following section of a quarry on the south side of Luccombe Valley, near Shanklin:⁷

| | Ft. | In. |
|--|-----|------|
| Alternation of chert (locally called 'shotterwick') and sand . . . | 15 | 0 |
| Rag in lenticular masses . . . | 0 | 0-8 |
| Firestone ⁸ | 2 | 6 |
| Rag | 0 | 6-12 |
| Firestone | 3 | 0 |
| Rag | 0 | 6-12 |
| Firestone or rubstone | 0 | 8 |
| Freestone | 4 | 0 |

The outcrop of the freestone is marked by a long line of ancient quarries, and many references to their working might be produced from ancient accounts. Towards the close of the reign of Henry III extensive repairs and rebuilding were in progress at Carisbrooke Castle,⁹ and we hear of 11s. 4½d. being paid *in potura* to Boniface, a quarryman, who worked at Gatcliff as well as Quarr during a period of thirteen weeks. Rather over a century later, in 1396, freestone was brought from Bonchurch for the repair of a 'camera' between the keep and Ashtown's tower at Portchester, as well as ragstone from Bembridge for the walling. Two years later the basement of the keep was vaulted, Bonchurch stone being used for the springers and ribs.¹⁰ Outside the county at

¹ Colenutt, 'The Bembridge Limestone,' *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 178.

² The confirmation by William Rufus permits stone to be dug even in the king's woodland, 'si in silva tantae parvitatis fuerit ut per eam transeuntis cornua cervi appareant.' Quarr stone was also used in the 14th century at Winchester by William of Wykeham (Moberly, *Life of W. of Wykeham* [ed. 2], 100).

³ *V.C.H. Sussex*, ii, 335.

⁴ Colenutt, *op. cit.* 179.

⁵ *Accts. Exch. K. R. bdle.* 467, no. 7 (6).

⁶ 'Pro 600 pedibus de petris de Insula de tablamento 24s.' (*Accts. Exch. K. R. bdle.* 491, no. 13, 6 Hen. III).

⁷ Bristow, Reid and Strahan, *Geology of Isle of Wight*, 69.

⁸ At one time much in request for lining hearths.

⁹ *Minis. Accts. bdle.* 284, no. 2 (6 April-Mich. 54 Hen. III).

¹⁰ C. R. Peers, 'Portchester Castle,' *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 155 et seq.

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Chichester, in the same century, the Ventnor or Bonchurch stone was largely used, as, for example, in the well-known detached bell-tower of the cathedral church.¹¹ And such references to the use of this stone might be multiplied. Locally it is still employed, though to a less extent than formerly, owing to the increased use of bricks.

On the mainland of Hampshire the ancient quarries of Selborne are often referred to in building accounts both at Winchester¹² and Southampton. A similar outcrop of the Upper Greensand, calcareous and of a whitish hue, was worked at Burghclere¹³ and Kingsclere.

White of Selborne writes of the freestone of the village with which his name is associated as 'in great request for hearthstones and beds of ovens.'¹⁴ The workmen, he says, 'use sandy loam instead of mortar when employing it, the sand of which,' he adds, 'runs, and cases over the whole face of the kiln with a strong, vitrified coat like glass, which preserves from the weather, and lasts 30 or 40 years.' When chiselled smooth, he continues, 'it makes elegant fronts for houses, equal in grain and colour to Bath stone.' It was also employed for chimneypieces and floors.¹⁵ The 'imperishable stone' of Woolmer Forest, dug on Weaver's Down, on the edge of the forest, was formerly much in demand for paving garden paths and

for dry walls.¹⁶ Excellent stone for pitching yards and stables and for dry walls has been quarried, says Bristow, from the occasional beds of blue ragstone alternating with malm rock in various parts of the county.¹⁷ A local building stone, called 'Burley rock,' was formerly quarried near Burley in the New Forest, and especially employed for the foundations of houses.¹⁸ The reddish ironstone found between Milton and Christchurch was certainly used in the building of Hordle Church and also elsewhere. Flints are, perhaps, says the late Mr. Shore, the most widely used building stones of Hampshire production, having been employed in the county from the Roman period, and still to be seen in numerous village churches, such as those of Boarhunt, Southwick and Privett, the walls of Winchester, the keep of Odiham Castle, and the walls of Portchester Castle.¹⁹ Greyweather sandstones have been employed in ancient buildings, as, for example, Compton Church, and in later times for the bridges of the Andover and Marlborough railway.²⁰

In 1907 no limestone or sandstone appears in the report of His Majesty's Inspector of Mines and Quarries as having been raised on the Hampshire mainland, but 992 tons of limestone were quarried in the Isle of Wight.²¹

IRON AND IRONWORKS

Iron ore occurs in Hampshire in the Tertiary formations of the county, the Bracklesham, Barton, Headon and Osborne beds yielding a rich ironstone, containing in some cases as much as 50 per cent. of iron, while rich septaria or nodular clay masses are found in the London Clay and lower Bagshot beds. The earliest known indication of an iron manufacture in the county occurs in Domesday Book, where a *ferraria* paying 2s. 2d. is entered at Stratfield Turgis.¹ In the Vicesima Roll² of 1327 under

Stratfieldsaye³ we meet with the names of William the Smith (*Fabro*) assessed at 2s. and Roger the Smith at 12d. It is possible that they smelted iron and not only worked it up.

In the reign of Richard I the Sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to provide 10,000 horse-shoes for the army embarking at Southampton for the Third Crusade.⁴

Owing to the absence of very early accounts⁵ of the possessions of Beaulieu Abbey and Christchurch Priory, it is difficult to ascertain whether the clay ironstone of the Hordle cliffs was utilized in the 12th and 13th centuries, but it is not improbable. On the opposite coast of the Isle of Wight, and even inland, the payment of chevage in iron bars in certain manors

¹¹ *V.C.H. Sussex*, ii, 335.

¹² Cf. *Accts. Exch. K.R. bdle. 491*, no. 13 (Winchester Castle, 6 Hen. III).

¹³ A quarry at Burghclere was leased in 1279 at 7s. a year (*Mins. Accts. bdle. 142*, no. 1).

¹⁴ *Nat. Hist. Selborne* (ed. Pollard), 9. This use of the stone in question is a very ancient one. In the accounts of the house of St. John the Baptist at Winchester for 1315 stone of Selborne for the furnace cost 15d. (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 596). 'Stone of Seleborne' occurs in another entry as costing 3s. 8d. (*ibid.* 597).

¹⁵ White, loc. cit.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483b; cf. 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* (1908), 11.

² Lay Subs. bdle. 173, no. 4.

¹⁶ White, loc. cit.

¹⁷ Bristow, *Geol. Parts Berks. and Hants*, 7.

¹⁸ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* pt. i, 24.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* ²⁰ *Ibid.* 26.

²¹ J. S. Martin, *Rep. Southern District for 1907*, p. 38.

³ The walls of Silchester, which is about 3 miles from Stratfieldsaye, contain a considerable quantity of ironstone.

⁴ Shore, op. cit. 11.

⁵ For this paragraph Mr. C. H. Vellacott is responsible.

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is perhaps significant. At Chillerton,⁶ for example, in 1271-2 not only wax but five bars (*esperducae* or *peciae*) of iron were rendered, and at Newtown⁷ the same number; while at Rew,⁸ besides six bars paid in chevage, four plough-shares were rendered among the rents of assize. Towards the close of the same century at Newtown⁹ the normal render of iron in chevage was eleven bars, valued at 2*d.* the bar. Whether at this period the iron thus rendered was of local origin cannot be certainly determined without further evidence, but material suitable for use at a primitive bloomery could have been got at no great distance. Towards the close of the reign of Henry III quarrels were being made at Carisbrooke Castle, iron being purchased for the purpose, but a *magnum ingenium* was brought over from the mainland.¹⁰

Iron-smelting seems certainly to have been carried on at an early period in the Bramshott manors, on the Sussex border, heaps of iron slag in the neighbouring woods, as well as such names as Henry atte Cinderheap, which is of early occurrence in the parish,¹¹ suggesting an industry more ancient than that of the 17th century.¹² In this 'country of springs'¹³ the Hooke family carried on an extensive iron trade in the 17th century, the coppices of Gentles supplying the fuel for the manufacture, whilst the frequent occurrence in the parish registers of the baptisms of children of 'the Strangers at Hammer' points to the importation of foreign workmen.¹⁴ For the necessities of the industry, Henry Hooke constructed the 'series of beautiful ponds'¹⁵ known as Wakener's or Wagener's Wells.¹⁶ The Hammer ironworks had ceased working by the middle of the 18th century, to be revived at Fernhurst, over the Sussex border, by John Butler of Chiltley.¹⁷

The presence of ironstone in the Christchurch cliffs¹⁸ attracted the attention of the enterprising Andrew Yarranton. 'I found,' he writes in 1687, 'in the sea great quantities of Ironstones lye in a ridge. The stones near the shore lay so great and thick that they were the occasion of the lodging up of the sands near them.'¹⁹ Here, it seemed to him, 'the

King might have all his Iron made and Guns cast at very cheap rates. There is Ironstone,' he adds, 'in the Sea by the Harbour mouth, and the King hath such vast quantities of Woods decayed in the New Forest, of which at this time Charcoal is made and shipped to Cornwall and other parts. If two Furnaces be built about Ringwood to cast Guns, and two Forges to make Iron, and the Ironstone be brought from the Harbour mouth out of the Sea up the river to the Furnaces, and the Charcoal out of the New Forest to the works, there being sufficient of decayed wood to supply four ironworks, for ever; by these means the King makes the best of everything . . . and having Ironstone of his own for gathering up, and Wood of his own for nothing, he will have very cheap Guns and Iron.'²⁰ Hundreds of tons were sent at a later date for many years to South Wales for the smelting works there; but the ironstone is no longer allowed to be shipped, the removal being found to accelerate the waste of the cliffs by destroying the natural breakwater on the beach.²¹ Septaria for cement-making are still dredged in parts of Christchurch Bay.²²

The proverb once in vogue in the southwestern district of the county, 'There will be rain when Sowley hammer is heard,' recalls one of the chief sites of the Hampshire iron manufacture of modern times. Here the water of Sowley pond formerly turned two vast mills for supplying the power for converting pig-iron into masses, which were shipped at Pitt's Deep and taken to Reading, where they were used for iron wire.²³ At one time some portion of the ironstone for these mills was gathered on the coast of Beaulieu Manor, where it was rolled up by the surf on the beach. Harvesters would forsake the fields, we are told, in order to assist in gathering it in.²⁴ Palace House contains examples of the iron made here. The works have now been deserted for nearly a century.²⁵

An important iron furnace existed in the 18th century at Funtley, near Fareham, where one of the earliest tilt hammers is said to have been erected in 1775.²⁶ This was the 'Iron Myll' at Titchfield, marked on an old map of the parish, and possibly in work as early as the first quarter of the 17th century, an iron manufactory being noted at the same place on Faden's map of 1776. The manufacture in question, which was chiefly that of bolts for the

⁶ Mins. Accts. bdle. 984, no. 3.

⁷ Ibid. no. 2. ⁸ Ibid. no. 3.

⁹ P.R.O. Rentals and Surv. R. 579.

¹⁰ Mins. Accts. bdle. 284, no. 2.

¹¹ Capes, *Rural Life in Hants*, 170.

¹² Ibid. 169 et seq.

¹³ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 51.

¹⁴ Capes, loc. cit.

¹⁵ Shore, loc. cit.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 491.

¹⁸ Yarranton, *England's Improvement*.

¹⁹ Camden, *Brit.* i, 127; *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* vi, 133.

²⁰ Yarranton, op. cit.

²¹ Shore, op. cit. 14.

²² Ibid. 13.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Vanconver, *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 41.

²⁵ Shore, loc. cit.

²⁶ Ibid.

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Navy, was carried on until the middle of the 19th century.²⁷ On the River Meon, about 1½ miles above Titchfield, and about 2 miles north-west of Fareham, a little cluster of houses is known by this name, but beyond the mill-race there is now no trace of an iron-mill. An old man at Titchfield informed a traveller

about eight years ago that the mill was working within his recollection, and even so late as twenty-five or thirty years ago, that it had a large hammer, and that bars were made there and shipped to the Isle of Wight. The mill appears to have been worked by Messrs. Bartlemy & Turpin.²⁸

BRICKMAKING

Few counties are more richly provided than Hampshire with the raw material for brick-making, which has been an important industry of the county from the Roman period,¹ the geographical position of the district, moreover, giving the advantage of a long season for making and burning the bricks.² The clays used are those furnished by the London, Bracklesham and Gault formations, of which the Bracklesham Clay was that chiefly utilized by the Romans.³ With but few exceptions, there seems to have been a lapse of the industry from the time of the Romans until that of Henry VIII, in whose reign local bricks were employed in the building of St. Andrew's Castle at Hamble.⁴

The town brickmaker figures frequently in the records of Southampton, his digging for clay being strictly regulated by the court leet, whilst the town's kiln was formerly set up near the Cowherds, where traces of the excavations made for the purposes of the industry are still to be seen.⁵ The office was held in 1551 by one 'Knight the brickmaker,' who in that year was fined 20s. for casting his earth in winter and making his mould larger than fixed by statute.⁶ In 1576 William Dymmer, who then held the post, was ordered to fill up his clay-pits, the fine of 6s. 8d. levied on that occasion to be raised to 20s. for a further offence.⁷ In 1574 the town brickmaker was complained against for being so busy supplying the gentlemen of the county with bricks that the residents of Southampton could get none to do their necessary business.⁸ In 1601 'Father Smith,' then

brickmaker to the town, was fined 10d. for damaging the heath.⁹ 'Foreigners' were forbidden to bring bricks, clay or sand into the town on pain of 12d. for every load so brought; porters free of the town might carry the same at 10d. per load.¹⁰ In 1623 Southampton bricks were priced at 9s. 6d. per 1,000, and within a few years 10s. In 1704 the town brickmaker was presented for disregarding the assize of bricks, which was fixed two years later as follows: 10 in. long, 4¾ in. broad and 2½ in. thick.¹¹

The bricks used in modern Southampton building operations have been chiefly manufactured from the Bracklesham and Lower Bagshot Clays, the industry being carried on on all sides of Southampton, at Bitterne, Sholing, West End, Chilworth and Chandler's Ford.¹²

For at least two and a half centuries Fareham has enjoyed a reputation for the bricks now known as 'Fareham Reds.'¹³ Here in the early 19th century¹⁴ Mr. Stares was a well-known brickmaker, manufacturing draining bricks and tunnel cylinders for gateways or water conduits at 1s. per foot, smaller sizes at 6d. per foot and hollow draining bricks at 6d. per length of 16 in., also chimney-pots of a peculiar construction, 'armed with six inverted pipes and apertures, with a cap on the top, warranted to prevent the ill effects of smoky chimneys,' and costing a guinea each.¹⁵ Bricks from the Fareham kilns have been furnished in modern times for the facings of the Albert Hall and for St. Thomas's Hospital.¹⁶ During the summer of 1907 bricks were largely made by machinery about a mile west of Fareham from the upper weathered London Clay brick-earth.¹⁷

Bricks are made at Sandown from the Wealden shales, and at Atherfield from the clay

²⁷ *Hants Field Club Proc.* v, 208.

¹ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* (1908), 29. Evidence of the Roman manufacture is to be found in the large tile-shaped bricks found at Hayling, the smaller ridged tiles dug at Fairthorne, near Botley, and the many-coloured small brick 'tesserae' at Bramdean (Shore, 'Economic Uses of Hants Clays' in *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 41).

² Shore, op. cit. 44.

³ Ibid. 167.

⁴ Ibid. 30. In 1571 John Robynnet was granted a parcel of land at Stroud to carry on the trade of making bricks, tiles and pipes (Eccl. Com. Ct. R. bdle. 111, no. 1).

⁵ Shore, op. cit. 167.

⁶ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton* (ed. Hearnshaw), 30.

⁷ Ibid. 135, 150.

⁸ Ibid. 98.

²⁸ Communicated by Mr. Rhys Jenkins.

⁹ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton* (ed. Hearnshaw), 346.

¹⁰ Ibid. (1550-77), 58.

¹¹ Shore, op. cit. 167.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Eccl. Com. Ct. R. bdle. 102, no. 2.

¹⁴ Vancouver, *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 432.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Shore, op. cit. 29.

¹⁷ Ibid. Brick pits and kilns have been worked at Chawton Park for more than a century (Bristow, *Geol. Parts Berks. and Hants*, 45).

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of the Lower Greensand; while the Gault is utilized at Bradshott, Oakwood, Blackmoor and at Wroxall and Berelay in Niton in the Isle of Wight. The Reading Beds furnish clay for bricks at East Stratton, Whitway, Bishop's Waltham, Burghclere, Rowlands Castle and Fordingbridge. Convict-made bricks from the London and Reading Clays at Portsmouth have been largely used in the Government works. The clay of the Headon Beds is employed for

the brick and tile-making industry at Roydon, Brockenhurst, Beaulieu,¹⁸ Pitt's Deep, Exbury and elsewhere. The Bembridge Beds are largely worked for brick-making near Ryde,¹⁹ and the Hamstead Clay was formerly employed at Lower Hamstead, but at the present time is mainly worked at Skinner's Grove, Werror, Ashlake, Wootton, Staplers' brick-yard south of Newport and at the Alverstone brick and tile works.²⁰

FISHERIES

'The apathy in fishing matters'¹ displayed by modern Hampshire, and attributed by Mr. Afalo to 'the paramount agricultural interest in the county, and to the desire to cultivate the summer visitor,' is in striking contrast to the importance and activity of the industry in the past, since ancient records of the fisherman's craft abound. The earliest of these records are found in Domesday,² while in the 13th century the Account or Pipe Rolls of the see of Winchester contain several references to the industry. Many of the millponds on the episcopal manors were stocked with fish, and profits derived from their sale are occasionally returned by the bailiffs.³

The see of Winchester had an important fishery at Bitterne. When the temporalities of the see were in the king's hands from the Monday after St. Barnabas 1237 to Easter 1239 the sum of £13 2s. 2d. was returned from this source, the fishermen's wages during the same period amounting to 37s. 10d.⁴ From Easter 1240 to Michaelmas 1241 £13 os. 3½d. was returned from the Bitterne fishery, and 2s. 7d. was expended in a salmon pie or pasty for the king.⁵ From this same fishery seventy-four salmon were accounted for in 1244-5, of which eight were sent to the bishop's court, three were officers' perquisites, one a present to the Abbot of Hyde, one to the Prior of St. Swithun's, two were given to ladies, wives of men of position, and fifty-nine reserved for sale.⁶ In 1292 forty-three salmon are accounted for as sold from this fishery, ten at 6s. each, thirty at 2s. each, total £6.⁷

The value of the Christchurch fisheries was fully recognized in the 13th century. The fishery of the Stour and Avon, on the lands of Fawkes de Breauté, was valued in 1223 at £6,⁸ whilst 72s. was returned by Waleran the

German (*Teutonicus*), warden of the lands of the Earl of Devon at Christchurch in 1224.⁹ The manorial receipts for 1299 were £8 10s. from eighty-three salmon sold at different prices, 7s. from white fish sold, 40s. from the lamprey fisheries, 8s. *de piscaria cum alveis*, total £11 5s. Under the head of outgoings, customary wages paid to fishermen amounted to 3s. 4d. Tithe of white fish paid to the Prior of Christchurch was assessed at 8½d. Repairs to weirs on the Avon and Stour cost 27s. 3d.¹⁰ The Christchurch lamprey fisheries were still active in the 15th century, and were generally leased in the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI at 32s. 11d. a year. Eels were also taken at this fishery, whilst in 1438-9 we hear of 53s. 4d. received by the lord from the prior for fishing of all sorts in his several waters in the Avon and Stour, especially salmon and salmon-peal (?) (*salmunculis*).¹¹

Numerous entries relative to the fish trade occur in the accounts of Southampton. On 4 March 1310 we hear of a fleet of nine fishing-boats¹² entering Southampton with mackerel on board valued at £13 18s. 4d., on which 3s. 3½d. was paid in customs duty. The largest cargo was worth 40s., the least 15s. One of the skippers came in again five days later with £8 worth of mackerel on board. The custom paid on this was 2s.

Again, in 1343, for instance, the account of Richard Imberd, mayor of the Customs of Southampton, contains the following entries: 5s. 2d. custom was paid on 31 barrels of salmon entering at 2d. the barrel, 4s. 2d. the custom of

¹⁸ Excellent white bricks, made on the salt-marshes towards the mouth of the Beaulieu River, were used by Colonel Mitford in 1813 for the mansion erected by him at Exbury. Beaulieu is still renowned for the good quality of its brick-earth (*Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 145).

¹⁹ Shore, 'Economic Uses of Hants Clays,' *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 34. ²⁰ *Ibid.* 35.

⁹ Foreign R. 9 Hen. III.

¹⁰ Mins. Accts. bdle. 978, no. 19.

¹¹ *Ibid.* no. 21, 23.

¹² Among the masters' names were those of Peter Galopyn, Nicholas Floryn, Sampson le Rey, Matthew de Barefleet (*K.R. Customs Accts. bdle.* 136, no. 21).

¹ Afalo, *Sea Fishing Industry Engl. and Wales*, 267.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 450 et seq.

³ Cf. *Pipe R. Bishopric of Winchester*, 1208-9 (ed. Hall), 78, 79.

⁴ *Pipe R.* 25 Hen. III, m. 3. ⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Eccl. Com. Var. bdle.* 23, no. 159287.

⁷ *Ibid.* no. 159286.

⁸ Foreign R. 8 Hen. III, m. 3.

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25 barrels of the same taken out of the gates. 2s. 8d. was paid at the same time on 800 congers coming into the town at 4d. per hundred, 12d. on 300 congers sold and carried out of the town at 4d. the hundred, 3s. 4d. on 2,000 hake, ling, grayling, stockfish, and mulewell, coming into the town at 20d. per 1,000; 20d. was also received from the custom of 1,000 of the above sold and carried out, 2s. 1d. from 50,000 fresh herrings coming into the town at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the 1,000, and 12d. from 24,000 fresh herrings sold and carried out, 5s. from the custom of 5 lasts of red herrings at 12d. the last, and 2s. on 2 lasts sold and carried out, 9d. on 18,000 pilchards coming in and going out again at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000.¹³

In both coast and inland towns the conduct of the fishmongers' trade was strictly regulated. At Winchester, where it was considered derogatory for any person holding the office of mayor to sell fish, to ride to the sea for the same, or to lodge a fisherman,¹⁴ numerous regulations governed the fish traffic. Special stalls were allotted in the fish-market to the stranger fishers, whose threatened removal from their ancient place in the reign of Edward II was the subject of a petition praying that the same might be restored to them.¹⁵ According to an ordinance¹⁶ of 1409 no fishmonger was to sell his fish secretly, and in summer not before the sixth hour or in winter before the seventh hour in the morning, on pain of forfeiture of the fish thus sold. A boroughmote enactment of 1441 declared that all stranger fishers ought to sell their fish 'in novo stallagio juxta fontem communem' which John Blake made.¹⁷ In 1476 it was ordered that fishermen, both freemen and strangers,¹⁸ should stand in their wonted place *ad stallagia regia*, and that in future fishers should not be cooks or use the cooks' craft. It is probable that it was found difficult to enforce this rule, since the order was annulled at a later period. The storage of fish in private houses prior to its sale was forbidden by an ordinance¹⁹ of the Common Council of Winchester in March 1531 (22 Hen. VIII), while in 1580 the mayor²⁰ was requested to assign a place in the town for the watering, placing and selling of salt fish, the fishmongers being required to avoid throwing down their salt water elsewhere.

By the ancient ordinances of the Gild Merchant of Southampton none might sell fish unless he had caught it himself or bought it

beyond Calshot. Persons bringing fish in a boat were compelled to bring the whole catch into the town at once, concealment of any part of the same being punished by the loss of the whole. A similar penalty was inflicted on any person allowing others to sell under the forbidden conditions. Huckster women were included in the prohibition. The sale of fish between sunset and sunrise was forbidden on pain of losing the freedom of the city and being imprisoned for a day and a night. Fish brought to the port in boats or ships was not to be brought ashore until the requisite permission had been given by the bailiffs.²¹ The Southampton fish-market, says Mr. Davies in his history of the town, was 'slightly peripatetic.'²² At one time we hear of it in St. Michael's Square, then in the High Street, afterwards in the square again,²³ next in the High Street once more, and finally in the square again.²⁴

Values of the Christchurch fisheries are recorded in a survey of the reign of James I. 'A worthy fishing for salmon,' belonging to Lord Arundell, was then worth £100 per annum; but the 'Prince hath onelie for small fishe graunted by lease with the demesnes to Mr. Lewen and Mr. Odbear.'²⁵ At Somerford 'there is also fishing in the sea with a certaine net called a "Ram's Horne."' The rental was 6s. 8d.²⁶ At Fratton the fishing, fowling and coney were worth about £10 per annum, the ponds on the commons yielding good carp, tench and perch.²⁷

Prices of fish were regulated by municipal authority in Stuart times on special occasions, as, for example, on the visits to Winchester of Charles II in 1683 and James II in 1685. On both these occasions lobsters were not to be sold above 8d. per lb., salmon above 10d. per lb. and large whiting above 1s. 6d. per dozen.²⁸

²¹ *Arch. Journ.* xvi, 292, 293.

²² Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 126.

²³ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton*, 122. The reason for the removal from the High Street to the Fish Market in 1575 is stated to have been that there was in the latter place a well for watering the fish.

²⁴ Davies, *op. cit.* 126.

²⁵ *Misc. Bk. (Transcr. of Rec.)*, 157, fol. 137-8.

²⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 148.

²⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 151 et seq. Vancouver writes at a later period (the close of the 18th century) of this fish culture at the common ponds in northern Hampshire, 'the wet, hungry loams,' for example, 'of the heaths of Bagshot, Farnborough, Cove, and Aldershot, which are very retentive of water,' being converted by the use of a dam into valuable fishponds, usually stocked with carp and tench, 5 acres of these ponds supporting, he calculated, 1,250 brace of fish with their increase. Allowing 2 lb. for a brace, 2,500 brace at 9d. per lb. would make a return of £93 15s. in five years, 1 acre of the heath being valued at 6 guineas (*Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 397).

²⁸ Bailey, *op. cit.* 132.

¹³ K.R. Customs Accts. bdle. 137, no. 12.

¹⁴ Bailey, *Transcripts Archives of Winchester*, 56.

¹⁵ *Anct. Pet.* 7309.

¹⁶ Add. MS. 6036, fol. 6.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 33.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 46.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 62.

²⁰ Bailey, *op. cit.* 126.

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But the price of prawns, which in 1683 had been fixed at a maximum of 4*d.* per hundred, had been raised to 6*d.* for the same quantity two years later.

The Newfoundland fish trade, which at one time found a market at Southampton, had migrated to Poole before the middle of the 18th century.²⁹ That the connexion was a close and important one may be gathered from the fact that in 1633 we find the Mayor of Southampton named in conjunction with his brethren of Weymouth in an order of the Star Chamber, whereby these authorities were to 'take cognisance' of all offences and crimes committed on the soil of Newfoundland.³⁰

Chale Bay and Hayling have long been famous for their mackerel fisheries. The diary of Robert Wheeler, fisherman and smuggler at the former port in the 18th century,³¹ records several good catches in 1790, when four men with two boats brought 3,000 mackerel ashore, selling their catch at Portsmouth at about 23*s.* per 100, or £9 for three days' work and the use of the boat. Again, in 1796, 1,600 mackerel were sold in the same market on 20 May at £1 8*s.* for 120, 800 more three days later fetching the same price.³² The mackerel fishing at Hayling, which lasted from the beginning of June for a month or six weeks, attracted large numbers of persons from Portsmouth during its continuance. The hours of fishing were from sunset to sunrise, the net used being a long draw-net, 1½-in. mesh, prices obtained for the fish averaging 1*d.* each for mackerel 5 to 9 in. long.³³

Twenty sail of well and other boats were engaged at Hamble fishing about 1813, going as far as the Land's End and Scilly in search of lobsters, which were priced at this date at 15*d.* per lb., crayfish being the same price and crabs 7*d.* per lb.³⁴ At the same date we find the Emsworth Channel largely frequented by persons from Portsmouth for eel-spearing and flounder-catching.³⁵ Although the fishery at Langstone Harbour had been considered fourteen years previously to be 'in a declining condition,'³⁶ a large variety of fish was available, including mullet, bass, turbot, cod, whiting, dabs, etc. Herrings were occasionally caught at Hamble in the winter.³⁷

Oysters have, indeed, been laid and dredged at various points along the Hampshire coast

from a very early date, the chief beds being at Hayling Island, Emsworth Creek, Wootton Creek, Newtown River, Beaulieu River, Hamble River and Medina River.³⁸ The fishery at Emsworth was of some value in the 14th century,³⁹ and the repute of the oyster fishery at Hamble River also dates from mediaeval times. We read of 20,000 of these oysters being sent in the 15th century by the prior at mid-Lent to the monks of St. Swithun's, Winchester.⁴⁰ The modern oyster industry at this place has consisted chiefly in the storage and fattening of oysters.⁴¹ In 1502 we find the Admiralty Court inflicting⁴² fines on a man for dragging oysters, whilst in 1569 the men of Keyhaven were presented for pricking eels at unlawful seasons. In 1611 the owners of boats were ordered to bring their oysters to the quay for the marshal of the Admiralty to lay in convenient places in the harbour, according to the ancient custom. Oysters from Jersey, Falmouth and the Channel Islands were laid here in large quantities in the middle of the last century.⁴³ The industry is still carried on at this place.⁴⁴

A wide reputation is claimed for the oysters of Newtown.⁴⁵ In all ancient leases of the fisheries at that place the lessee was obliged to provide sufficient oysters, in addition to 'a good dish of fish,' for the mayoral feast.⁴⁶ Among the ancient usages of Newport, I.W., was one which enacted that every 'dragger' licensed within the haven should give to each of the bailiffs 200 of the best haven oysters, half a hundred on All-hallows Eve and the same on the eves of Christmas, Candlemas and Lady Day.⁴⁷

The Medina River Oyster Company hold a lease of the oyster fishery from the Newport Corporation. The oysters intended for the market are dredged up and put in the 'Ark,' a wooden houseboat with a false bottom, with a cradle with perforated sides, which allows the water to pass freely over them.⁴⁸ French, Portuguese and Solent oysters are largely laid down in these. In 1856 fifty sail were engaged in oyster-dredging in Langstone and Chichester

³⁸ *Local Govt. Bd. Rep.* 1896, p. 139.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 136.

⁴⁰ *Arch. Journ.* vii, 158-9.

⁴¹ *Local Govt. Bd. Rep.* 1896, p. 67.

⁴² Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 225.

⁴³ Longcroft, *Hund. of Bosmere*, 143.

⁴⁴ *Ann. Rep. Fisheries*, 1906, p. 72.

⁴⁵ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 94. Much money has been expended in the artificial oyster culture carried on in modern times at Newtown estuary, large numbers of oysters, dredged up elsewhere, being relaid there (*Local Govt. Bd. Rep.* 1896, p. 66).

⁴⁶ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 102.

⁴⁷ Stone, *Archit. Antig. of Isle of Wight*, 183-4.

⁴⁸ *Local Govt. Bd. Rep.* 63.

²⁹ Davies, *op. cit.* 263.

³⁰ Reeves, *Hist. Newfoundland*, 9.

³¹ *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 1902, p. 217 et seq.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ B.M. Add. MS. 24788, fol. 7; Longcroft, *Hund. of Bosmere*, 290.

³⁴ Vancouver, *op. cit.* 428.

³⁵ B.M. Add. MS. 24788, fol. 7.

³⁶ *Hants Repos.* 1799, p. 155.

³⁷ Vancouver, *op. cit.* 428.

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Harbours, the season beginning on 4 September and the oysters fetching on an average 1s. per 100.⁴⁹ Native oysters are found all along the shores of the Beaulieu River, both native and foreign varieties having been laid down at Buckler's Hard.⁵⁰ The old salterns of Hayling Island have been utilized for oyster ponds, and £500 per annum has been expended on the carriage of oysters for fattening to these ponds.⁵¹

Famous oyster-ponds at Hayling were those known as the Mill Rife, My Lord's Pond, the Sinar and Gutnar Lakes.⁵² The rent of 5s. per annum for one of these ponds was sometimes paid in 100 oysters instead of money.⁵³ After the battle of Worcester we are told that Lord Wilmot and Colonel Gounter, while waiting at Langstone to try to find a boat for the king, ate oysters, 'much enjoying their frugal fare.'⁵⁴ Edward Phillater, town clerk of Southampton, obtained in 1615 a monopoly of the oyster beds in the vicinity of that town, on condition of serving the town with good oysters at 2d. per 100 and providing 500 for the mayoral dinner.⁵⁵ In 1711 a lease of the fishery from the quay to St. Ambrose Docks at Lymington having been granted to Messrs. Warner and Newman for 20s., the mayor and burgesses reserved their right to fix the moderate price of oysters for themselves.⁵⁶

In addition to oysters a large variety of other shellfish have been caught from the earliest times in the county. Numbers of persons were engaged in fishing for shrimps, crabs, prawns and lobsters on the shores of the Isle of Wight at the beginning of the last century. The prawn

fishing season was generally over by harvest, which enabled the fishermen to return to that occupation.⁵⁷

There are five fishing stations in the county—namely, Emsworth, Portsmouth, Warsash, Southampton and Christchurch. At Emsworth the methods of fishing are dredging, spearing, trawling and gathering for deep-sea oysters, escallops, eels, shrimps, cockles and periwinkles respectively. At Portsmouth soles and plaice are caught by trawling, mackerel, herrings and sprats by drift-nets, escallops and oysters by dredging, whelks by trotting, periwinkles by hand and lobsters by pots and trawl. Sprats are taken at Warsash by stow-nets and trawling, whiting by lines, oysters and escallops by dredging and shrimps by hand and tow nets. At Southampton stow-nets are in use for sprats, whelks are taken by trotting, periwinkles and cockles are gathered by hand and there is a little trawling for mixed fish. Christchurch maintains its ancient repute for salmon, which are taken with nets. Good prices were obtained in the season (February to July) of 1906, ranging from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. Other fish caught at this station include soles, plaice, skate and rays, taken by trawling and seines, bass and mullet with seines, crabs, lobsters, and prawns in pots and herrings with drift-nets.⁵⁸ According to the returns for 1906, seventy-nine boats, of 1,102 tons, employing 149 men and boys, were engaged in the fishing industry at Portsmouth, the numbers at Southampton being 102 boats, of 780 tons, employing 171 men and boys.⁵⁹

SALT

The making of salt by evaporation from seawater was one of the oldest industries of Hampshire. Several instances of salt-pans are recorded in the Domesday Survey,¹ two of the most important of these being at Bedhampton. Others were attached to Boarhunt Manor; while the alien house of Jumièges benefited from the industry at Hayling Island and the Abbey of Romsey at Totton in Eling. The remaining salt-works entered were of small account. But Lymington was destined both in the Middle Age and in the early modern period to become the great centre of the salt-making industry of Hampshire. As early as 1147 Richard de

Redvers, son of Count Baldwin, confirmed to Quarr Abbey a tithe of all the salt produced in the salt-pans of Lymington which his father had given them.² Early in the reign of Henry III we hear of annual returns of £20 and £12 from salt made on the Lymington estates³ of Fawkes de Breauté and the Earl of Devon respectively. And salt was at this time being made to a considerable extent elsewhere, as the salt custom due to the holders of the temporalities of the see of Winchester from their Hampshire manors amounted to £10 16s. 4d. during a period of two consecutive years about the middle of the same reign.⁴

⁴⁹ Longcroft, *Hund. of Bosmere*, 324.

⁵⁰ *Local Govt. Bd. Rep.* 68.

⁵¹ *Hants N. and Q.* viii, 17.

⁵² B.M. Add. MS. 24788, fol. 7.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Longcroft, *Hund. of Bosmere*, 67-8.

⁵⁵ Davies, *Hist. Southampton*, 187.

⁵⁶ St. Barbe, *Rec. of Lymington*, 40.

¹ For details see *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 450 et seq.

⁵⁷ Vancouver, *Gen. View of Agric. Hants*, 442.

⁵⁸ *Ann. Rep. Sea Fisheries*, App. xi, 1906 (published 1908), 73-4.

⁵⁹ Kelly, *Hants Dir.*

² Charter cited by Warner (*Topog. Remarks*, ii, App. i).

³ Foreign Accts. 8 & 9 Hen. III, m. 2 d., 3.

⁴ Mich. 25-Mich. 27 Hen. III. See Pipe R. 27 Hen. III, m. 3.

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The Ministers' Accounts for Old Lymington during the last years of Henry III and the earliest of his successor show clearly the vigour and extent of the salt industry at this place. In the year 55-6 Henry III salt rents amounting to 156 'wichewerks'⁵ were paid to the lord as his due, and much remained over from the previous year. Ninety-nine 'wichewerks' and 2 ambers (222 qrs. 7 bus. and 2 ambers) had been sold for £21 3s. 2½d. Beside the salt sold an alms of 4 quarters went to the priory of Christchurch and 16 quarters to the abbey of Quarr, as well as other presents elsewhere. In the year following we hear of a new cart to carry the salt and a new barn being made to store it, but only 32 'wichewerks' (72 quarters) were sold for £7 13s. 8d. And later, towards the close of the reign of Edward I, derelict salt-pans belonging to John de Fonte and William Paramur, *quas mare occupavit*, are duly noticed in the account,⁶ and allowance is made for a certain ratio of waste in the salt in store. How completely the wealth of Lymington was grounded on salt is shown by an undated indenture⁷ contained in the registry of Christchurch Priory, drawn up in the presence of an Irish suffragan of the Bishop of Winchester at the dedication of Lymington churchyard. Besides certain ancient dues, the seven chief parishioners, on behalf of their fellows, bound themselves by a corporal oath that 3 great 'wichewerks' of salt should be rendered to the canons in the ratio of 2 ambers from each of twenty-four principal salt-pans, and a smaller quantity from many others; those parishioners who had no salt-pan offering instead a wax candle of the value of 3s. in honour of St. John the Baptist, patron of the mother church of Boldre, at the festival of his Decollation.

Space is wanting to treat in further detail the mediaeval salt-works of Hampshire, but we may record a notice⁸ of a salt-pan about 1167, for which the owner, Richard Fuillet, paid a fine because it was within the borders of the king's forest; while a century and a half later, towards the close of the reign of Edward II, the sum of 30s. is entered in an account⁹ of the forest of Bere as received for 30 quarters of salt, the rent in kind of five salt-pans. Again, in the Lyndhurst bailiwick of the New Forest in the same reign the annual value¹⁰ of the salt collected by the forester was reckoned at 10s. A few years later than this (13-14 Edward III) the collector of the small customs of Southampton and the adjoining townships, while declar-

ing¹¹ that the state of war then existent had affected the dues of Portsmouth, returned 14s. 11¼d. for the custom of the salt and other things merchantable of the hamlet of Lymington as well as 4s. 3d. for the salt custom of Pennington and 2s. 3½d. of the same due for the township of Rumbridge. In the Isle of Wight salt had been made from an early period, for in the 12th century William Redvers Earl of Devon confirmed to the monks of St. Mary of Lire the tithes of his salt-pits, and there is no reason to believe that the industry entirely failed at any time during the Middle Age, though it never developed the more than local repute of the salt-works of Lymington.

During the 16th and 17th centuries the Lymington salt-works retained their importance, though a patent granted by James I for the 'new invention of making of white and bay salt' caused transient trouble¹² amongst the saltmakers early in the next reign. The new methods involved serious structural alterations, and the men of Lymington and neighbourhood petitioned that their works might remain till their defence was heard, since alteration or stoppage at that season (June 1625), 'as it were the harvest tyme of our workes,' would be their utter undoing. At this time there were five salt-works at Milford and Keyhaven, thirteen at Pennington, eight at Woodside, at Oxeye three, and in 'the Rows' two, but a few of these were 'standing still' at the time of the petition. Great diversity in methods apparently prevailed, and we hear with respect to three works of John Pearce and William Spencer that the 'greatest parte maketh brine in floore pannes after the new way, the residue after thold way, and boyleth in one iron pann, and the rest in lead pannes, and for conformity herein the said John Peyrce hath subscribed to thaforsaid answer.'

By the 17th century, if not before, the salt industry of Portsea probably ranked as second in importance in the county to that of Lymington, and among the Cottonian MSS. is 'A note¹³ of the Saltworke at Porsey [Portsea] and what quantities of salte may be yerely made thereof on seasonable yeares together with the yearly charge.' It is interesting as detailing the interior economy of a late 16th-century or early 17th-century salt-work.

The worke contayneth 40 hacres of ground or thereabouts in which is 240 Boune Bryne and pickell pannes made in the ground w^{ch} must be amended and ready to be sett on worke by the begynning of May yearly.

In June July August and parte of September yf the yeare be seasonable wil be drawne three times

⁵ Mins. Accts. bdle. 984, no. 3, 4 et seq.

⁶ Ibid. 978, no. 19.

⁷ Cott. MS. Tib. D vi, fol. 81 d.

⁸ *Pipe R. 13 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 182.

⁹ P.R.O. Mins. Accts. bdle. 980, no. 1.

¹⁰ P.R.O. Rentals and Surv. portf. 24, no. 6.

¹¹ K.R. Customs Accts. bdle. 137, no. 8.

¹² S. P. Dom. Chas. I, iii, 80.

¹³ Cott. MS. Titus B v, fol. 348.

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every weeke 80 bryne and pickell pannes w^{ch} will yeild in Bryne 300 tonnes or thereabouts weekly.

Every tonn of bryne maketh foure bushells of salt so that 300 Tonnes of Bryne maketh 150 quarters of salt weekly w^{ch} is 30 wayes of salt containyng 40 bushelles the waye.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| W ^{ch} to be sold at 40s. the way | |
| per weeke cometh to . . . | £60 |
| per moneth it cometh to . . | £240 |
| For 3 monethes it cometh to | £720 |
| Inde | £720 |
| For 200 wayes of seacole to boyle up the said sal . . . | £200 |
| For 16 laborers ech of them 8s. per week is £6 " 8 per moneth. £25 " 12, which for 3 monethes cometh to . | £76 " 16 |
| To the landlord for rent of the said ground per Annum . . | £20 |
| To one to keepe the Accompts and oversee the said work per Annum | £50 |
| | £376 (<i>sic</i>) " 16 |
| So there resteth cleere to this worke yerely | £343 (<i>sic</i>) " 4 |
| The charge to raise and make a newe worke to this proporcon will cost about | £700 |

The older salt-works at Portsea, sometimes known as 'Copner Grounds,' were granted by James I to Richard Totnall and Christopher Eachard, and in the next reign we hear of a lease to Sir Edward Sydenham in 1629, and that Sir John Payton, Sir Edward Apsley, Hugh Worthe, Thomas Warre and others who 'were interested in the sayd salt works laid out £80 at least in carpentry and mason's works.'¹⁴ Before these sub-lessees undertook their enterprise there had been a disastrous inundation of the sea, which may account for the expense they were put to for repairs.¹⁵ In the second half of the reign of Charles II the old Copnor salt-work was apparently in the hands of a Mr. Pits, but at that time there also existed a larger enterprise at Portsea worked by Mr. Alcorne. This occupied 80 acres, part of 300 recovered from the sea about 1666. Mr. Alcorne made not only the ordinary white salt, but also a 'reddish salt that serves to salt gammons of bacon and neats' tongues and render them red.' Both the Portsea manufacturers furnished supplies for the Navy Victualling Department at Portsmouth. John Byndloss, who was a tenant at Portsea in the reign of William III, found his venture anything but successful,¹⁶ and from a suit dealing with the property we hear that the average yearly rent for a 'boylng pan with the conveniences belonging thereto' on the Hampshire coast,

and especially at Lymington, was about £10.¹⁷ Considerable damage was done at Portsea by high tides in November 1690, December 1692 and September 1697.

At Lady Day 1699 Samuel Bradford was admitted to hold by parole agreement at £60 a year, and in evidence given in a suit towards the close of the reign of Anne declared that so much depended on the weather that the yearly profit or income was very uncertain.¹⁸ The average output varied between 4,500 and 10,000 bushels. In 1700 as little as £5 8s. was paid in king's taxes allowed by the landlord to be deducted from the rent, in 1709 as much as £11 9s. 4d. In 1711, however, the salt tax paid declined to £6 19s., and finally, three years later, the inundation of November 1714 wrought serious havoc. Indeed, the 18th or early 19th century saw the end of the Portsea salt industry, the history of which went back to Domesday.¹⁹

Apart from variations in minor matters the primitive method of making culinary salt in Hampshire, and especially at Lymington, is, on the whole, well described in the account given by Celia Fiennes towards the close of the 17th century, when the trade still flourished, in spite of the growing competition of the rock salt of Cheshire and Worcestershire.

Lymington a seaport town²⁰—it has some few small ships belongs to it and some little trade but y^e greatest trade is by their salterns. Y^e seawater they draw into trenches and so into severall ponds y^e are secured in y^e bottom to retain it, and it stands for y^e sun to exhale y^e watry fresh part of it, and if it prove a drye summer they make the best and most salt, for y^e rain spoils y^e ponds by weakning y^e salt. When they think its fit to boyle they draw off the water from y^e ponds by pipes w^{ch} conveys it into a house full of large square iron and copper panns; they are shallow but they are a yard or two if not more square, these are fixed in rowes one by another it may be twenty on a side, in a house under which is the ffurnace y^t burns fiercely to keepe these panns boylng apace, and as it candy's about y^e edges or bottom so they shovell it up and fill it in great baskets and so the thinner part runns through on moulds they set to catch it w^{ch} they call salt cakes. Y^e rest in y^e baskets drye and is very good salt and as fast as they shovell out the boylng salt out of the panns they do replenish it wth more of their salt water in their pipes. They told me when the season was drye and so the salt water in its prime they could make 60 quarters of salt in one of those panns w^{ch} they constantly attend night an day all the while the fire is in the ffurnace because it would burn to waste and spoyle y^e panns w^{ch} by their constant use want often to be repaired. They leave off Satterday night and let out y^e fire and so begin and kindle their fire Monday Morning. It is a pretty charge to light the fire. Their season for making salt is not above 4 or 5 months

¹⁴ Exch. Dep. East. 7 Chas. I, 14, Southampton.

¹⁵ Ibid. Hil. 13 & 14 Chas. II, 14.

¹⁶ Collins, *Salt and Fishery* (1682), 69.

¹⁷ Exch. Dep. Mich. 11 Will. III, 28, Southampton.

¹⁸ Ibid. Hil. 11 & 12 Anne, 23, Southampton.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488.

²⁰ *Through Engl. on a Side-saddle*, 38.

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in y^e year and y^t only in a dry summer. These houses have above 20 some 10 others more of those pans in them, they are made of Copper. They are very carefull to keep their ponds well secured and mended by good clay and gravell in the bottom and sides and so by sluices they fill them out of the sea at high-tides and so conveyed from pond to pond till fit to boyle.

In the third quarter of the 18th century the Lymington salt-works are said to have been most prosperous, and to have paid £50,000 a year²¹ duty to the Exchequer. The absence of coal near at hand had much to do with their decline, and a petition by the salt-makers to the House of Commons to be allowed an exemption from paying the duties on coal, or a drawback tantamount thereto on the salt duties, met with an unfavourable response. The brisk American trade, however, helped the Lymington salters to continue in face of the northern and western competition.

In the first decade of the 19th century the Lymington salt trade was still active, though the final decline had already begun, and a large quantity of cooking and medicinal salt was

manufactured, especially by Mr. St. Barbe, who furnished a valuable account of his process to Charles Vancouver's *View of the Agriculture of Hampshire* in 1813. It is unfortunately too long for reproduction here. There were²² at that time 68 pans in the Pennington and Lymington salterns. The average annual period of working them was sixteen weeks, during which each pan yielded from 16 to 17 draughts or boilings weekly, amounting to from 3 to 3½ tons of merchantable salt per pan every working week of six days, while from the bitter liquor which drained from the salt there was also made from 3½ to 4 per cent. of Epsom salts, calculated on the quantity of common salt manufactured at these salterns. Some bay-salt was also made, but not on a large scale. Gradually, under stress of competition, the Lymington industry died out, though one saltern still remained in work as late as the 'sixties of the last century.²³ At Newtown in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere salterns continued to be worked within the last half-century, but the industry is now, as far as Hampshire is concerned, extinct.

MALTING AND BREWING

References to malt occur in the earliest extant accounts of Hampshire manors. It was often produced at the water-mills, and in 1208-9 we hear¹ of 14s. being paid for the wages and board of the carpenters who were making the new malt-mill (*molendinum ad braseum*) at Shalford (*Scaldeforde*) in Twyford Manor.

In Hampshire also, as elsewhere in the Middle Age, the ale-wife makes an early appearance: Emma the ale-wife paying rent in 1297 to the abbess of the nuns of St. Mary Magdalene for a tenement in 'La Hydestrete' (Hyde Street), Winchester.² Every woman brewer, brewing for sale within the jurisdiction of the city, was expected to make good beer according to the price of corn and the appointed assize on pain of amercement to the king on conviction by the bailiffs.³ Brewers not free of the city could not brew within it unless they compounded with the bailiffs.⁴ Every brewer of malt was to make good ale, upon the sale of corn and upon the assize, on pain of penalties to be assessed by the bailiffs.⁵

A tax known as 'brugable' was levied in mediaeval times in the soke of Winchester on certain ancient tenements where beer was brewed. In the accounts of the soke of Win-

chester, 13 April, 16 Edward II, to Mich. 17 Edward II, numerous entries refer to this tax. In certain quarters we find remission made of the same, as, for example, outside Southgate, because there were no brewers there, 'quia non sunt ibi braciatores.' The general rate of assessment seems to have been 5d. on each tenement, or in exceptional circumstances 2½d., 5s. being returned for the whole soke during the period.⁶ A great scarcity of wheat in this reign drew forth from the burgesses of Winchester a petition⁷ that royal proclamation should be made that no brewer or other man should make malt of wheat (*bres de furment*), since much wheat was being carried out of the country by the great lords, so that there was scarcely sufficient for the use of the townspeople. The proclamation was made as desired.

The domestic conduct of the industry is pleasantly illustrated for us in the household accounts of God's House, Southampton, in the 14th century, when we hear of 12 quarters of

²² Vancouver, op. cit. 423.

²³ The last saltern is said to have been converted into an oyster bed in or about the year 1865.

⁶ Mins. Accts. bdle. 1142, no. 20.

⁷ Anct. Pet. 7309, Edw. II; Parl. R. 3406. Malt, shipped at Christchurch for revictualling the town of Winchelsea and the king's ships there, was the subject of early Chancery proceedings in 1433, those concerned being John Godfrey, mayor of the Sussex port, and others v. Roger Bryght, Portreeve of Christchurch (Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 75, no. 3).

²¹ Warner, *Hist. Hants*, i (2), 22.

¹ H. Hall, *Pipe R. Bishopric of Winchester*, 54.

² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 595.

³ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 79.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 603.

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inferior (*cursale*) malt made from barley and draget and 18 quarters from oats, which was less, we are told, than usual, because there was more of the best (*capitale*) used and, moreover, such great plenty of cider that year.⁸ Again, no malt of second quality was made in the house from wheat, barley and oats, 'because it was testified by the Brethren that it would be more to the hurt of the House than its advantage.'⁹

Church-ales brought some revenue to the community, 21 gallons being sold at the entrance of Brother John de Kerchil in 1315.¹⁰ In 1325 Lucy de Barbesfluit, presumably an ale-wife, owing arrears of rent to the warden, paid by instalments 12*d.* in money and 27 gallons of ale, 2*s.* 1*d.*¹¹

The office of ale-taster or ale-conner was in evidence side by side with the industry which he was appointed to overlook.¹² In 1442 William Walysche, common brewer, was presented by the court leet of Basingstoke and fined 20*d.* for refusing to allow the ale-taster to perform his duty.¹³ In 1515 Robert Cardon, ale-conner at the same town, resigned his office because the brewers persisted in selling penny and small ale for that of better quality, and 'so they say they will and ask him no leave.'¹⁴ In the following year several of these refractory persons were presented for selling ale at 20*d.* instead of 18*d.* per dozen—the jury 'cannot find by no good conscience why.' A quarter of malt was bought at this date for 5*s.* or under. All tapsters were ordered at the same time to hang out their ale-poles or ale-stakes.¹⁵

Basingstoke brewers were ordered in 1519 to have lawful measures, those in use being described as 'worth a groat a day by their shortness,' and unsealed. Fines were inflicted of the amount of 12*d.*¹⁶ At Winchester in 1530 common brewers were forbidden to be tipplers, and all brewers within the city should sell no ale under the clean sieve above 1½*d.* a gallon upon pain of 6*s.* 8*d.* and forfeiture of the ale.¹⁷ The character of the ale-seller did not escape supervision in Tudor times. In 1539 it was enacted that none should be admitted to practise that occupation above the age of twenty-four, being of good behaviour and honest conversation and having their signs accord-

ingly.¹⁸ Holders of the mayoral office were forbidden in 1535 to dwell during their term of office in any inn or hostelry, or to have any manner of ale or beer drawn or tapped within their houses, 'for the dishonour that might thereof ensue.'¹⁹ Robert Bagger, who was Mayor of Winchester in 1550, was arraigned in that year for an offence in connexion with the brewing industry. The year in question being one of great dearth and scarcity of corn, Bagger, it would appear, had great plenty and abundance of malt ready in his house to have been brewed and made into ale for the relief and great comfort of the king's liege people, and specially for the poorer inhabitants of the city, but had not brewed the same, being a common brewer, and so admitted within the city for many years before the said dearth and scarcity; his neglect to brew not only setting an evil example to the rest of the victuallers within the said city, but also extremely punishing the king's liege people of the city. It was therefore decreed by the assembly, 'upon the ripe and mature observation of the ungentle and unnatural behaviour of the said Robert Bagger,' that he was no longer to be admitted to brew within the city nor any others to his use. Warnings of penalties were likewise issued against any others disposed similarly to offend.²⁰

Anthony Bethin and Peter Chadwick were common brewers at Basingstoke in 1566, and from them alone tipplers might buy.²¹ Tipplers were forbidden to brew their own beer, which must be bought of the common brewer. But the monopoly does not seem to have answered, for in the next year Thomas Bathe was licensed both to brew and to tipple for a period of three years, the said licence to be undone in the event of ill rule.²²

In 1531, for the avoidance of gambling and idleness in the town of Southampton, by reason that every other house is a brewer or tapper, it was agreed that a certain number of brewers, both of ale and beer,²³ should be appointed to serve substantially the said town, and also

¹⁸ Ibid. fol. 72. ¹⁹ Ibid. fol. 67 d. ²⁰ Ibid. fol. 80.

²¹ *Hants N. and Q.* v, 117.

²² Ibid. 118.

²³ The date at which beer (the hopped liquor), as distinct from ale, was first brewed in Hampshire is uncertain. Since the Hampshire ports and the City of Winchester had a large alien population at an early period, beer may have been imported in the 14th century. As to the early 15th century there is definite evidence. In February 1405 John Cossesson, probably a Dutchman or Fleming, brought into Southampton, besides pots and cans, 4 barrels of beer of the estimated value of 8*s.* 4*d.* (K.R. Cust. Accts. bdle. 139, no. 9). It is probable that beer was brewed in Southampton before the close of the century. One Harry Colens, a resident in the town late deceased, is described as 'beerman' in some legal proceedings of 1485-6 (Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 78, no. 26).—[C.H.V.]

⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 561. ⁹ Ibid. 559.

¹⁰ Ibid. 563.

¹¹ Ibid. 553.

¹² Ale-conner: an officer appointed in any court leet to look to the assize and goodness of ale and beer (Halliwell, *Dict. Archaic Words*, 40).

¹³ Baigent and Millard, *op. cit.* 272. ¹⁴ Ibid. 317.

¹⁵ Mediaeval ale-tasters were generally summoned to perform their office by the hanging out of an ale-stake, usually adorned with a bush of foliage. Chaucer sings of 'a garland as great as it were for an alestake' (*Canterbury Tales* [ed. Urry], 6).

¹⁶ Baigent and Millard, *op. cit.* 322.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 6036, fol. 61.

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certain in every ward to be tappers of the same, finding surety that no night-watch or unlawful games be used within their houses. Brewers were forbidden at the same time to serve customers in their own houses or to tap beer for them therein, on the principle that one may live of another.²⁴

Southampton brewers were ordered in 1550 to brew in time of dearth as well as in time of plenty, on pain of £10 fine and being debarred from using their trade. Tipplers were ordered at the same time to sell out of doors for $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a quarter, and refusal to sell to any purchaser rendered the seller liable to a fine of 12*d.*²⁵ When malt was cheap brewers were expected to make their brewing correspondingly cheap.²⁶ In 1573 they were ordered to buy wood coming into the city by water, not by cart.²⁷ It was the custom of the Southampton brewers to dig clay on Southampton Common to fill the bung-holes of their casks. This practice was forbidden in 1566.²⁸ In 1569 it was pointed out that there was sufficient for their purpose in other places, as, for instance, 'behind the George,'²⁹ but the order was disregarded and fines of 6*s.* 8*d.* inflicted.³⁰ In 1551 the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Ridges, and Nicholas Grant were presented for selling their double beer at 2*s.* 4*d.* the barrel, 'to the evil example of the other brewers,' the fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* inflicted on this occasion to be increased to 13*s.* 4*d.* for a further offence.³¹ In 1571 certain brewers of the same town were fined 6*s.* 8*d.* (amongst others, Master Russell, Barnard Cortmell, John le Faver, Thomas Cortmell and Clement Smith) for digging clay on the Salt Marsh, and the penalty on the second offence was fixed at 10*s.*³² In the same year the brewers were ordered to bring round 'filling beer' to their customers, and also forbidden to use any shod (iron-bound) carts

or to sell double beer.³³ Beer casks were ordered in 1573 to contain not less than 63 gallons and to be marked with a hot iron.³⁴ In 1574 we find the brewers persisting in fetching clay from the Salt Marsh, two carts, containing clay for Mr. Cortmell, being fined 2*s.*³⁵ In the following year, malt having fallen in price, they were charged with selling beer too dear—namely, at 2*s.* per barrel.³⁶

General complaint was made in the 16th century of the Southampton brewers for using iron-bound carts, which not only caused a great decay of the pavements but also the 'spurging' (shaking up) of their barrels, which thus seemed to be full when delivered, but in some cases lacked on delivery as much as a gallon of the quantity they were estimated to contain. Fines of 13*s.* 4*d.* were inflicted, to be increased to 15*s.* on a repetition of the offence.³⁷ Later entries, however, point to the fact of the brewers being incorrigible.³⁸ In 1580 it was directed that, instead of filling, every brewer was to allow 21 barrels for 20*s.*³⁹ In 1643 the Southampton brewers were sent for to the house and warned to brew their strong beer not above 8*s.* the humberton⁴⁰ and not to brew strong beer at any other rate, at their peril.⁴¹ The fame of Ringwood for strong ale and beer, of Romsey for the 'vast quantities of beer' formerly brewed there,⁴² of Basingstoke,⁴³ Andover⁴⁴ and Havant⁴⁵ for malting, are known to all topographers.

At the present day the malting and brewing industry of Hampshire maintains its ancient repute. Southampton and Portsmouth are well-known centres of the trade. The Crowley ales of Alton have more than a local fame; while, besides the city of Winchester, most of the market towns of the county possess breweries well equipped to meet local requirements.

CIDER

In the Middle Age much cider was made in Hampshire, as in most of the southern counties,¹ and constant references to its manufacture are found in manorial accounts from the earliest times, as, for example, in the rent rolls of the see of Winchester. Indeed, it may be safely said that cider was made in favourable years on almost every manor in which an orchard existed. At Froyle,² belonging to the nuns of St. Mary's, in 1236 3 tuns of cider were sold for 21*s.*; in the following year the remains

of a cask of old cider was sold for 14*d.* and out of 4 tuns of new cider 2 were used on the manor in 'bever' or otherwise appropriated by the abbess, and two full casks remained to the

²⁴ *Hants Antiq. and Nat.* ii, 33.

²⁵ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton*, 12.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 90. ²⁸ *Ibid.* 38.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 72. ³¹ *Ibid.* 27.

¹ *Cf. V.C.H. Sussex*, ii, 263.

² *Add. R.* 17457 et seq.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 86.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 49.

³² *Ibid.* 71.

³³ *Ct. Leet Rec. Southampton*, 68.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 90.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 98.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 122.

³⁷ *Ibid.* (1578-1602), 179.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 195.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 190.

⁴⁰ An ancient gauge of 42 gallons, the sixth part of a tun, the barrel being by statute 36 gallons (*Davies, Hist. Southampton*, 268).

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Vancouver, *Gen. View of Agric. Hants*, 415.

⁴³ Pococke, *Travels in Engl.* ii, 158.

⁴⁴ 'A great town for malting' (*Warner, Hist. Hants*, ii, 32).

⁴⁵ Havant malt was largely exported to Ireland in the 18th century (*Pococke, Travels in Engl.* ii, 113).

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next year. In that and the next two years no cider was sold, but in 1241 no less than £2 3s. 5½d. was derived from this source. At Poolhampton³ in 1275-6 (3-4 Edward I) a tun of cider (*de exitu gardini*) fetched 10s. 6d., while two years afterwards at Overton⁴ we hear of 10 tuns of old cider in store and 4 tuns of cider newly made. At Ringwood⁵ in the year 1296-7 (24-5 Edward I) the orchard produced 6 quarters of apples, of which 4 bushels went in tithe to the parish priest; the residue, 4 quarters 4 bushels, was made into 1 pipe of cider, which was sold for 6s.

Cider presses are mentioned both in the Almoners' Rolls of St. Swithun's and in the Accounts of God's House at Southampton,⁶ and in the latter instance, in 1326, we hear of a horse being hired for 10d. to grind the apples to pomace. At Winchester wine lees were often bought to flavour and improve the cider.

The consumption of cider was not confined to landsmen, as it was constantly shipped for the use of sailors. About 1350, when the king's ship *Isabel* took a cargo of wool to Flanders,⁷ 4 tuns and 1 pipe of cider (*pomadre*) were taken on board at Southampton for the use of the twenty-eight mariners. Twelve shillings a tun was paid and 6s. the pipe, in all 54s., with a further 1s. 6d. to the labourers who brought it aboard. The tale of such references to the mediaeval production of cider in Hampshire might be indefinitely multiplied, and there can be no doubt that cider-making, which is now exceptional in the county except for private consumption, was at one time widely spread in Hampshire as in Sussex and the West Country.

No account of Hampshire cider, however slight, may omit the name of John Worlidge of Petersfield, who did his utmost in the second half of the 17th century to improve the methods of its manufacture. In his time the 'Red-streak' had among all cider fruit 'obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding.' He also favoured⁸ the 'Westberry Apple,' a Hampshire variety, 'one of the most solid apples that grows, of a tough rind and obdurate flesh, sharp and quick taste, long lasting . . . and making a cider equal to the best of fruits.' From his designs, no doubt, John Delamere, a Petersfield joiner, made improved cider-mills, and advertised them under the trade-name of 'Ingenios' at the price of '20s. to 30s. apiece according as they are either single or double.'

By the early years of the last century very little cider was made in the woodland or chalk districts of northern Hampshire, and, although some, yet no great quantity in the marl or clay-bottom lands of the south and south-west. But in the Isle of Wight cider was generally made when any orchard existed. As Vancouver reported⁹ in 1813, the Island cider was 'chiefly for home use, but its excellent quality (principally derived from the strong brown loams upon which the greater part of the orchards are cultivated) often carries it to so high a price as to form a powerful temptation with many of the farmers for selling certain parts of their annual produce to their northern neighbours, by whom it is in much demand and held in high estimation.' To-day the cider-making in Hampshire is on a small scale and mainly for private use.

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Although the textile industry of the county was surely rooted in its native soil, foreign influence had much to do with its development. The clothmakers, indeed, found ready material in the fleeces of the sheep which ranged the Downs and the Isle of Wight, but through the port of Hampton alien craftsmen again and again entered with new methods and new fabrics, their competition furnishing stimulus to the trade.

The earliest rent-rolls¹ of the see of Winchester and the ministers' accounts of many

lay and monastic manors are full of references to the produce and sale of wool. For example, out of the manor of Froyle,² belonging to the nuns of St. Mary's, Winchester, 3 weys 4 stone of wool were sold in 1236 (the first year of Abbess Agnes) for £3 6s.; in the two following years 4½ weys 28 lb. realized £6 9s. 6d. and 2½ weys 9 cloves £3 16s. 6d. In 1240 three weys of wool were sold for £3 9s. and next year the large wool (*lana grossa*) brought in £5 3s. 6d., while 2s. 5d. was also received for forty-three fleeces of lambs. The fleeces of sheep accounted for on the manor in that year reached a sum total of 837. Of these eighty-four were paid in tithe and three were allotted as customary perquisites to the three shepherds, the 750 of

³ Mins. Accts. bdle. 979, no. 31.

⁴ Ibid. no. 28.

⁵ Ibid. bdle. 981, no. 19.

⁶ Kitchin, *Compotus R. St. Swithun's* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 402 et seq.; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* App. 556 et seq.

⁷ K.R. Customs Accts. bdle. 137, no. 13.

¹ H. Hall, *Pipe R. of Bp. of Winchester*; Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 22, *passim*.

⁸ J. Worlidge, *Vinetum Britannicum* (ed. 1676), 160.

⁹ *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 289.

² B.M. Add. R. 17457 et seq.

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the residue being estimated at $4\frac{1}{2}$ weys. The price of wool seems to have been increasing toward the middle of the 13th century, for in the tenth year of Abbess Agnes 5 weys of large wool from Froyle Manor brought in £8 6s. 8d.

At Highclere³ in 1358-9 4 weys 1 clove of large wool were sold for £8 15s. at the rate of £2 3s. 4d. a wey, as well as 10 cloves of lock wool for 13s., while in 1275-6 at Bowcombe⁴ in the Isle of Wight 738 fleeces of sheep fetched £11 1s. 10½d. and 6s. was received for 2 stone of lock wool.

In the first ten years⁵ of Edward I licences to export wool were issued to at least fourteen citizens of Winchester, and among these Roger de Dunstaple dealt in 136 sacks, Hugh de Fulflood in 98 and Thomas de Micheldever and William de Marwell in 60 each. Three Southampton and five Andover wool merchants are also mentioned. Andover, with Weyhill Fair hard by, was indeed a noted centre of the trade, and among its chief merchants at this time were Alexander le Riche and Roger Chere. Spanish wool, however, had been used by Andover weavers⁶ as early as the reign of Henry III (1262), but was looked upon with disfavour. Some fifty years later⁷ we hear of a ship entering Southampton on 24 September 1310, with three sacks of Spanish wool on board worth 50s., on which 7½d. was paid in custom. But if the accounts of the customs⁸ which are extant may be accepted as typical, the amount of Spanish wool imported at Southampton was extremely small in comparison with the outgoing English wool shipped for Flanders and Italy. The relative importance of Hampshire as a wool-producing county in the 14th century is shown by the fact that to the great grant of 30,000 sacks of wool to Edward III it contributed 500 sacks⁹ as against the 400 sacks of Gloucester or the 1,000 of Wilts, Somerset and Dorset taken together. Hampshire wool was also of good medium quality, being appraised at 7½ marks a sack, while the wool of Kent, Surrey and Sussex averaged 6 marks and that of Lincoln 10 marks. In the early list¹⁰ of religious houses trading in wool which was compiled for the use of Flemish and Italian merchants the better quality of wool from

Beaulieu is marked at the high figure of 24 marks the sack, which equals the price at Kirkstead; while the better quality of Quarr wool fetched 20 marks the sack, the same price as at Revesby in Lincolnshire. But such prices were probably exceptional. Besides Beaulieu, Netley and Quarr, Titchfield¹¹ is mentioned in the Italian list, which is far from exhaustive with respect to the southern and western houses. Several others in Hampshire sold great quantities of wool, and the receipts from this source of the abbey of Romsey¹² in the last year of Henry IV amounted to £60. Sometimes the wool was supplied direct under contract by the particular monastery to the foreign merchants, at other times it was bought up in larger or smaller parcels by chapmen,¹³ who visited parsons and landowners and relieved them of their stock.

A final proof of the importance¹⁴ of the Hampshire wool trade in the Middle Age may be derived from the establishment at Winchester at one time of the wool staple, as well as from the occasional summoning of wealthy burgesses trading in wool at Winchester and Southampton to discuss mercantile affairs with the king.

There is reason to believe that Winchester, like Lincoln and London, was an important trade centre even before the Norman Conquest aided its expansion; and at Winchester, as in Lincoln and London, we find an early development of the clothing industry.¹⁵ Whether linen was woven there to any extent as well as sold¹⁶ in the 12th century cannot be certainly determined from the fragmentary evidence at our disposal, but as early as 1130 the making of woollen cloth was certainly an organized industry in Winchester, and gilds of weavers and fullers existed paying annual dues to the royal Exchequer.¹⁷ In the Pipe Roll of the second

¹¹ Cunningham, op. cit. 635.

¹² Mins. Accts. bdle. 981, no. 21.

¹³ Cf. Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 27, no. 137, which arose, according to the allegations in the bill, through the parson of South Tadworth palming off in a bargain with a chapman moth-eaten wool of '3 yeres gadering' for wool newly shorn.

¹⁴ Cf. Pat. 1 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 24, and Cunningham, op. cit. 313 et seq. Also note Close, 19 Edw. II, m. 6d.; 1 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 5d.; 10 Edw. III, m. 29d.

¹⁵ Even under the Romans there seem to have been imperial weaving works at Winchester (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 292).

¹⁶ 'Sewi tenet seldam ubi linei panni venduntur et domos cum eis redditibus et reddit episcopo 12 marcas et Alwine Bierd habet 4s. et Peteivinus 5s. et est de feudo regis' (*Liber Winton*, 544b). This was the Chapmaneshal (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 236). Cf. also Pipe R. 2 Hen. II, where Alfwyn Berd is connected with the 'Chepmanneshal.'

¹⁷ 'Telarii Wintonie reddunt compotum de 1 m. auri pro Gilda sua. In thesauro £6 pro 1 m. auri. Fullones Wintonie reddunt compotum de 1 m. auri ne disfaciant utlagos. In thesauro £6 pro 1 m. auri.'

³ P.R.O. Mins. Accts. bdle. 1142, no. 25.

⁴ Ibid. 984, no. 5.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, pp. 13 et seq.

⁶ Gross, *Gild Merchant*, ii, 4.

⁷ K.R. Customs Accts. bdle. 136, no. 17.

⁸ At the beginning of the 14th century more than 100 sacks of wool were exported from Southampton during the autumn shipping season in October 1301 (ibid. no. 5).

⁹ Close, 11 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 3d.

¹⁰ From Pegolotti's *Practica della Mercatura*, printed by Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry*, i, 628 et seq.

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year¹⁸ of Henry II we still find the fullers and weavers of Winchester paying £6 each for their gild, but they also are in arrears for the previous year, and the weavers seem to have paid in addition £6 *pro ministerio suo*. In the early years of Henry II which followed the normal amount exacted from each of these gilds was £6 a year, but the Pipe Roll (12 Henry II) records a reorganization¹⁹ of the weavers, and in future they were to pay at the rate of 2 marks of gold annually. The Pipe Roll²⁰ of 6 Richard I, indeed, records the granting of a royal charter confirming the liberties of the fullers, for which they paid 10 marks by instalments which reached into the reign of John. Later in the reign of Richard the annual payment of the weavers fell into arrears. In the early years of John the weavers' plight grew worse, and even the fullers suffered and fell behind, so that when King John in his third year²¹ granted the annual farm of the weavers and fullers to the citizens of Winchester, *ad perficiendam firmam civitatis*, the weavers owed £37 15s. and the fullers £9. Apparently a portion of this debt was later paid off, but Henry III, when in the year 1228 he allowed²² the citizens a remission of their farm on account of the poverty and destruction of Winchester, was also moved to remit and pardon £27 to the weavers and £2 to the fullers, sums still remaining unpaid from the years of his father, while he confirmed the attribution of the weavers' and fullers' farm to the citizens. It may also be remarked that soon after the transference of the weavers' and fullers' farm from the exchequer to the city we hear that the citizens paid a considerable fine 'that they might be able to buy and sell cloth as they did in the time of King Henry I.'²³

Leaving the external history of the Winchester gilds as revealed by the Pipe Rolls, it is necessary to consider next the earliest version of their law and custom, which from the conditions described must belong in substance to the 12th century. According to this document,²⁴ no weaver or fuller might dry or dye cloth nor go outside the town to trade; nor might he sell

his cloth to any stranger, but only to the merchants of the city. Any violation of these rules entailed forfeiture of his goods by the sheriffs and prudeshommes. Again, no weaver or fuller might buy the things necessary for his craft unless he paid his due (*face le gré*) to the sheriff every year. Finally, it was the law of Winchester that no freeman²⁵ could be convicted by a weaver or fuller, as their evidence was inadmissible, and if any weaver or fuller, having grown rich, wished to escape these disabilities, he was obliged to forswear his craft and remove his looms (*ustilz*) from his house before he could be received into the freedom of the city. Manifestly in the 12th century the weavers and fullers, the chief handicraftsmen of the clothing industry, were poor but aspiring folk to be kept in their place and at that time outside the merchant gild of Winchester. Two main theories have been advanced to account for the subordinate position of the weavers and fullers, one that they were landless English handicraftsmen struggling against the capitalist, the other that they were foreign immigrants occupying at first a special relation with respect to the Crown. This controversy cannot be dealt with in detail here, but a few facts may be emphasized. Winchester in the 12th century was no isolated and local market borough, but a centre of international trade, and undoubtedly a wealthy merchant class had been evolved. Such capitalists were Peter the Mercer, who paid²⁶ a fine of £100 in the early days of Henry II, and Osbert the Linendraper, who is mentioned in connexion with the Chapmanshall, or again, Richard the Dyer and Reginald de Say (Sagio), who superintended²⁷ the provision of 2,000 ells of burell cloth required for the Irish expedition at a later date, in 1171-2. It is equally clear that in the 12th century Winchester contained a very considerable foreign element, and such names as Drogo the Dyer, Roger the Dyer, and Reiner the Dyer, all of whom belong to the reign²⁸ of Henry I, suggest that strangers had much to do with the cloth manufacture.

It will be noticed, however, that these three residents, probably all men of substance, were dyers and not weavers or fullers. Adhelm, the only weaver whose craft is casually mentioned in the survey of 1148, bears a typically English name; and it is probable that the coarse

¹⁸ Op. cit. (Rec. Com.), 552.

¹⁹ 'Telarii Wintonie debent unam marcam auri de gersuma pro consuetudinibus et libertatibus suis habendis et pro eligendo aldermanno suo et amodo dabunt duas marcas auri per annum' (op. cit. [Pipe Roll Soc.], 105).

²⁰ M. 14.

²¹ Pipe R. 7 John, m. 10. It may be noted here also that it was in 1202 that the citizens of London gave the king 60 marks 'pro gilda telaria delenda ita quod de cetero non suscitetur' (Rot. de Oblatis [Rec. Com.], 185).

²² Close, 12 Hen. III, m. 6.

²³ Pipe R. 4 John, m. 6; cf. Pipe R. 8 John, m. 15.

²⁴ B.M. Add. MS. 14252, fol. 111, printed by Leach, *Beverley Town Doc.* (Selden Soc.), 134.

²⁵ Probably the freedom referred to is that of the Merchant Gild.

²⁶ Pipe R. 2, 3, 4 Hen. II.

²⁷ Pipe R. 18 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 84.

²⁸ See *Liber Winton* and *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xiv, 424. The number of foreign names found among the list of citizens of Winchester in 1207 (Fine R. 9 John, m. 10 d.) as well as among the original holders of tenements in the soke (Rent Rolls, *passim*) is very significant.

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burell cloth had been a native manufacture before 1066. It may be suspected, however, that foreign weavers and fullers of greater skill had come to Winchester as the result of the Conquest, if not before, and that to them was due the introduction of the manufacture of finer cloths—the ‘chalones,’ which took their name from Chalons-sur-Marne, the single ‘chalones’ being akin to the later woollen serges and rashes, the double ‘chalones’ perhaps tapestry²⁹ or carpets. And it is almost certain that clothmakers from Normandy and Picardy had been followed later by Flemish weavers. In the early 12th century the Low Countries, the Rhine Provinces and Picardy were convulsed by a great heretical enthusiasm, which had swept up the trade routes from the south of Europe. Upon the weavers it had fastened in particular, so that ‘weaver’ and ‘heretic’ became almost synonyms, and they, above all others, bore the brunt of the sharp measures with which the Archbishop of Reims, aided by the temporal authorities, strove to purge his province. Thousands fled, and there can be little doubt that the Oxford weavers whose heresies stimulated the orthodoxy of Henry II were refugees. To such luckless adventurers, in peril of body and soul, Winchester, relatively tolerant for a mediaeval city, as shown by its attitude to the Jews,³⁰ would be, indeed, a haven of desire. To these add disbanded Flemish mercenaries, many bred³¹ to the weaver’s craft, and the presence of so many alien clothworkers in England is sufficiently explained. But while the development of the weaving and fulling industry, as also of the dyeing and finishing processes in the early Winchester cloth trade, probably owed much to foreigners, it seems scarcely safe to assert without further evidence that the weavers’ and fullers’ guilds of Winchester were in their origin exclusively foreign bodies, though the presence of many skilled craftsmen from the Continent may have influenced their constitution and working.

Though the material for telling its story is so scant, some general conclusions as to the course of the clothing industry at Winchester in the 12th century may be stated. Prosperous under Henry I, the trade had declined in the civil wars of Stephen, and again revived under the early Angevins. In the reign of John the

cloth manufacture of the city of Winchester suffered grievous loss, but this was not entirely due to civil troubles; the striking extension of the trade to the suburbs and the country districts must not be forgotten. When the farm of the weavers’ and fullers’ guilds was granted to the citizens to make up their own farm the rate paid annually for his great loom to the mayor and bailiffs by every burell worker was normally 5s. The looms of the ‘chalon’ workers paid either 1s. or 6d. according to the class of work manufactured, double ‘chalones’ or single ‘chalones,’ and these dues the city authorities claimed from all weavers and fullers within a distance of five leagues of the city.³² In the early years of the reign of John, with a failing trade and increased charges, royal and municipal, the poorer clothmakers of Winchester, to the chagrin of the citizens, began to move from the city to the bishop’s soke, and further afield, but still under the episcopal aegis, to Alresford, Bishop’s Sutton and Bishop’s Waltham. By the year³³ 1208 there were in work fulling-mills at Waltham and Sutton, leased at 20s. and 11s. 1d. respectively, and there also seems to have existed one in decay at New Alresford. This last was removed about a year later and the mill-pond filled up, but a mill on a larger scale was erected apparently in the rural manor outside the new market or borough of Alresford. The new mill-pond cost £3 6s. 8d. in the making, and the other expenses were in proportion. In the year following this renewal the Alresford fulling-mill was farmed at the large sum of 60s. During the later years of John and the first of his son, however, it was generally leased³⁴ at 2 marks the year, and the memory of the old mill is preserved by such entries in the accounts of the borough as ‘In defectu domus fullonum 10s. De 12d. de incremento placee ubi domus fulleretica stetit.’ By the year 1219, if not before, the Alresford fulling-mill was leased at an annual rent of 2½ marks, and this amount was paid, as a rule, throughout the reign of Henry III. Meanwhile the strictly suburban weavers of the soke were apparently flourishing as well as those who had moved to the country, for about 1218 the bishop or his officers levied a tax on the chalon-makers; this new departure may have been resented,³⁵ and there is no indication on the rent rolls of the years immediately following

²⁹ The canons of Sempringham were forbidden ‘panni picti qui vocantur chaluns loco lectisternii,’ cited by Sir Edward Smirke, ‘The Ancient Conventudinary of Winchester,’ in *Arch. Journ.* ix, 86.

³⁰ Richard of Devizes, writing of the massacres of 1189–90, remarks with sarcasm that ‘sola tantum suis vermibus pepercit Wintonia populus prudens et providus ac civitas semper civiliter agens.’

³¹ Gervase of Canterbury, *Opera* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 246.

³² Anct. Pet. 7429; *Arch. Journ.* vii, 374; ix, 69 et seq.

³³ H. Hall, *Pipe R. Bishop of Winch.*; and cf. *Eccl. Com. Var. bdle.* 22, no. 159270A et seq.

³⁴ *Ibid.* no. 159272 et seq. In 1215 or 1216, however, only 1 mark was paid. It was a time of political stress.

³⁵ *Ibid.* no. 159275. ‘De Ministerio chalorum quod numquam solitum fuit aliquid dare, 6s.’

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that this tax was repeated, though we often hear later of fees paid for licences to set up new looms or take on journeymen or apprentices.

The history of the textile industry in Hampshire during the reign of Henry III cannot here be considered in detail. Within the walls of Winchester there may have been some recovery before the Barons' War, which certainly crippled the trade of the city. In the soke the makers of broadcloth and 'chalones' were very active and many allusions to their industry are recorded in the episcopal accounts. The Bishop of Winchester possessed a fulling-mill in the neighbourhood of the city at least as early as 1232-3, which was usually leased at 20s. a year. On a roll of 1251 we read³⁶ of 12d. paid by Hubert the tapener (*tapenarius*)³⁷ for false measure, and of 3s. by Andrew the merchant 'for a loom for weaving burell.' One of the chief cloth merchants with property outside Eastgate was Jordan the Draper,³⁸ who may possibly be the Jordan so often mentioned as a lessee of the Alresford fulling-mill. A prominent dyer was Azo, who held property on the bishop's land in Wongar Street. In 1268, however, after the civil troubles there was much distress in the soke as well as in the city, for in the first year of Bishop Nicholas the accountants³⁹ reported £9 11s. 6½d. owing, which could not yet be raised owing to the poverty of the tenants. In the county things seem to have been better; the Alresford fulling-mill was still leased to Jordan for 2½ marks annual rent, as it had been for many years, and in other districts, as at Andover, clothmaking was a distinct and regulated industry.⁴⁰

Early in the reign of Edward I the citizens of Winchester were complaining bitterly of the financial stress occasioned by the removal of so many of the clothworkers into the suburbs, and especially within that part of them adjacent to Northgate and Westgate, which lay within the bishop's soke and liberty, where no city officer could enter in order to distrain on the chattels of weavers and fullers refusing to pay their dues. Faced with municipal bankruptcy, the city charged the late bishops, Peter des Roches and William de Raleigh, with illegal appropriation of that part of the soke particularly affected by the clothworkers, and

demanding a remedy from the king.⁴¹ In an inquest,⁴² taken in all probability soon after this complaint, we hear that while the customs of the burells and chalons (*chalonum*) amounted to £3, the rent paid by the fullers was £10 annually.⁴³

To about the period of this inquest may belong the old Consuetudinary of Winchester,⁴⁴ printed from a manuscript in French by Sir Edward Smirke in 1852. From this code may be derived much information respecting the economy of the Winchester cloth manufacture during the 13th century, and the customs may in the main, as they certainly do in some particulars, represent the rules governing the industry at an earlier time under the Angevin kings. No citizen was to cause 'bureaus' or 'chaluns' to be made outside the city, and every great loom for burell cloth must pay 5s.

⁴¹ Anct. Pet. 7429. In the last year of Henry III a Winchester jury had presented that the Aldermanry of Thomas le Marescal outside Westgate and the Aldermanry of Gilbert le Corduwaner outside Northgate 'solebat sequi cum civitate Wintonie ad turnum vicecomitis et facere pro porcione sua sicut cives' until Peter des Roches 'sectam illam subtraxit' (P.R.O. Assize R. 780). Eight or nine years later a similar jury attribute to Peter des Roches the subtraction of the eastern and western suburb, and to William de Raleigh a similar subtraction of a moiety of the street outside Northgate and a moiety of the street outside Westgate (P.R.O. Assize R. 784, m. 33).

⁴² *Arch. Journ.* vii, 374.

⁴³ *Ibid.* An interesting illustration of these fullers' rents is supplied by a memorandum in the Black Book of Winchester of the early 15th century that 'in pleno burghmot de Hock 53 Henry III the whole commune of Winchester granted to the fullers underwritten viz. Richard Bachelure, Adam le By, Richard Ruif, Philip de Buhurche, Nicholas the Fuller, Robert Le Hewe, John de Cheselden, Roger the Fuller and Ralf de Colebrok, the power to construct a certain fulling-mill at Berebrygge in the house (domo) where is lodged the King's mill which in its first building was committed and belongs to the community of the fullers of Winchester to keep up and work for a fixed annual rent of 30s. to the king. And they must render yearly for the other mill to the farm of the City of Winchester 2s. sterling for all service.' The new mill was not to interfere ('tedet in prejudicium') with the old, for which the 30s. rent was still to be paid. These fullers and their 'heirs' retained this mill on lease till the time of Cardinal Beaufort, when, the water-course furnishing their power being cut off by the bailiffs of the soke, 'predicti firmarii et ob causam perdicionis bonorum suorum in dicta firma ex mera voluntate et quasi coacti consensu communitatis fullonum Wyntonie' came before John Blake the mayor in the 'Burghmot de Hock' 9 Hen. IV 'et narraverunt quomodo oppressi fuerunt et coacti erant ut necesse dimitterent se ab firma predicta et sic totaliter et unanimiter remiserunt predictum molen-dinum' to the mayor and the whole commune of the city of Winchester.

⁴⁴ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 69 et seq.

³⁶ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 24, no. 159291. The first specific mention of the episcopal fulling-mill *eo nomine* is apparently in the rent roll (*ibid.* bdle. 23, no. 159283).

³⁷ 'Tapener' and 'Tapeter' were used as synonyms. Cf. deeds in Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 31d., 32.

³⁸ He must be distinguished, however, from another prominent citizen of Winchester named Jordan le Blond. Cott. Chart. Vesp. E xxiii, 4.

³⁹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 24, no. 159298.

⁴⁰ Cf. Gross, *Gild Merchant*, ii, 4.

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to the farm of the city unless it made only a single cloth ('mes ke il ne uvere fors un sul drap') a year.⁴⁵ The weavers (*telers*) of burells ought to take 18*d.* for the working of cloth from All Saints to Lady Day, and 2*s.* from Lady Day to All Saints. None but freemen could make burells, except that each fuller might make one each year, and every weaver (*telers*) also one towards the king's farm. This regulation certainly suggests that in Winchester, as in London, the burellers and telers (weavers) formed at this time distinct crafts, and possibly that the 'telers' mentioned in this clause were 'tapeners' or 'chalon-makers.' As to the small looms for chalons, each 'turs' loom⁴⁶ was to pay 12*d.* a year to the farm of the town, each single loom 6*d.*, unless it made only one cloth a year, and no one could be a freeman who did not at least render this amount. Cloth must be of the length and breadth set down in the old assize of the mystery on pain of forfeiture or payment of its value; 'chalons' 4 ells long must be 2 yds. wide before the tapener; 'chalons' 3½ yds. long must be 1¾ yds. wide.⁴⁷ If 3½ yds. long they must be an ell and a half and half a quarter wide. If 3 ells long they must be an ell and a half wide. An apprentice set to work to quill⁴⁸ on a tapener's loom must pay 1*s.* if not a son or nephew of his master. None of the mystery was allowed to engage another's servant until after St. Andrew's Day on pain of

half a mark to the king. Night work⁴⁹ was generally forbidden to tapeners on pain of a fine of 6*d.* for each offence, except from the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle till Christmas, less than a week in the whole year. Burellers were privileged to work at night for about three times as long—namely, from St. Nicholas Day till Christmas. Two prudeshommes must be chosen from the mystery of tapeners and sworn to maintain its ancient usages, to take pledges from defaulters and present them at the next court of the bailiffs of the town. They were also charged with the oversight of the shop where yarn was sold so as to prevent regrating before the hour of tierce. All regraters convicted of this offence must forfeit their purchase to the farm of the city. No regrater was to keep a box or locker in the shop in order to mask his regrating ('par unt il puse ses regraz conseilier'). If the two sworn prudeshommes found any cloth wetted, or any other fraud, they were bound to present it to the bailiffs of the town. In relation to the dyer's craft we hear of tolls levied on the three chief agents at that time in use, madder (*warence*), orchil or lichen (*korc*) and woad (*weide*), as well as on potash (*ceudre*) employed in the same industry. Two prudeshommes or assayers of woad were elected by the common assent of the mystery of dyers and sworn to test the woad brought by strange merchants for sale and enforce the assize.

In spite of the decline in the cloth industry during the civil troubles of the reign of Henry III and the emigration of many weavers and fullers from the city, the staple manufacture of Winchester was by no means dead or even dying in the early years of his successor. For rather over four months in his third year the city revenues were received⁵⁰ by a royal officer, and we hear that during that period the rents returned by the fullers amounted to £5, while the burellers' looms paid £3 4*s.* 6*d.* and those of the tapeners £1 1*s.*, as compared with the tanners' custom of 5*s.* It may also be noticed that the Michaelmas Assize rents of the Drapery, which had been moved from the Old Mint to the High Street, reached for this year the sum of £3. It is probable, however, that both in Winchester and Andover and elsewhere the wool trade was more active than the actual manufacture of cloth during the reigns of the

⁴⁵ This is followed by a rather obscure clause: 'E fet a savoir ke nul ne doit estre franc ke unkes le tienge en sa mesun v. aillurs fors pris un [an] al us le mere e un autre al hopital e li tiers al clerke de la vile.' The 'an' is marked as an error.

⁴⁶ Possibly, as Smirke has suggested, these looms were used for producing 'tapis de Turquie' or 'tapis Sarrasinois.' See note above as to the 'picti panni' forbidden to the canons of Sempringham. 'Tapetae' were manufactured to a considerable extent in the soke. About 1288–9 18*d.* was paid to the bishop by Adam le Frere and Maud de Meonstoke his wife 'pro habenda sibi et suis una utensile ad operandum tapetas,' while William le Sire also paid '2*s.* pro licentia operandi in dicto officio' (Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 27, no. 159311).

⁴⁷ 'Devant li tapener.' The middle-English adaptation has 'Aff opere halve dop to wetwyngre pt pe chaloun of fowre ellen and o quarter of largnesse shal habbe tweye ellen and an halfe to-fore pe tapener in pe werke, pe chaloun of lengthe of fowre ellen and an halfe shall habbe in worke pre ellen to-fore pe chaloun-makyere, pe chaloun of v ellen shal habb in largnesse fowre ellen in pe werke to-fore pe chaloun-makyere.' Toulmin Smith, *English Gilds* (Early Engl. Text Soc.), 352. These seem to have been Flemish ells, and the adaptation may have been made during the revival of clothmaking early in the reign of Edward III. 'Bureaus ne chalouns' of the early Consuetudinary are paraphrased as 'qwylytes ne chalouns.'

⁴⁸ The French original is *viler* = to oil, but *quiller* = to quill has been suggested as a likely emendation.

⁴⁹ In the soke the bishop reaped a harvest of fines from the weavers for this illicit industry. About 1286–7 Robert de Shorston and another paid 12*d.* 'quia operabant noctanter contra assisam.' This Robert was a persistent offender and constantly fined. Other similar transgressors were Geoffrey Smart, Robert le Webbe and Henry the Weaver (Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 26, no. 159308 et seq.).

⁵⁰ Add. MS. 6036, fol. 31.

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first two Edwards.⁵¹ In 1297 we meet with a reference⁵² to clothmaking in connexion with a house of religion, for the king ordered the sheriff and his collectors to restore to the Abbot and convent of Beaulieu ten sacks of the thirty lately bought by them from the monks for the king's use, as he had granted these ten sacks so that they might make cloth for their own use. Probably this monastic clothmaking at Beaulieu was by no means an isolated case.

At the beginning of the reign of Edward III the cloth trade at Winchester seems to have been rather stagnant, and a comparison of the list of Winchester citizens found on the Vicesima Roll⁵³ of 1327 with the list preserved on the Fine Roll of 120 years before suggests very strongly the decadence of the city. Some rich men there were, as William of Marlborough assessed at 30s. and Edward⁵⁴ of Sparkford and Bartholomew le Woder assessed at 20s. each, but Stephen le Vox (Fox), who was certainly engaged in the cloth manufacture, paid only 3s., Hamund le Dighere 1s. 6d. and Christina la Irischwebbe 1s. That great merchant Roger de Ingpen had died some time before. His relict Isabel was assessed at 10s. in the city and 2s. in the soke. Andover was still an important centre for wool and cloth. Here John de Ponyngton (Pennington) paid the great sum of 50s. and John Goude, senior, the head of a family largely interested in the making, dyeing and selling of cloth, was assessed at 30s. At

Andover Bartholomew le Wodier again appears and is taxed at 10s. From Andover the cloth industry had spread into the surrounding district, and we hear of the Abbess⁵⁵ of Wherwell granting in 1328 a lease for their lives to Maud, late the wife of John le Fox, and Richard her son, at a mark a year, of a moiety of Middleton fulling-mill: 'Videlicet illam medietatem ex parte australi aque decurrentis per rotam aquaticam et omnes domos in dicta parte constructas cum curtilagio et medietatem anguillarum ad inclusum dicti molendini captarum et unam rekkam de novo factam et medietatem alterius rekke veteris,' as well as wood for repairs, brushwood and pasture. The northern moiety of the fulling-mill, with a moiety of the old rack (*rekka*) was at the same time leased to Richard de Freefolk.

It was the policy of Edward III to restrict the exportation of wool and to encourage its manufacture into cloth within the realm. With this object he offered inducements to skilled craftsmen from Flanders and France to settle in England, and large numbers responded to the appeal, and thus new blood was introduced into an industry which was becoming listless and moribund. Winchester benefited as well as the towns of eastern and northern England, and at the outbreak of the great war with France letters of protection⁵⁶ were issued for Nicholas Appelman, dyer, a French subject, and other dyers and fullers in his company who had lately settled in Winchester and were there exercising their mystery. It is possible that foreigners settled elsewhere in the county at this time, and particularly at Romsey, where several foreign manufacturers are found at a rather later period. At Andover⁵⁷ and Alresford the old trade still continued, and round the latter town at least the dyers cultivated madder and teasels for their craft.⁵⁸

There can be no doubt that the Hampshire cloth industry, and that of Winchester in particular, suffered severely from the ravages of the Black Death and the second pestilence of 1361; but considerable recovery had taken place by the last decade of the 14th century, as is shown by the Hampshire Ulnagers' Accounts and the customs receipts of Southampton and its adjacent creeks. From this port large amounts of cloth, and especially short cloths without scarlet dye, were exported to France, Spain and the Channel Islands, and a certain

⁵¹ Yet in the reign of Edward II very large quantities of woad were being brought into Southampton from abroad and a moderate amount of 'blanket' exported. K. R. Customs Accts. bble. 136, no. 21 et seq. Several conveyances of tenter-grounds and fulling-mills are enrolled in the register of the corporation of Winchester during these two reigns; e.g. we hear about 1304 of John Vincent, chaplain, conveying to Roger de Enkepenne (Ingpen) 4s. rent of a certain 'tenter' and the place in which it was fixed in Tanner Street, Winchester, which had been the property of Alexander de Marwell and Florence his wife, as well as a fulling-mill (Stowe MS. 846, fol. 8; cf. also fol. 11). In the soke in particular, as the rent rolls of the bishop sufficiently attest, new looms were being set up and considerable sums paid for the privilege throughout the reign of Edward I. In one year alone (1290-1) John de Admodesham paid 4s. to have one loom 'ad tapetas faciendas sibi et suis' and another for making burells, while 2s. was received from John le Noreys for a licence to work 'in officio tapenarii.' Similarly Richard le Tapener paid 2s. and Elyas de Clavill 1s. for having looms 'ad tapetas faciendas sibi et suis' (Eccl. Com. Var. bble. 27, no. 159313). The bishop's fulling-mill at Wolvesey was farmed at 20s. all the years of Edward I and Edward II.

⁵² Close, 25 Edw. I, m. 5.

⁵³ Lay Subs. Hants, bble. 173, no. 4.

⁵⁴ It is possible that he is the Edward le Draper who was assessed at 7s. 11½d. in the soke.

⁵⁵ Egerton MS. 2104A, fol. 88 d., 89 d.

⁵⁶ Pat. 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 4; cf. Close, 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 39.

⁵⁷ Gross, op. cit. ii, 336 et seq.

⁵⁸ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 109a. Woad was grown in Hampshire to some extent as late as the 17th century. Cf. *Acts P.C.* (New Ser.), 1597, p. 8.

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amount also to the Netherlands.⁵⁹ Winchester was still the most important seat of the cloth trade in the shire, and the names of such well-known citizens as William Bolt, fuller, Mark le Fayre, Thomas Lavyngton, Robert Soper⁶⁰ and John Newman appear among the hundred and fifty or more names included in the Winchester ulnage accounts⁶¹ for the years between 1394 and 1400. Outside Winchester Romsey⁶² was at this time the chief centre, and some twenty-five names occur in the same account. Some of the largest makers at Romsey were probably aliens or the sons of aliens—for example, Peter French or le French, 46 dozens; Robert Tucker, 30 dozens⁶³; Robert Touker of 'Middelbrigge,' 9 dozens (possibly identical with the last-named); John Polayn, 42 dozens; Thomas Brangwayne, 40 dozens. It is possible also that these dozens were a lighter fabric than the cloths of assize and half-cloths made at Winchester. French, the two Tuckers and Brangwayne also returned ninety-six pieces of small cloth, containing thirty-three cloths of assize. At Alresford, Alton and Petersfield we find twenty-three names, mostly of small dealers, the two largest being John atte Soler (18 cloths) and John atte Nasshe (15 cloths). At Havant, again, there are fourteen names; but the biggest payer, John Gosselyn, a fuller, was responsible for only eight cloths. Four women are met with—Maud Taverner, Mary Menegham, Christina Bame, and Joan Frennsh. At Andover, again, eighteen names are recorded, and the two most important were John Daulyn and Reginald Touker, who paid for ten and eight cloths respectively. In the number of names Southampton comes next to Winchester, but in actual production it falls far below Romsey, the majority being very small people making one or two cloths apiece. At this time the municipality of the great Hampshire port were not inclined to encourage the settlement of alien manufacturers. At Fareham twelve names are mentioned, of whom William Mundy, fuller, paid on thirty-eight cloths of assize, besides pieces of small cloth. The great centre of the kersey manufacture was then the Isle of Wight, and from its towns and villages eighty-nine names were returned, mostly of quite small people answering for two to ten kerseys apiece. But two relatively large producers

existed in the Island—William Wiltshire, who paid on sixty cloths, and Thomas Webbe on forty. The sum total for this period for the whole county outside Winchester amounted to cloths of assize 423½ and 9 yds., 498 dozens and 593 kerseys, each of these last being estimated at half a cloth of assize.

The 15th century witnessed a further decline in the cloth manufacture of Winchester, in spite of the occasional settlement of foreign capitalists in and around the city. There was much ruin and depopulation, and the old remedies were tried with scant success.⁶⁴ The municipal authorities in the reign of Henry IV tried to confine the weavers and fullers to the city proper⁶⁵ and to prevent the clothiers from sending work out to the country, and by enforcing these regulations provoked sharp contention and indignant protests. Among the ringleaders of the opposition was Richard Bolt. At Lady Day 1415 the city authorities leased to Edward Bourman, John Byketon, John Frye, fuller, John Clerk, fuller,⁶⁶ Richard Lock and Robert Emmory their two fulling-mills—one at Coytebury within the city, and another called Kingsmill, near Priors Barton—at £12 a year rent for sixteen years; but apparently the lessees ran them at a loss, mainly owing to the decline in the local cloth industry, and were glad to have their lease cancelled in 1422. The tapeners' tax of 12d. a web-loom for making 'chalónes and keverlytis'⁶⁷ had long ceased to be paid, and orders were made for its revival, but with little success. Complaints were rife as to frauds in the cloth manufacture, and four masters of the weavers' craft were appointed to see that the length and breadth of the cloths were in accordance with the royal assize. Weavers resisting and rebelling were fined half a mark.

Early in the reign of Henry VI there are signs that the corporation were ready to welcome stranger weavers who wished to settle in the city, and by 1440 there were many aliens⁶⁸ resident,

⁶⁴ The facts following are mainly taken from the Black Book of Winchester. Add. MS. 6036, fol. 6 et seq.

⁶⁵ Anct. Pet. 7310, which may belong to this time, recites that in time past 'nul teyntour, waydfat, brodanworp, tapenner, tistre, fouiller et rekkes devient estre uses ne oeuvres deinz sept lieux environ ladite cite.'

⁶⁶ It is possible that this was the 'John Clerc touker' who fifteen years before was working in a small way at Romsey, and was possibly an alien.

⁶⁷ Genoese carracks early in the 15th century were taking out 'single coverlets of serge,' but it is not quite clear that these were Winchester goods. The short cloths exported about the same time were largely of Winchester work, as Mark le Fayre, Henry Devenish and other men of the city are mentioned in connexion therewith (K. R. Customs Accts. bble. 139, no. 9).

⁶⁸ Lay Subs. bble. 173, no. 98.

⁵⁹ K. R. Customs Accts. bble. 344, no. 11.

⁶⁰ Probably a kinsman of the William Soper of Southampton who early in the reign of Henry VI received licence to load 108 sacks of wool at Southampton 'a port de Pise en Vtaille' (Cott. MS. Vesp. F xiii, fol. 33).

⁶¹ Accts. Exch. K. R. bble. 344, no. 10.

⁶² Ibid. no. 11.

⁶³ At Romsey, in the year 18 Hen. VI (1439-40), William Touker, Richard Touker, Nicholas Wise and other weavers were returned as aliens.

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some of whom, as Simon Bulford⁶⁹ and John Lovel, certainly manufactured cloth or sold it, as probably also did William Knyppel with his five or six foreign servants. It is possible that at the great display of the crafts of Winchester held on Corpus Christi Day in 1437 (15 Henry VI) some unseemly wrangle as to precedence had occurred, for on the following day the city assembly issued an order of regulation. In the first 'procession' were to be the carpenters and tilers, in the fifth the tanners and tapeners and in the ninth, tenth and eleventh processions the weavers, fullers and dyers respectively, each of these three crafts being provided with two torches (*duobus luminis*).

The dyers had been from early times an important craft in the city of Winchester, and constant reference to individual members occurs. In 1383 we hear⁷⁰ of John Bromle and William More of the Soke granting to Richard Ode and Joan his wife *inter alia* all the southern part of all their tenement which they have from the gift and feoffment of the same Richard and Joan, situated in the western part of Wongar Street, between the hall (*aulam*) of John and William on the north and the tenement of the Hospital of St. John on the south, called the 'Deghyngghous,' together with 'omnia vasa, enea plumbea, lignea in supradicta particula vocata le Deghyngghous stancia et existencia.' Again an order was made by the mayor and common council about the middle of the reign of Henry V that between sunrise and sunset no 'wodgor' should be thrown into the King's Brook (*rivolum*) at Winchester. Woad and madder were to some extent grown within the county, as we have seen with reference to Alresford, but enormous quantities of these necessities were imported from Toulouse⁷¹ and elsewhere abroad. For example, a Genoese carrack⁷² on 28 February 1403 (4-5 Henry IV) brought into Southampton, besides spices, oil and woad, a large quantity of dye for cloth valued at £304, including three pipes of 'dye of Paradise,' and about 1434 we hear⁷³ of one

carrack loaded with 370 bales of woad worth £200 8s. 4d., and another with 212 bales valued at £114 16s. 8d. But little scarlet cloth was made locally, and most of the Hampshire cloth exported was returned as *sine grano*. Teasels, cards and fullers' 'forspices' also found a ready sale when landed at Southampton from abroad. Furthermore, Genoese and Venetian ships brought over considerable quantities of raw silk, and it is possible that in the 15th century a small amount of silk fabric may have been woven in Winchester itself.^{73a}

As the 15th century wore on there was more wrangling, as in 1445, between the weavers' craft and the governing body of the town. The masters of the craft at this time were Robert Rede, Hugh Hayward, John Streech and Thomas Bithewode. In 1467 the common assembly confirmed the privileges and franchises of the fullers and weavers, who promised annual payments of 5 marks and 1 mark respectively, and in the same year the council leased to the masters of the fullers' craft and all the fullers of the city of Winchester their fulling-mill called Kingsmill, near Priors Barton, on a repairing lease at half a mark a year. Thomas Felde and John Hoone were sworn as stewards or masters of the Winchester fullers at this time. In the ulnage accounts (6-7 Edward IV)⁷⁴ Thomas Felde pays on 56 half-cloths, and other Winchester clothiers of importance were John Salmon, fuller (69 half-cloths), John Lovel, certainly an alien (67 cloths), Thomas Loder, junior (64 cloths, 1 kersey), William Sylvester (36 kerseys), John Dyrk (35 kerseys), and in the soke John Lucas (45 cloths), Thomas Chilton (31 cloths), Agnes Thomas (11 cloths, 38 kerseys), John Dregge (32 kerseys), Richard Dalton (7 cloths, 72 kerseys), John Dygges (1 cloth, 74 kerseys) and Elizabeth Tichborne (32 kerseys); about 100 names are mentioned in all.

The trade was also brisk at this time in the other centres in the county in which it had flourished in the reign of Richard II, except at Alresford, which may have been recovering from one of its periodical fires, since⁷⁵ in the year 1443 John Writher and Walter Hore, farmers of the subsidy and ulnage, were obliged to obtain a special writ of discharge for two of their official seals, which while in the

⁶⁹ We hear about this time of bluecloth belonging to Simon Bulford, Frenchman, which was seized for defective sealing. Lovel was a considerable clothier nearly thirty years later (Accts. Exch. K. R. bdle. 344, no. 17).

⁷⁰ Stowe MS. 846, fol. 78. For the earlier feoffment referred to see fol. 77.

⁷¹ Madder also came from Holland. Cf. Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 6, no. 341.

⁷² K. R. Customs Accts. bdle. 139, no. 9. Brazil was a comparatively rare article of importation at this time; but an occasional bale was brought in (*ibid.* bdle. 141, no. 19).

⁷³ *Ibid.* no. 21. Now and again also a small quantity of cotton was brought from the Levant by the Genoese. In 1431 Baldwin Spynell imported at Southampton 6 sacks of 'coton Turk' (*ibid.* no. 19).

^{73a} In a contemporary list of the trades and their respective precedence at the Corpus Christi pageant, drawn up in 1437, the sixth place was assigned to the brethren of St. Thomas and the journeymen tailors (*servientes scissorum*). But these names have been crossed out and the *plumbatores et cericatores* substituted. In the 16th-century translation, made rather more than a century after, the second word is rendered 'sylkeworkers.'

⁷⁴ Accts. Exch. K. R. bdle. 344, no. 17.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

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keeping of Philip atte Welle of New Alresford 'by fortune of fire were brent and molten in the hous of the said attourney.' At Romsey the chief clothiers were John Baker, fuller (36 cloths), Richard Walkeleyn (22 cloths), Peter Champyon (46 cloths) and John Byrde (48 cloths). In the Isle of Wight the production of kerseys had not decreased, and there were more fairly large dealers than in the 14th century; for example, Richard Beneyt (44), John Woderne (36), William Barbour (34) and Thomas Skinner and Thomas Draper (30 each). At Southampton small men still did most of the trade in 'styntes' (60=15 cloths), kerseys (73=24½ cloths) and cloths (13). At Andover and Whitchurch names are found, and of these John Basyng paid on 10 cloths 30 kerseys, Stephen Scathlok on 6 cloths 60 kerseys, John Placy on 2 cloths 70 kerseys and William Taylour on 4 cloths 60 kerseys. In the district which included Alton, Petersfield and East Meon kerseys were the exclusive manufacture. About 13 names are mentioned, Robert Placy and John Dyer being the most important. It is possible that this John Dyer was the John Chapman of 'Aulton Estbroke, Dier,' to whom Thomas Bramley, Abbot of Hyde,⁷⁶ conveyed land for building near the 'magnum cursum aque currentem per medium ville de Awlton' on 19 April 1448. At Basingstoke Nicholas Draper paid on the large number of 140 kerseys, and at Odiham cloth was being made by Henry Frere (18 cloths), William Wode (18), Henry Gayte (13) and three others. There was also a very small kersey industry in the Christchurch and Lymington district.

In 1484 the Mayor⁷⁷ and corporation of Winchester complained bitterly of the decreasing population and impoverishment owing to pestilence and the removal of traders; but the cloth trade, though declining, was still the chief industry of the city. Even fifty years after this the manufacture of the 'fyne karsies'⁷⁸ comenly cowlid long clothis of 20 yardes and 22 and so to 24 yardes the wyche wher nevar tyll now of late but 18 and 18 at longest,' as well as of the 'ordenarie' kerseys of 8 yds. and more, flourished in the country districts especially, and the kersey-makers of Hampshire⁷⁹ and five other counties protested against certain regulations as to the width of kerseys contained in an Act of Parliament of 1536, which if enforced would have seriously interfered with their foreign trade, and this was largely with Spain, Italy and the Levant.⁸⁰ Cuthbert Croke and

John Fysher were considerable clothiers at Winchester⁸¹ in the reign of Henry VIII, but in the country districts the trade was probably more active. In Basingstoke and its neighbourhood we hear of John Green, William Petty, Clement South, William Mattyng, Richard Dene, Richard Hall, Richard Pewcrege and Richard More as cloth manufacturers of substance; at Romsey were John and Richard Gauntlet, Richard Kerye and Richard Barkley; at Whitchurch Thomas Broke, John Haryson, Edmund Cowper, John Rose and (? John) Poynter were working, while Andover was represented by 'Mistress Morell.'⁸² Cloth was also made to a considerable extent at Alton, Odiham, Mattingley, Havant, Overton, Kingsclere and Petersfield. In 1537 'the unhappy' Anthony Guidotti,⁸³ as his English brother-in-law styled him, anxious to please the king and at the same time to extricate himself from a tangle of hopeless debt, made arrangements for settling Sicilian and Florentine silk-workers at Southampton; but, although craftsmen were actually shipped from Messina, the project does not seem to have been consummated and Guidotti ultimately found himself in the Fleet.

Early in the next reign we see a revival in Winchester of the old protectionist policy in the order⁸⁴ of the common council that Edmund Adams, dyer, 'and all other dyers dwelling within the cyte maye kepe theerr standinges in the market to receyve all clothe to dyeing, payeng to the bayliffs every year 10s. and that none other dyer dwelling out of the cyte shall stande there after Michaelmas next.' The 'greatest depauperization, ruin, desolation and decay' which had prevailed in Winchester even in the early years⁸⁵ of Henry VIII found no remedy, but rather aggravation, in the dissolution of the houses of religion. In the reign of Mary an attempt was made to put fresh life into the staple industry and the Marquess of Winchester⁸⁶ wrote to the municipal authorities on behalf of Edward Gascoyne, who 'hath planted himselfe in that your cittie and hathe there takin in hande the makinge of cloth to the releiffe and settinge on worke of a multitude of poore folkes.' The customs accounts of Southampton belonging to the same reign still show considerable shipments of cloths and white kerseys made at

⁷⁶ Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 187.

⁷⁷ Pat. 1 Ric. III, pt. ii, m. 20.

⁷⁸ Accts. Exch. K. R. bdle. 347, no. 17.

⁷⁹ Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, bdle. 23, no. 115.

⁸⁰ Cf. Lansd. MS. 152, fol. 229, 282 d.

⁸¹ For an interesting case in which Thomas Baker of Winchester, clothier, was concerned about this time, see Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 279, no. 67.

⁸² Accts. Exch. K. R. bdle. 347, no. 17.

⁸³ Cf. Cott. MS. Titus B v, fol. 195; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, viii, p. 346; x, p. 203; xii (1), 305; xii (2), p. 204; xiii (1), p. 206; xvii, p. 67.

⁸⁴ Add. MS. 6036, fol. 78 d. (3 Edw. VI).

⁸⁵ Stowe MS. 846, fol. 163 d., 164.

⁸⁶ Ibid. fol. 180 d.

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Winchester,⁸⁷ while the seizures of cloths and kerseys made in the third and fourth years of Elizabeth for contravention of the Act of 1551 suggest that a moderate manufacture still existed in the county as well as in Winchester itself.⁸⁸

But the old drapery was dying⁸⁹ in Hampshire, although it lingered on into the 17th century. The rashes, serges and frisadoes were already at the door and ready to enter it. By 1614 the new fabrics had won and the Merchant Adventurers⁹⁰ could say: 'For the Hampshire kersies, let Guildford, Godalming, Farnam, Peeterfeild, Basing and other towns in Hampshire report; their decayes are extant.' By this time the Venetians, who had formerly taken enormous quantities of Hampshire kerseys, manufactured similar cloth themselves and employed Spanish wool, which was much improved, instead of English; the Spanish and Portuguese trade, already suffering from the greater production of wool in the Peninsula and its manufacture there, had finally been ruined by the warfare of the reign of Elizabeth.

Although such names as that of Gregory de Lamy at Winchester suggest that foreign refugees for religion may have settled there and engaged in clothmaking before 1567, Southampton was the first important centre within the county for the manufacture of the foreign fabrics of the new drapery. About 1565 it was deposited⁹¹ that this port 'is not frequentid and haunted as it hath bene with the repayre of the carracks of Jeane [Genoa] and other great shippes of Venice which within 20 years did lade and unlade their merchandise there,' but that 'nowe the Venicioness since that tyme have made their repayre to Mergatte where they do relade.' Southampton, 'the regular resort of Italian merchants,' was thus ready for some new enterprise, although the settlement of the strangers from the Low Countries and northern France was at first opposed by the mayor and corporation,⁹²

who objected to the refugee capitalists bringing in the requisite number of 'servants' or skilled craftsmen.⁹³ The strangers declared that they only wanted these for the manufacture of goods hitherto unknown in England, as sayes, Spanish quilts and others, in which unskilful workmen might do damage, and that they were quite willing to teach Englishmen. At first also the foreign settlers, since they were unable to find suitable water for dyeing which would keep the colours fresh and bright, preferred to send their fabrics abroad undyed rather than have them spoiled in England, but this course displeased the queen and council. About May 1567 it was decided that twenty families of strangers might take up their abode at Southampton with ten men-servants in each household, on condition that each master retained and instructed in his craft for seven years two English apprentices and after seven years should keep in employ one Englishman for every two strangers. The newcomers were also granted certain reductions in the customs and other privileges.

The manufacture once set on foot increased very largely and the fabrics made were principally rashes or serges, which were entered at Southampton under the name of sayes and so paid custom and subsidy. So important was the trade less than thirty years from its establishment that an observer in 1594 declared⁹⁴: 'unto which drapery is nowe converted most of the fynest wolles that were wont to be employed to the drapering of fine kerseys and Reading clothes. And the Queenes subiectes taken from the use of that drapery and but some few of them employed to the drapering of these clothes of rash if any be, but cheifely the straungers are employed therein as Hampton for proof.' The customs authorities considered at this time that the 'Hampton rashes' paid far too lightly, since

Their lengthes are alwaies between 24 and 28 yardes
Their breadthes are six quarters or within an inch or lesse

Their weightes are betweene 42lb. and 52lb, the lighter the finer

Their worthes by the yarde white are between 4s. and 6s. 8d.

Their worthes dyed in colloures by the yard are between 5s. and 8s.

All which pryces white are equall in value to a short cloth

And therefore no reason to the contrarie but to paie for a short cloth the same being of the fynest wolles

Short cloth⁹⁵ shipped by every English man payed 6s. 8d. custom and every straunger 14s. 6d. custom and subsidy.

⁸⁷ S. P. Dom. Eliz. Add. xiii, 81.

⁸⁸ S. P. Dom. Eliz. ccl, 47.

⁸⁹ In the time of Queen Mary the rate of custom on short cloth had been raised from 1s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.

⁸⁷ K. R. Customs Accts. bdle. 145, no. 14 (3 & 4-4 & 5 Phil. and Mary).

⁸⁸ Memo. R. (K. R.) Eliz. m. 329 et seq. Amongst Winchester clothiers William Skinner, John Fisher, Richard Famyell, Nicholas Pordale, Richard Lame, William Pavar and Gregory de Lamy are mentioned.

⁸⁹ As early as 1586 the 'clothinge' formerly used at Odiham was extinct (Lansd. MS. 49, fol. 96).

⁹⁰ For numerous references to the Merchant Adventurers and their relation to the cloth trade see S. P. Dom. 1612-15 and cf. Harl. MS. 597, fol. 211.

⁹¹ Memo. R. (K. R.) Hil. 7 Eliz. m. 343.

⁹² Italian clothworkers had probably been introduced into Southampton before this, as on 28 March 1487 Henry VII had given permission to John de Salvo and Anthony Spynile to bring in foreign cloth-makers (Campbell, *Mat. for Hist. of Reign of Hen. VII* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 134, 528).

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Yet the rashes, if shipped by an Englishman, paid only 1s. and by a stranger 1s. 3d. apiece, which seemed strangely inequitable to makers of the old drapery. The same authority just cited declared with respect to the old drapery 'that a sorting kersey otherwise called a Hamshire kersey is to waigh by the statute 22 lb. Three kerseys answer in custme for a short cloth because they containe the same waight of wolle, for 3 kersies waigh 66 lbs.' As to value, 'Hamshire kersies be of sundrie prices as the cloth is in goodnes and one with another they maie be rated at 56s. per kersey and after the rate the value of 3 kersies is £8 8s.'

Occasionally the foreign strangers at Southampton came into conflict with the municipal authorities, as when in 1589 'Baltesor de Mastre⁹⁶ and dyvers serge mackers' threw 'theare fylthie soppie watter into the streets' to the annoyance of their fellow-townsmen, instead of carrying it to the sea or otherwise disposing thereof, while in 1602 John Hersant, dyer,⁹⁷ used 'more water than will well serve a fowerth part of the towne,' drawing it from the Friars' Conduit.

Three years before this occurrence one Rachel Thierry⁹⁸ had applied for a monopoly of pressing all serges made in Hampshire. The grant was vigorously opposed by prominent townsmen and many of her fellow-strangers, who declared that 'the woman Terie is poore and beggerlie . . . verie idle, a prattlinge gosipp unfitt to undertake a matter of so great charge.' They did not scruple to point out that she was living apart from her husband, 'he being departed from her, and comorant in Rochell these ij yerres at least,' and after this pleasant innuendo accused her of pawning cloth entrusted to her, finally declaring that 'she is generallie held amongst us an unfitt woeman to dwell in a well-governed commonwealth.' There were doubtless grave public reasons for opposition to the monopoly, but the conscious morality of the elders of Southampton is rather obtrusive.

In 1618 the clothworkers⁹⁹ of Southampton, as well as those of Winchester, made petition to the council that the late unusual exportation of wool might be prohibited, the scarcity of English wool¹⁰⁰ occasioning a decay of the cloth

trade and reducing at least 3,000 of their poor to great distress, 'besides a multitude of country people in 14 miles compasse.'

In 1622 Hampshire kerseys, as well as other of the heavy cloths, did not find too ready a sale¹⁰¹ at Blackwell Hall, but the Hampton serges were still in request for the export trade, and indeed in 1615 Southampton is mentioned¹⁰² with Colchester and Canterbury as a chief seat of the manufacture of the new draperies. In illustration of the character of the fabrics produced in Hampshire in this reign may be quoted the deposition¹⁰³ of Peter Priaulx and Paul Mercier, 18 August 1624, that 'on 6 July last past they laded at Portsmouth . . . 5 ballets of serges of the making, dying and working of Southampton . . . conteyning in the whole fortye half-pieces of broad serges colour black and of divers other colours and also 16 pieces of small serge colour white to be transported into Rochell in France.' But by mischance a Spanish man-of-war picked up the cargo before it could be safely run into the Huguenot haven.

As to the organization of the clothing industry in Southampton in the 17th century, we know¹⁰⁴ that in 1616 both of the chief divisions of the trade—'the sergeweavers and woolkemmurs' on the one hand, and the 'clothworkers' on the other—petitioned the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses for authority to constitute themselves into settled companies and fellowships, and this was granted in each case. Amongst the chief 'sergeweavers and woolkemmurs' at this time were John Clungeon, Isaac Herrevill, Andrew Harris, Richard Goare, Roger Morse, Henry Ayres, Daniel Hersant, Richard Allen, Robert Toldervy, and William Peace, and twenty-eight others were also engaged in this branch of the trade. Several distinctive Huguenot names are noticeable. Among the chief 'clothworkers,' who are defined as those who 'doe use the said Art or Mistery within the said towne vizt.—rowinge, burlinge, fulling, dressinge and pressinge of kerseys, serges and other drapery, keepinge both journyemen and apprentices for the doinge thereof,' were Lionel Austin, William Suffield, John Appleton and Nicholas Wheate.

Besides the serge manufacture of Southampton, the reign of Elizabeth witnessed the establishment at 'the decaied towne' of Christchurch by John Hastings of a manufacture of 'frisadoes' after the manner of Haarlem, for which he obtained a patent for twenty-one years in 1569. This patent, as Mr. E. W. Hulme has pointed out, was essentially for

⁹⁶ *Court Leet Rec. Southampton*, i, 278.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 367.

⁹⁸ *Lansd. MS.* 161, fol. 127. It may be noted that there had arisen two years before this some controversy on the question of pressing between William Terry or Thierry (the husband of Rachel) and his fellow-strangers who made and dyed serge. Cf. *Acts P.C.* (New Ser.), 1597, p. 8.

⁹⁹ *S. P. Dom. Jas. I.* xcviij, 54.

¹⁰⁰ Much of the wool employed in Hampshire at this time was grown outside the county, even so far away as Worcestershire and Shropshire (Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, 188).

¹⁰¹ *S. P. Dom. Jas. I.* cxxviii, 74.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* lxxx, 13.

¹⁰³ See E. W. Camfield, B.A., 'Maritime Trade of Southampton,' *Hants Field Club Proc.* v, 141 et seq.

¹⁰⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 95.

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dyeing and finishing cloth, and was supported by the Dyers' Company. Hastings, however, used his privilege vexatiously in order to interfere with the somewhat similar¹⁰⁵ 'broad-bayes' manufacture of Coggeshall, and much litigation resulted. The exact difference between the 'frisadoes' and the Coggeshall 'broad-bayes' may be ascertained from the indignant complaint¹⁰⁶ of the Coggeshall weavers, who declared that their particular fabric differed in many ways

from the ffreesadoes of Harlam making as shall appear; ffirste in name they differ for that th'one are called ffreesadoes and the other broade bayes; in breadth they differ one halfe quarter of a yarde for that theise bayes conteyne but 3 quarters and his ffreesadoes by the letter patentes muste conteyne 3 quarters and one halfe quarter. In lengthe they differ for that his ffreesadoes are dosens and their bayes commonly contayne ffortye yardes in lengthe. In waighte they differ greatly for that their bayes being far more sufficientlie made did contayne at the least one pounce waighte in every yarde more than in the ffreesadowes. Also bayes are made altogether by handewarpe but his ffreesadowes were made by wellwarpe until now of late Maister Hastings did learne the hande warpe of certayne clothmakers in Essex. The bayes are neither died nor rottened by your orators to be ffreesadowes but are left white to be wrought to such use as the drapers please either in blanchettes, carpettes or otherwise as other whyte clothes are (for all manner of woollen broade clothes being whyte maye be wrought into ffreesadowes and so all clothes should be within Mr. Hastings pretence). And besides those differences and many others it is very true and so to be proved . . . that the manner of bayes now used in Essex was usually made in that cuntrye above thirtie yeares before the date of his letters patentes.

The fabric produced by Hastings at Christchurch was generally exported to Spain and Portugal.

By the close of the 17th century the manufacture of the old drapery was practically extinct in Hampshire, and the only active cloth-making was concerned with shalloons and druggets as at Alton, Andover and Basingstoke,¹⁰⁷ and coarse, broad rashes as at Romsey, where the trade, largely of export to Holland, was of considerable extent. During the 17th and early 18th centuries several Romsey¹⁰⁸ weavers and clothiers were proceeded against under the Statute of Apprentices (5 Eliz. cap. 4). One of these cases, which occurred in 1704, may be noticed, as the evidence given throws light on the organization of the Romsey trade. Francis Inglefield was indicted for the unlawful use of the art or mystery of clothier since 15 March

1703. In answer he pleaded not guilty and that he had exercised his trade thirty years without molestation. He attributed the fact of proceedings being taken against him to the ill-will of the Romsey clothiers, since he had refused to continue to sell 'his pieces called cloath rashes' to one Mr. Dod, factor for the Romsey clothiers, as he had formerly done. George Venthams and Joseph Light proved that the defendant worked for Joseph Light, clothier of Romsey, thirty years previously for the space of three years, that he was a thoroughly good workman and had exercised his craft without molestation. Daniel and Thomas Allen deposed that they had dressed the defendant's work for above eighteen years in succession and that it was as good as any in the town which passed through their hands. Moreover, the defendant always gave them 'strict charge to take care not to over-rack his work, but to have a particular regard to the lawful measure.' Finally, Moses Inglefield proved that the 'defendant was never educated nor used or exercised any other trade whatsoever' than that of a clothier. The indictment was tried at the Winchester Lent Assizes, 7 March 1704, and as a result a verdict was returned for the defendant. In the 17th century the Pettys had been considerable clothiers at Romsey; later the Hunts and Sharps were largely interested in the local trade, and the last important clothier who made broad rashes is said to have been a Mr. Futchers. Shalloons or rattinets¹⁰⁹ were made in the 18th century, but the trade was nearly extinct by 1813, hardly twenty looms remaining. Mr. Lintot was a considerable manufacturer of sacking and twine at Romsey in the early 19th century. The industry, however, continued in the town on a less scale for some time afterwards.

The Southampton trade had much declined by the 18th century, though a slight amount of silk-weaving was carried on by French refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By 1813 the ancient clothing trade of Alresford¹¹⁰ was represented merely by a 'small manufacture of linseys scarcely worth notice' and ready to expire. At Basingstoke the shalloon and drugget industry was in much the same case. The shalloon manufacture of Andover was also in 1813 much decayed, but

¹⁰⁹ Young remarked in 1768: 'At Romsey near 500 hands are employed in making those shalloons which are called rattinets; the journeymen earn on an average 9s. a week all the year, and a girl of 16 or 18 a shilling a day by weaving, but in the neighbouring villages, by spinning, not above half as much; the children are employed at quilling very young' (*Six Weeks' Tour* [1769], 207).

¹¹⁰ The account of the Hampshire industry in the early 19th century is mainly based on Vancouver's *Gen. View Agric. Hants* (1813), 401 et seq.

¹⁰⁵ *Law Quarterly Rev.* April 1896.

¹⁰⁶ S. P. Dom. Eliz. cvi, 47 (1575). This reference is owing to the kindness of Mr. E. W. Hulme.

¹⁰⁷ Defoe, *Tour*, i, Letter iii, p. 15 et seq.

¹⁰⁸ Add. MS. 26774, fol. 49 d. et seq.; fol. 103.

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the women of the countryside spun yarn and worsted for the Salisbury manufacturers. By 1840 silk had taken the place of cloth. The serge and shalloon trade of Whitchurch was almost ruined by the great French war, and by 1840 the chief industry there was silk-weaving, in which about 100 persons were employed. Mr. James Hide, at the Victoria Mill, worked by water-power, still carries on the trade, of which he is now the only representative in the county. By 1813 the old cloth manufacture of Winchester was completely gone, though sacking and canvas were made to some extent, but the manufacture of light silk fabrics and velvets was then, and had been for some years, the chief industry of the town.¹¹¹ The raw silk was imported from Bengal and Italy in thread, and in the early years of the 19th century one house alone in the city employed 300 hands in preparing and winding the silk, child labour being largely utilized.¹¹² The scarcity and dearth of the raw material were, however, already affecting the trade, and ultimately child labour became less available. By 1840 silk-spinning was extinct in the city, though a very little wool-combing still existed. But sacking was made at that time in considerable quantities. At Overton, also, in the early 19th century there was a silk mill of considerable size, but trade had been brisker before the war. In 1840 it still furnished employment in silk-throwing to most of the women of the town. To-day the industry is extinct.

¹¹¹ The evidence for the existence of 'silk-weaving' as an organized industry in Winchester in the Middle Age is slight. The 'cericatores' of the 15th-century Corpus Christi procession may have been silk-workers, and the word was believed to refer to them by local translators of the Latin records a century and a quarter afterwards. On 8 March 1671 we hear of a lad being apprenticed to John Wally, silk-weaver. But the first silk factory on a large scale would seem to have been Mr. Shenton's, which was established in 1792. At these works the drums were turned by men. A few years later a new factory was erected near the Abbey Mill and water-power utilized (*Hants Repos.* ii, 75).

¹¹² A local writer of 1801 describes how—

In this business children earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week attending the engines, which are machines for winding the raw silk in its fowl state from the hank. They are also brought forward to draw it single, and clear the same of gouts and pickings, preparatory to being drawn into threads, for which many of them receive 5s. per week; when more expert they are taught to make threads at the mills, and the pay is advanced in proportion, so that many women now receive 7s. per week, and there are better places reserved as a reward to merit and diligence.

He proceeds to point out how highly advantageous parents will find it 'to send children into this employ at an early period, before they contract habits of idleness which is the usual foundation of every criminal vice' (*Hants Repository*, ii, 77).

The textile trade of Alton during the late 18th and early 19th century was as prosperous as any in Hampshire, and included plain and figured barragons, ribbed druggets and serges de Nismes, as well as Valentia tabinets and various worsted articles dyed in their wool and much esteemed for their excellent quality. The bombazines made at Alton and in the surrounding district were, however, dyed and dressed in London. Tabyreen, a fabric of silk and worsted especially adapted for the American market, was manufactured in considerable quantities at one time and generally sent to Philadelphia. Both at Alton itself and within a radius of 10 miles round white worsted yarn was spun to a great extent, generally in skeins 480 yds. in length, of a fineness from 30 to 50 skeins in the pound, which varied in cost from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. At the House of Industry here calico was woven on about twenty looms, while there were also a sacking factory and a mill for spinning cotton candle wicks, but both these enterprises were on a small scale. Gradually the American trade of Alton failed, the manufacture of bombazines was discontinued, and in 1840 the textile trade of the town was mainly confined to the making of hop-bagging. In the early years of the 19th century Odiham still made some coarse woollen goods and was noted for fine linen.

In the south of the county Ringwood had a considerable reputation for knit worsted stockings and gloves, while druggets and bed ticks were made to some extent in 1813. Christchurch, too, was famous for silk stockings—as good as any in England—and worsted hose, whilst Fareham possessed a brisk manufacture of sacks and cordage, and the same industry was pursued at the House of Industry at Newport in the Isle of Wight. Fordingbridge was long known for its manufacture of striped bed-ticking. Of this fabric the chain or warp was spun and bleached at home, but the abb or shoot was imported from the Continent in its brown state and was bleached all together in the meadows by the riverside. The yarn was given its blue colour while unbleached, and alternate stripes of white and blue were formed in the warp, which was usually about 75 yds. long and contained from 2,000 to 3,000 threads. The shoot was entirely white, and the web finished from the loom would measure about 70 yds., with a weight of between 40 and 50 lb. The wholesale dealers in London in 1813 were ready to give for it from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. the yard. This manufacture had been long established at Fordingbridge, but from about 1760 until the close of the Napoleonic war it was specially active and two-thirds of the inhabitants of the town were thus employed. There was also established early in the 19th century about a mile above the town of

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Fordingbridge a factory for spinning woollen and cotton yarns, water-power being utilized for working the machinery. By the middle of the century the textile industry of the town had greatly declined. A small quantity only of bed-ticks and checks were then made, but in addition there existed a factory for the manufacture of sailcloth. Indeed, some manufacture

of bed-ticking and some calico-printing persisted here to a considerably later date.

At the present day the textile industry of the county is represented by the Whitchurch silk-mill of Mr. James Hide and a moderate output¹¹³ of sailcloth, rickcloth and sacking. Hampshire cloths and kerseys, shalloons and rashes are but a memory of the past.

PAPERMAKING

The parchment-making industry, which was subsidiary to the extensive local trade in hides and antecedent to that of papermaking, was established in the county at an early date, ancient records pointing to the fact of the industry in question having been carried on at Andover at least as early as 1228, when six dozen parchments were bought from that town at 4*d.* per dozen.¹ It is probable that until the 17th century all paper used in Hampshire was made elsewhere, either in England or abroad. Occasional mention is found of it in the Customs accounts of the 14th and 15th centuries. For example, we hear of a Genoese ship entering Southampton on 29 June 1396 with a cargo of rice and woad and other commodities, including one 'balett' of paper value 10*s.*, on which 1½*d.* was paid in custom.²

The native industry emerges from obscurity in the last quarter of the 17th century, and after 1724 is chiefly associated with Laverstoke Mill, where a manufacture of a unique character has been carried on for nearly 200 years, the whole of the watermarked paper for the notes for the Bank of England having been made within these walls under the superintendence of the Portal family. In or about the year 1706 a young Huguenot refugee named Henri de Portal arrived at Southampton. He was born in 1690, and was one of the eight children of Jean François de Portal, a member of a family long resident in Languedoc, who had suffered persecution for his faith at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and had taken refuge first in Holland, under the protection of William of Orange, and subsequently in England, where he died in 1704.³ In his will⁴ he says: 'Premierment je remercie sans cesse mon Dieu de m'avoir mis au cœur le dessein de fuir la persécution et d'avoir bény le dessein en ma personne et celle de mes huit enfants. Je l'estime ce refuge le plus grand bien que je pouvois leur procurer en partage.'

It was natural that young Henri de Portal should have betaken himself to Southampton, for in that town was established one of the most important of the Huguenot 'churches,' or settlements, in England, and among the notable refugees were de Cardonell, de Grouchy, Couraud, de Vaux and others, who may have been known to the family of de Portal. Several of these refugees were associated with the manufacture of paper, which was at that time carried on at South Stoneham Mill, situated on the River Itchen about 4 miles to the north of Southampton. In 1688 James II had granted a patent to a corporation who were termed 'The Governour and Company of White Paper-makers in England.'⁵ The names of de Cardonell and de Grouchy appear among the founders of the company, and there is good reason for assuming that one of the mills at which their work was undertaken was that of South Stoneham. It was here that young Henri de Portal acquired his knowledge of the art of papermaking under the tutelage of 'Gerard de Vaux, de la ville de Castres en Haut Languedoc,' and it was while thus engaged that he gained the friendship of Sir William Heathcote, bart., who resided at Hursley, in the neighbourhood, a friendship which proved to be of service to him in after life. Henri de Portal was naturalized at the Court of Quarter Sessions at Winchester on attaining his twenty-first year, in 1711, being entitled in the certificate 'Henry Portall of South Stoneham in this county gentleman.'⁶ Shortly afterwards he took a lease of Bare Mill, near Whitchurch, in the north of Hampshire, in connexion with which Sir William Heathcote was in possession of a rent-charge. Here, assisted by John de Vaux, son of Gerard de Vaux of South Stoneham, and by other French workmen, he carried on the manufacture of paper with remarkable success, and so rapidly did his business increase that in the year 1718

¹ 'De pergamina de Andeur', vi duodene, precii duodene, iiii [*d* i]' (*Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 186).

² K. R. Customs Accts. bdle. 138, no. 22 (19-20 Ric. II).

³ Haag, *La France Protestante*.

⁴ Laverstoke Muniments.

¹¹³ Local firms engaged are Messrs. John M. Carter, James Backhouse, Grenfell, Imber & Co., Edward Whitehead and Carter, Sons & Lewis.

⁵ Pat. 2 Jas. II, pt. x, no. 17. See Jenkins, 'Papermaking in Engl.' *Lib. Assoc. Rec.* 1901, p. 128.

⁶ County Rec. Winchester Castle.

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he acquired the lease of the neighbouring mill of Laverstoke for a term of ninety-nine years from Sir John Shuckburgh, bart., who then owned the Laverstoke estate.⁷ Among the conditions of the lease were the following: The mill was to be rebuilt, a rental of £5 was to be paid and 'one reame of fine Foolscap paper neatly cut' was to be supplied. The rebuilding of Laverstoke Mill was completed in the following year, and a stone, still existing upon the walls, records that 'This House and Mill was built by Henry Portal in the year 1719.' Paper-making was carried on with success at both mills, and in 1724 he acquired⁸ that privilege of manufacturing the notes of the Bank of England which has been continued to his descendants of the present time. Henri de Portal introduced the protective 'watermark' in the notes which has ever since remained the chief characteristic of the paper. Until the year 1731 the banknote paper, inclosed in 'elm chests with locks and bound with iron,' was conveyed by wagon to Newbury, about 12 miles distant, and thence conveyed by barge by the Kennet Canal to the Thames and so to London. From 1731 until the completion of the Southampton railroad in 1839 the banknote paper was conveyed to London by road. Henri de Portal died in 1747 and was buried at Whitchurch. He was succeeded by his son Joseph, who became High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1763 and who purchased the Laverstoke estate in 1759. He died in 1793 and was followed by his son John Portal of Laverstoke, who carried on the manufacture of the banknote paper until his death in 1848, when he was succeeded by his son Wyndham Portal, who was created a baronet in 1901 and died in 1905. The present owner of the Laverstoke estate and mills is his eldest son, Sir William Portal, bart., by whom, assisted by his brothers, the manufacture of the notes of the Bank of England is continued at the present time.⁹

Vancouver, in describing the paper-mills near Overton in 1813, reports that at the mill where paper for the notes of the Bank of England

was made two vats were constantly employed all the year round, two other mills on the Test, also belonging to Mr. Portal, at the same date employing eight vats. The paper there manufactured ranged from the size and quality of banknote to that of royal atlas. Sixty men and women were occupied in the industry, the wages of the former being 22s. per week, women being paid 7d. a day, or when employed on piecework, which was more usual, they earned 9d. to 10d. a day. Only one apprentice was allowed at each vat, who was generally a son of one of the regular workmen. All red-letter days were holidays at the works, the workmen drawing their ordinary full pay, a circumstance which the reporter considered 'somewhat remarkable.'¹⁰

Besides the Portal mills near Overton a considerable paper factory was also being carried on in 1813 at the South Stoneham mills, probably one of the oldest if not the first seat of the industry in Hampshire. The paper-mill at Clatford in the Isle of Wight, established by a foreigner in the early 18th century, seems by this time to have ceased work. Its activity had been short-lived.¹¹

According to the latest information,¹² the following are engaged in the paper trade of the county: Sir William Portal, bart., at Laverstoke and Bramshott (where one machine is engaged in the manufacture of postal orders); Messrs. H. & W. R. Spicer at King's Mill, Alton, where the output comprises hand-made writing and account-book papers, drawing and parchment papers, banknotes, loans, hand-made printings, tinted loans, deckle edge note and envelope paper. Eight vats are in use, the motive power employed including electricity, steam and water.¹³ At Romsey the River Test gives its name to a mill which has been making paper for half a century and is now in the possession of Mr. William Harvey.¹⁴ Parchment is made at Havant by Messrs. G. & A. Stallard and Messrs. A. Stent & Sons.¹⁵ At the Helio Works, Beech, near Alton, photo-engraving is carried on by Messrs. Vaus & Crampton.¹⁶

GLASSMAKING AND POTTERY

One necessary requisite for successful glass-making in the Middle Age was a plentiful supply of wood and charcoal fuel, and this Hampshire

possessed, but no documentary evidence is forthcoming of the existence of this industry within the county until the reign of Elizabeth.

⁷ Laverstoke Mill Papers.

⁸ Court Minutes of the Bank of Engl.

⁹ For the above information the writer is indebted to the courtesy of Sir William W. Portal, bart.; also to Mr. Rhys Jenkins' article on 'Papermaking in England' in *Libr. Assoc. Rec.* March-April, 1902, pp. 128-31.

¹⁰ Vancouver, *Gen. View Agric. Hants*, 403-4.

¹¹ Cf. Roscoe, *Summer Tour*, 7.

¹² *Papermakers' Dir.* 1908.

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 37.

¹⁴ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv, 169.

¹⁵ *Papermakers' Dir.* 1908, p. 110.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 106.

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The first contemporary notice¹ of a Hampshire glass factory is found in the register of the Walloon Church of Southampton, where, under the date 7 October 1576, we read that Jan du Tisac, Pierre Vaillant and Claude Potier, 'ouvriers de verre à la verriere de Boucehaut,' had made their profession of faith and been admitted to the Lord's Supper. About a year after there are further entries of the names of 'Monsieur de Hennezé et son fils, Louis de Hennezee, Arnoul Bisson and Jan Perné tous de bocquehaut.' Finally, on 4 January 1579, a last reference to the Buckholt factory is found, when Monsieur du Hou, 'Verrieren a Bouquehaut,' is admitted to fellowship and communion.

The Buckholt factory was thus of foreign origin. The Hennezés or Hennezals were certainly 'gentilhommes verriers' of Lorraine. Pierre Vaillant may have been connected with Norman glassmakers of the same appellation. Whether they were led to set up their glass-house at Buckholt Wood, two-thirds of the way between Winchester and Salisbury² on the line of the Roman road, by the knowledge that rough glass had already been made there in the mediaeval period it seems impossible at present to determine. But of such mediaeval works at this place no indisputable evidence exists.

The Buckholt glass-house ravaged the surrounding woods, for towards the close of the reign of James I Sir Robert Mansell, in a brief summary of the history of English glassmaking, mentions³ that 'Buckall within six miles of Salisbury, being a wood of great content and seated in a scarce countrey, was wholly consumed by glasse-workers to the great damage of the city and country about, being now driven to fetch their wood ten miles from their habitations.' The exact year in which the glassmakers abandoned Buckholt is, however, unknown. But some at least of the original proprietors had moved to Newent in Gloucestershire by 1599, and there is no evidence that the Buckholt works were continued after their departure. Even if the industry had lingered into the 17th century the prohibition of the use of charcoal fuel at glass-houses in 1615 must have finally killed it.

The tradition of the glass-house, however, remained, and in 1860 a site at Buckholt Farm, long known as the 'bottle factory,' was excavated and the foundations of the old glass-house were uncovered. The walls of the rectangular central furnace were built of brick, flint walls surrounding it and striking out from it at the four corners, thus forming rectangular chambers for the glass pots. The house stood

within a circular trench. Much glass *débris* was found, especially window-glass, unmistakably blown and not cast in plates, as well as fragments of melting-pots. In the judgement of experts the glass and pottery found, with one or two exceptions, was not inconsistent with a 16th-century date, and, in fact, was due to the stranger glassmakers of the Elizabethan period.

When coal had taken the place of wood for the provision of the necessary fuel, glass-houses at a distance from collieries were seriously handicapped, and in 1696 Houghton, in his *Letters for the Improvement of Commerce and Trade*, mentions but one glass-house in the county, and that in the Isle of Wight, where flint and ordinary glass were made. Here sea-borne coal could be obtained more cheaply than away from the coast, and it is just possible that the local lignite was also used.

Pottery was made in Hampshire in Roman and Anglo-Saxon times, and an account of the sites of the kilns and the different articles produced will be found elsewhere in their allotted sections of this history.⁴ In the ruins of the monastic church of Beaulieu,⁵ as well as in some of the more important domestic buildings of this religious house, tiles of fair quality decorated with foliated and in a few cases possibly heraldic designs have been found. At Netley, also, exactly similar tiles occur, and it seems likely that they were of local manufacture, as clay which burns to a like texture is still dug in the New Forest and its neighbourhood. At Aldershot coarse common ware for domestic use has been made from the same bed of clay as that worked in the New Forest.⁶ At Cove similar pottery was produced, peat fuel being dug close at hand for the manufacture.⁷ At Bishop's Waltham a manufactory for terracotta was established by Sir Arthur Helps, some of the designs, copied from Roman originals, being of great beauty. The enterprise, however, proved a failure.⁸ At Wellow a few years ago an attempt was made to produce fine earthenware, but the industry was hampered by the liability of the available pipe-clay to crack when baked.⁹

The industry is carried on at Verwood, at Whitley Ridge, near Brockenhurst, at Westheath, near Farnborough, Crondall, &c., and in the Isle of Wight, at Newport, from the red clays of the plastic clay formation.

⁴ See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 326-7, 396. Certainly in 1436 we find potter's earth being dug at the Thicket (Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 86, no. 159486 [3]).

⁵ W. H. St. John Hope, 'Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu,' *Arch. Journ.* lxxiii, 180.

⁶ Jewitt, *Ceramic Art*, 578.

⁷ *Hants Field Club Proc.* ii, 188.

⁸ *Hants N. and Q.* vi, 66.

⁹ 'Shore Mem. Vol.' *Hants Field Club Proc.* 1908, pt. i, p. 32.

¹ *Huguenot Soc. Publ.* iv, 12.

² Hartshorne, *Old Engl. Glasses*, 171 et seq.

³ *S. P. Dom. Jas.* I, clxii, 63.

AGRICULTURE

THE physical characteristics of Hampshire are largely those of neighbouring counties. The northern part unites with the southern portion of the Vale of Newbury; the chalk hills which extend over the greater part of the county are part of a long chain of similar calcareous heights; the heath lands on the eastern border are the outskirts of those of Surrey and Sussex. The New Forest, however, is a well-defined district, and the Isle of Wight may be called a country in itself, a reproduction on a small scale of England in the varied species of its soils and their productions. The mainland portion of the county is divided into three districts geologically: 1. The Northern Eocene, or the Hampshire Woodlands; 2. The Middle Cretaceous; 3. The Southern Eocene. The first is a strong soil, utterly intractable without draining and chalking, and even then difficult to work. In the second, the soils are threefold: (1) a strong clay on the tops of the hills; (2) a thin chalky surface on their sides; (3) an alluvial deposit in the valleys; the basis of all being what is locally termed the chalk rock. In the third, the soils vary from the rich black alluvial soil in the valley of the Test, and the loam in the valley of the Itchen, to the flint gravels of the New Forest district.

A roll containing the accounts of twenty-two estates belonging to St. Swithun's Priory, at Winchester, in the hundred of Crondall in the north-east part of the county, contains valuable details as to prices in 1248.¹ One of the first is for steel for five ploughs on account of the dryness of the summer, no doubt referring to the steel points then used for the wooden plough shares. Ten plough wheels cost 15*d.*, and as they were, judging by contemporary illustrations, of large size, they must from the price have been of wood. Shoeing ten farm horses for the plough for one year cost 5*s.*, equal to about £5 of our money, the shoes then being much lighter than they are now, and horses were not always shod on all four feet, for there were no macadamised roads. Nine pairs of wheels for carts cost 5*s.* 2*d.*, probably solid pieces of wood; the tires, clouts, and clamps for which and the smith's wages for putting them together came to 5*s.* 4½*d.*; sixteen oxen were bought for £6 17*s.* 6*d.*, four farm horses for 37*s.* 7*d.*, making a gate cost 1*s.*, ditching 9 perches 11*d.* Wages seem to have been low even allowing for the difference in the value of money; a carter by the year only received 4*s.*, no doubt with board and lodging, a herdsman 2*s.* 3*d.*, a dairywoman 2*s.*; but money payments formed only a portion of the wages.

Wheat was 5*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, barley 3*s.* 4*d.*, oats 1*s.* 8*d.*

Manuring with marl and dung was practised, these, with lime, being the chief fertilisers of the time.

The records of the prices of grain, stock, implements, labour, etc., at various places in the county from the 13th century onwards, collected by Thorold Rogers, are very numerous and afford an interesting history of the progress of its agriculture.²

One of the earliest is of a sale of cheese at Bedhampton, in 1264, at 8*s.* a pisa of 2 cwt., an average price at the time, which by 1317, at Bowcombe, had increased to 12*s.*, and of capons, the food of the rich, at 2½*d.* each. At Odiham, in 1266, horseshoes were 5*s.* 6½*d.* a hundred, rather a high price; and the nails for them 1*s.* 1*d.* a thousand. The earliest entry of wheat is at Bowcombe, in the Isle of Wight, in 1266-7, when it was worth 4*s.* 8*d.* a quarter, the average price then, and for many years after, being 5*s.* 10*d.*; barley was 3*s.* and oats 1*s.* 6½*d.* a quarter. The prices of wheat at various times between 1282 and 1399 at Basingstoke and Southampton were:

| | s. | d. | s. | d. | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|------------|----|----|----|----|---|---------|------------|----|----|
| 1282 . . . | 5 | 0 | to | 8 | 0 | per qr. | 1345 . . . | — | 4 |
| 1284 . . . | 4 | 4 | ” | 6 | 0 | ” | 1393 . . . | — | 4 |
| 1310 . . . | 6 | 8 | ” | 9 | 4 | ” | 1399 . . . | 5 | 4 |
| 1333 . . . | 4 | 4 | ” | 4 | 8 | ” | | 5 | 8 |

The price of butter at Bowcombe in 1317 was 9*d.* a stone of 14 lb., butter being then abundant and cheap generally. Oxen were all through the Middle Ages, and indeed in some parts until the commencement of the 19th century, valued chiefly for their working capacity and the following

¹ *Crondal Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc. ed. Baigent), pt. i, 51 et seq.

² See Thorold Rogers, *Hist. of Agric. and Prices*, under places and dates named.

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are some of their prices in Hampshire, the average price in England being about 13s. 1d. from 1261 to 1400:

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|
| Southampton, 1295 | 7 | 6 | Bowcombe, 1317 | 11 | 0 |
| „ 1300 . 8s. 4d. and 15 | 0 | 0 | Southampton, 1398 | 10 | 0 |

They were small animals, probably like those now in the Highlands, and did not weigh more than 4 cwt. or so; but were esteemed more valuable than cows, so that we are not surprised to find the latter selling at Basingstoke in 1296 at from 6s. 1d. to 6s. 8d. each; in 1317 at Bowcombe for 8s., and at Southampton, in 1398, for 8s. 3d. As regards sheep, wethers sold for 1s. 1d., ewes for 1s., and lambs for 8d. in 1317, the prices of the two former being low.

Farm horses at this time were roughly divided into 'affri,' small rough animals, and cart horses, and in 1302 there is a record of a sale of an 'affer' at Basingstoke for 7s. 6½d., a poor price, and, doubtless, a poor animal; about the same time a horse, probably a cart horse, cost 14s. 7d.; but if so he was not a very good animal, as an average price was about £1. Pigs were 3s. each, evidently from their price grown animals; in 1295 they were 4s. 10d. at Basingstoke, but these must have been a choice lot. In 1338 it appears from the accounts of the Knights Hospitallers that arable land at Godsfield let at from 2d. to 4d. an acre, at Baddesley from 4d. to 6d., at 'Runham' (Rownhams?) at 3d. an acre, the usual rent of arable at this time being 6d. an acre. Meadowland at Baddesley let for 2s. an acre, about the average price, and pasture at 3d., which was evidently common pasture, as several pasture or pasture held in severalty and not in common, was 1s. an acre usually.³

The agricultural labourer from 1261 up to the time of the dreadful pestilence known as the Black Death in 1348-9 earned about 2½d. a day if he was hired and paid by the day, but working for wages was a bye product and most of the labour was done on the holding of the villein by himself and his family, and on the lord's demesne by the villein as part of the services by which he paid rent for his land. Threshing was, of course, done by the flail, usually in the winter, and at Basingstoke in the years 1280-9 the prices were:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Threshing wheat (per quarter) | | 2d. |
| „ barley „ | | 1¾d. |
| „ mixtil ⁴ „ | | 2d. |

Corn was then generally cut high up with the sickle and the stubble mowed afterwards, the prices paid at Basingstoke in 1280-9 being:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Mowing an acre of barley | | 5d. |
| „ „ oats | | 4d. |
| Reaping an acre of barley | | 5d. |

and about the same prices were paid in 1345-6, although wages generally had increased by that time and were to be much higher in a few years owing to the Black Death.

The fleeces of sheep, themselves small animals, were very small, about 1½ lb. in weight, and at Basingstoke, in 1293, were sold for 2d. each, while at Bowcombe, in 1317, wool was 1s. 11d. a clove of 7 lb. As the average price was now about 3d. a lb. the fleeces must have been very light and of poor wool, for wool was less affected by the isolation of particular districts owing to the wretched means of communication than other agricultural products, as it was easily packed and carried on pack horses. The latter quantity was evidently fair material and brought the normal price. In 1337⁵ 30,000 sacks of the best wool were ordered to be bought in various districts by merchants for the king, the merchants named for the county of Southampton being John Gabriel, Nicholas de Excestre, Thomas le Palmere, Nicholas le Devenyssh, Robert Inkepenne, Henry Flemyng, etc. The price was to be fixed by the king, his council, and the merchants for the best wool, but the gross wool was to be bought by agreement between buyer and seller. The price fixed for the former in Hampshire was 7½ marks the sack of 364 lb., or 3½d. a lb., about the average price of wool then. The highest price fixed was for the wool of Hereford, 12 marks the sack, and the lowest for that of ten northern counties, 5 marks, so that Hampshire wool at that date was evidently of a middling quality. These prices may be compared with those of 1454,⁶ when the Commons petitioned that 'as the wools growing within this realm have hitherto been the great commodity enriching and welfare of this land and how of late the price is greatly decayed so that the Commons' were not able to pay their taxes to the king nor their rents to their lords, the king would fix certain prices under which wools should not be bought. The price fixed for Hampshire wool was 7 marks a sack or £4 13s. 4d., half a mark less than in 1337, the highest price

³ Larking, *Knights Hospitallers in Engl.* (Camd. Soc.), p. xix.

⁴ Mixtil was a mixture of wheat and rye.

⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1337-9, pp. 148-9.

⁶ *Parl. R.* v, 275.

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being that of the famous wool of Hereford, in Leominster, £13 a sack, and the lowest that of Suffolk, £2 12s.

In 1341 Edward III. levied a wool-tax for his war with France,⁷ and the assessment of the various counties seems to have been carefully carried out, though mediæval statistics are very far from infallible. As the wealth of England at this time was mainly agricultural, the contributions of the counties afford evidence as to the state of agriculture within them, and we find that Hampshire came twenty-third in relative wealth. In 1453 it was twenty-second, and in 1503 twenty-fifth.⁸

We have seen that at the end of the 14th century wheat was selling at low prices in Hampshire and elsewhere, and in the first portion of the 15th it went still lower, being 4s. a quarter at Froyle for some years. Sheep had now gone up a little, good wethers, shorn, being worth from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., and fleeces were worth 4d. each, but this was either owing to the extra size of the fleece or superior quality, as the general price of wool was unaltered. In 1401 eggs were selling at Froyle at 5d. per 120, below the average price of the time. After the ravages of the Black Death, which carried off so many labourers that the wages of the rest were much enhanced, we are not surprised to find that at Froyle in 1401 the price of threshing wheat was now 3d. a quarter, and in the next twenty years reaping corn varied from 7d. and 8d. to 1s. per acre, and mowing 22 acres 3 roods at Wellow in 1415 cost 14s. 2d.

Poultry seem to have been well-nigh universally kept, yet the price, 2d. each for 120 cocks and hens at Christchurch in 1437, if allowance is made for the difference in the purchasing power of money, is about the same as to-day. Sixty-seven acres of grass, most likely to be mown, were also sold for 2s. an acre, about the annual rent of good grass land, so that the vendor would have to depend on the grazing of the aftermath for any profit. In 1451 we find oxen at Selborne worth 20s. each, but this was above the average, which was little higher than a century before; boars were 2s. 6d., store pigs 2s. 2d., sucking-pigs 3d. each, geese 3d., and ducks 2d.

In 1457 there is an interesting record of the sale of five pipes (pipe=two hogsheads) of cider at Selborne at 4s. a pipe, and we also learn that horseshoes, much lighter than modern ones, were 1d. each, while the horses to wear them varied from an 'affer' at Manydown, worth 6s. 8d., and horses, probably cart horses, at 13s. 4d., to one sold for 26s. at Netley, which was the price of a very good cart horse or an inferior nag.

In the 16th century prices began steadily to go up, and in the latter half mounted rapidly. The influx of silver from the new world began to exercise its influence.

This was the great era of turning arable into pasture for sheep raising, which the contemporary writers lament loudly, and according to the latest research exaggerate highly, though really it gave the land, worn out by the wretched farming of the open field system, a much-needed rest. Some prices at Basingstoke market illustrate the increase in the value of wheat. In 1556 there was a great drought, and wheat rose to 40s. However, next year an abundant harvest sent it down with a run, so that in

| | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------|--|---|---|---|---------------|----|------|
| 1557-9 | wheat at Basingstoke was (per quarter) | . | . | . | . | 0 | 8 0 |
| 1560 | " " " " | . | . | . | . | 0 | 13 4 |
| 1561 | " " " " | . | . | . | . | 0 | 17 4 |
| 1563 | " " " " | . | . | . | £1 3s. 4d. to | 1 | 10 0 |
| 1573 | " " " " | . | . | . | . | 1 | 9 4 |

In 1625 a pound of butter, 'sweet and new, the best in the market,' was 3½d.; 1 lb. of best cheese, 2½d.; 8 lb. of best beef, 14d.; a couple of capons, 2s.; a fat goose, 1s.; 2 best chickens, 8d.; 1 cwt. good hay, 10d.⁹

From 1640 we have the valuable accounts of Winchester College to assist us,¹⁰ and we soon come upon years of very high prices; 1646 was the commencement of a series of bad harvests, the 17th century being remarkable for its cycles of good and bad seasons. Wheat at Winchester was 56s., barley 32s. and oats 18s. 5d.

The following are the prices of wheat at Winchester for the next few years:

| | s. | d. | s. | d. | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------|----|----|----|----|---------|-------|----|----|--------------|
| 1647. | . | . | — | 60 | 0 | 1651. | . | . | 40 4 to 60 0 |
| 1648. | . | . | 56 | 0 | to 70 0 | 1652. | . | . | 24 1 „ 25 8 |
| 1649. | . | . | 56 | 0 | „ 64 0 | 1653. | . | . | 18 2 „ 20 0 |
| 1650. | . | . | 54 | 0 | „ 61 0 | | | | |

⁷ *Parl. R.* ii, 131; Thorold Rogers, *Hist. of Agric. and Prices*, i, 110.

⁸ Thorold Rogers, *op. cit.* iv, 89.

⁹ From an Inquisition taken 1625 in the county of Southampton in *Hants N. and Q.* iv, 45.

¹⁰ The previous record of nearly three centuries has unfortunately disappeared. The Act of 1576 ordered that rents should be paid at Winchester, Eton, Oxford and Cambridge in corn to a certain extent, see Thorold Rogers, *op. cit.* v, 170.

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In 1652 commenced a cycle of good seasons, and prices went down, but they soon rose again, and continued to fluctuate until the famous cycle of bad seasons which set in with 1692 (with a break in 1694), the summers being unusually wet, and at Christmas 1694 wheat at Winchester was 72s. a quarter. The price of hops, which began to be grown considerably in England in the 16th century (though they were known before that), in the 17th century at the same place varied generally between 50s. and 80s. a cwt., but fluctuated greatly, as the following figures prove :

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|----------------|-----|----|----------|----------------|--------|
| 1644 | 66 | 0 | per cwt. | 1679 | 28 5 |
| 1654 | 121 | 0 | " | 1687 | 219 10 |
| 1656 | 162 | 9 | " | 1691 | 31 1 |
| 1665 | 217 | 6 | " | | |

It is somewhat curious to find that while wheat and hops were often much dearer than they are to-day, hay was not, especially when we consider that the cultivation of roots and artificial grasses was only just beginning to spread slowly among English farmers. In 1644 hay at Winchester was 16s. a load of about a ton, in the next year 26s., and in 1680 45s., but its average price during the century was about 26s. Straw was also cheap, its average price during the latter half of the century being about 10s. a ton.

It is difficult to see how the labourer, who was now getting about 1s. a day, managed to exist with corn at the prices quoted above. He had, however, some compensation in the price of meat, forty-two oxen selling at Winchester in 1645 at a little less than 2½d. a lb. deadweight, and this was the average price there for some years. These oxen, dressed, averaged 574 lb. in weight, and this size was usual for many years.¹¹ In 1677 thirty-five oxen averaged 730 lb. dressed, and were sold at about 2¾d. a lb. The weight of a sheep dressed was about 38 lb., generally worth 3d. a lb. Poultry had now advanced considerably since we last took note of them, a goose being from 1s. 9d. to 3s.; hens, 1s.; ducks, 7d.; turkeys, 3s. Eggs were from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a hundred, butter from 1640 to 1700 5½d. to 6d. a lb., sometimes 8d., and cheese, 3d.

The price of wool, though it had risen since the 16th century, remained stationary during the 17th, and varied in the years 1692–1702 at Andover market from 18s. to 32s. a tod of 28 lb., the usual price being 9d. a lb.

Altogether the 17th century was one of considerable agricultural progress. Inclosures went on¹² and the price of land naturally rose with the price of its produce, so that at the end of the century Gregory King and Davenant estimated the average rent of arable land at 5s. 6d. and of grass at 8s. 6d. an acre, probably, however, too high a figure. Yet three-fifths of the cultivated land of England in 1689 was farmed on the old open-field system.

Of the various 17th-century assessments that of December 1649 is the most reliable, and Hampshire was now reckoned twenty-seventh of the counties in wealth in proportion to its acreage; in that of 1672 the county was twenty-fourth, and in the assessment to the land tax of 1693 twenty-fifth.

Sir John Norden, who published his *Surveyor's Dialogue* in 1607, alludes to the folding of sheep on the land in Hampshire, 'a most easie and a most profitable course, and whoso neglecteth it may be condemned for an ill husband, nay I know it is good husbandrie to drive a flock of sheep over a field of wheate, rie, or barly newly sowne.'¹³

Fuller¹⁴ calls Hampshire a happy county, yet much of the arable therein is stony ground, though, not like that in the Gospel, this brings plenty of corn to perfection, and he noticed that the soil abounds with little loose stones, which are conceived to keep the corn warmer, and therefore some skilful in husbandry 'maintain that the taking of them away doth more hurt than good to the ground.' And he says further: 'Hampshire hath the worst and best honey in England, worst on the heath, hardly worth 5 pounds the barrel, best in the champaign, where the same quantity will well-nigh be sold for twice as much. And it is generally observed the finer the wheat and wool, both of which are very good in this county, the purer the honey of that

¹¹ Yet the Report from the Select Committee on the cultivation of waste lands made in 1795 and often quoted states that the average weight of beeves at Smithfield in 1710 was 370 lb. The household book of Prince Henry at the beginning of the 17th century states that an ox should weigh 600 lb. the four quarters; a sheep about 45 lb.

¹² Worlidge mentions 'the great quantities of land that have within our memories lain open and in common of little value, yet when inclosed have proved excellent good land.' *Systema Agriculturae* (ed. 1669), 10 et seq.

¹³ *Surveyor's Dialogue* (ed. 1607), 232.

¹⁴ 'Worthies' (ed. Nuttall), ii, 1.

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place.' The hogs, too, he praises highly, they being 'allowed by all for the best bacon, being our English Westphalian, which well ordered hath deceived the most judicious palates.'

About 1682 John Worlidge, of Petersfield, the author of *Systema Agriculturae*,¹⁵ wrote to John Houghton that sheep fattened on clover are not so delicate meat as the heath croppers, and that 'sheep fatten very well on turnips, which prove an excellent nourishment for them in hard winters,' so that the use of both these novelties was apparently known in the county at that date, much earlier than in most parts of England, though we shall see that at the beginning of the 19th century they were little used. He further recommends parsley for sheep as hot and drying, and therefore a preventive of rot, and not vitiating the taste of the flesh so much as colder food will do. Its use would also answer one of the objections then made to inclosures—viz., that they would decrease the number of sheep (evidently meaning inclosing for tillage); for 'if 200 or 300 sheep must have five, six or seven hundred acres of open down to depasture on according to the present custom, and part of such inclosed land be sown with clover, turnips, coleseed, purslain or the like,' 10 acres so cultivated would probably feed as many sheep as 100 in the old way, 'for it is not to be doubted that land inclosed and tilled yieldeth a far greater increase to the husbandman than lands open and untilled.'

As John Worlidge was a Hampshire man it is probably safe to assume that his observations on hop growing are based to a great extent on what he saw in his own county. He says¹⁶ that the hop then (1669) was esteemed an unwholesome herb for the use it is usually put to, 'which may also be supplied with several other wholesomer and better herbs,' and its chief merit was that it advanced land to the price of £40, £50 and sometimes £100 an acre, the latter an almost incredible price in those days. In spite of this there were not enough planted to serve the Kingdom, and Flemish hops were imported, though not nearly so good as English. Yet Harrison, in his *Description of Britain*, written at the end of the preceding century, had said: 'There are few farmers or occupiers in the country which have not gardens and hops growing of their owne.' The chief cause of the small quantity grown in Worlidge's time was, he says, that few would take the trouble and care required to grow them, and that many had been discouraged by the fact that 'they are the most of any plant that grows subject to the various mutations of the air,' mildews sometimes totally destroying them—no doubt his name for the blight. He recommends the hopyards to be defended by a border of trees, the ash or poplar for choice, but not the elm, because 'it contracteth mildews.' A whitethorn hedge is also a good thing. Some plant the hills for the hops 'in plain squares chequerwise, which is the best way if you intend to plough with horses between the hills. Others plant them in form of a quincunx, which is better for the hop, and will do very well where your ground is but small that you may overcome it with either the breast plough or spade.' Each hill was to be manured with the best mould or dung and earth mixed, and the hills 6 to 9 ft. apart, according to the goodness of the soil, with from two to four sets in each hill; and sometimes the hills were very large, taking from six to twenty poles each, so that some hopyards must have presented a very different appearance to what they do now. From two to five poles to a hill, however, seems to have been the usual quantity. Alder poles were esteemed the best, 'because the hop most willingly climbeth them,' though, of course, ash lasted the longest. Worlidge was quite aware of the necessity of leaning the poles outward from one another to prevent the hops growing too close together and causing too much shade. For tying, rushes or woollen yarn was used, and the use of two or three bines to a pole was recommended. In May, after a rain, the hopgrower was to pare off the surface of the ground with a spade, hoe it off with a hoe, or run it over with a plough with one horse, 'if you have room enough' between the rows, and with these parings raise the hills, and continue this work throughout the summer, thus destroying weeds and giving the hops a good covering against the drought of summer. In dry seasons hops should be watered, if possible, by 'small aqueducts.' All the trouble needed for hop-growing was well rewarded, says Worlidge; an acre of hops redounding to more advantage than 50 acres of arable¹⁷ a statement which is not very wide of the mark, as hops then occasionally realized £10 a cwt. and averaged over £4, or about £30 and £12 in money of to-day. Picking was done on a 'floor' made by levelling the hills, watering, treading and scouping the ground, and round this floor the pickers sat and picked into baskets, but the crib as still used was also in vogue. It was better not to let hops get too ripe, he says, as the growers of that day were aware of the advantage of a fresh, green-looking sample, and leaves and stalks were to be carefully excluded. The best way to dry hops, says Worlidge, was to cover the bed of the kiln on which the hops lay with tin, which he considered better than the hair-

¹⁵ John Houghton, *Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade* (ed. 1728), iv, 142. This is said to be the first notice of turnips being given to sheep in England.

¹⁶ *Systema Agriculturae* (ed. 1669), p. 124.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 131.

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cloth, as 'any manner of fuel will serve for this purpose, as well as charcoal, the smoke not passing through the hops.'

After drying, hops were to lie and cool for three or four weeks or more, then to be bagged by treading, in the manner usual until about thirty years ago, though at this time they were occasionally kept in casks.

In 1712, apparently a normal season, from an inventory relating to a farm near Southwick, it appears the following crops were grown and prices realized :

48 acres of wheat produced 2 quarters per acre, or 19 loads and one quarter, worth £153 12s., or 32s. a quarter.

45 acres of barley produced 12 bushels per acre, worth 16s. a quarter.

30 acres of oats grew 3 quarters per acre, worth £63, or 14s. a quarter.

10 acres of peas grew a quarter per acre, worth £16, or 32s. a quarter.

240 sheep were sold for £96, or 8s. each. Cows fetched £3 5s. each; calves, £1; horses, £6; pigs, 3s.; a tod of wool, 14s., or 6d. a pound; and hay was 25s. a ton.¹⁸

Arthur Young, who visited the county in 1767, found the road from Salisbury to Romsey, and part of that from Romsey to Winchester, in a state of remarkable excellence as compared with most of the roads in England at that time; it was laid very much as the best roads are to-day, and in spite of heavy traffic was as firm, level, and free from loose stones as any garden walk. The country about Romsey was generally inclosed and well cultivated,¹⁹ and the course of cropping usually (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) barley, (4) oats, peas, or beans; or (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) barley, (4) clover, or ray (rye) grass for two years. The ground was ploughed three or four times for wheat, and seeded with the large quantity of 3 to 3½ bushels per acre, from which the farmers reckoned 24 bushels a 'middling' crop. For barley they ploughed from once to thrice, sowed 4 bushels, and got on an average 28 to 32. For oats they ploughed once, sowed 5 or 6 bushels, and generally cut from 32 to 40 bushels. The amount of seed for beans was 4 bushels, but the crop, as a rule, was poor, only 16 bushels, accounted for by the fact that they were never hoed. Yet Tull had urged the importance of hoeing a generation before. Turnips, however, were hoed, and fed off with sheep for wheat. The wages of labour round Romsey were:

| | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| Ordinary labourer, per day in winter | 1 | 0 |
| " " " " summer | 1 | 3 |
| " " " " harvest time, with beer | 1 | 6 |
| " " " " " " " food and drink | 1 | 2 |
| Reaping wheat, task work, per acre | 4 | 6 |
| Mowing corn " " " " | 1 | 0 |
| " grass " " " " | 1 | 6 |
| Hoeing turnips " " " " | 2 | 6 |

These wages were about the average paid in the rest of the county and in England at the time—viz., about 7s. 6d. a week all the year round. It should be remembered, however, that at this date the labourer's wife could still earn some money by spinning, and his children helped to swell the family earnings without the fear of playing truant from school. Meat also was cheap, though the labourer did not eat much; beef,²⁰ 3d. a lb.; mutton, 4½d.; veal, 2½d.; cheese, 3½d.; butter, 6½d.; bread, 1½d. per lb.; but we are unfortunately not told what the bread of the neighbourhood was made of. Wheat was still cut quite high up on the stalk, and the long stubble mown afterwards as had been the practice in many parts since the Middle Ages.

A new wagon could be bought for £20, a cart for £10, a plough for 18*s.*, and harrows for 7*s.* 6*d.*; the plough taking four or five horses to do an acre a day. In the district west of Romsey farms were small, one of 200 acres being considered large, and there were many that we should call 'small holdings' to-day of from 10 to 60 acres, and the rents ran from 15*s.* to 20*s.* an acre,²¹ considerably above the normal rent in England, which was then about 10*s.*, the sum usually paid for the land between Romsey and Winchester. In this part the husbandry was much the same as that just described, and the farms small; but, as most of the farmers had considerable common rights, many sheep were kept in proportion to the size of the holdings, one of £50 a year having 300. Oxen as beasts of draught had quite gone out here, and very few were used in the county, though in many parts of England their use was still common. In the northern part of the county, by Crux Easton, the average rent was 9*s.* to 10*s.* an acre; but round Winchester, where the land

¹⁸ *Hants N. and Q.* iii, 120.

¹⁹ Young, *Six Weeks' Tour* (ed. 2), 203.

²⁰ In the *Gent. Mag.* it is stated that in Jan. 1731 beef in Hampshire was 3d. a lb. and mutton 3½d. *Hants Antiq.* ii, 78.

²¹ Ibid. 205. It is a remarkable fact that rents in 1908 are in some parts of the county as low or lower than Young states them to have been in 1767. Cf. p. 510.

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was poor, it was 7s. 6d., though grass land was much higher. A Mr. Rodney, of Old Alresford, had as an experiment tried a small field with lucerne broadcast, but the crop was very thin and overrun with weeds, so that it was not a fair test of the capabilities of the crop.

In the pleasant country between Alresford and Alton the soil, not rich naturally, was well cultivated, and rented at from 7s. to 8s. an acre, grass and arable; the farms being usually from 70 to 350 acres, with the following rotation: (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) barley, (4) clover, trefoil, and rye grass, for two years; or (1) turnips, (2) barley, (3) grasses for two years, (4) fallow, (5) wheat, (6) barley. Wheat here in ordinary years only produced 16 bushels per acre; barley, 20; oats, 24. The culture of turnips in the last twelve years had increased twentyfold, they were hoed once, and fed off entirely with sheep. The wheel plough was used, never with less than four horses, who ploughed an acre a day, which was worth 8s.; but Young is very severe on the excessive number of horses used. Between Alton and Farnham the land was much richer, and let at from 15s. to 20s. an acre, the chief crops on it being wheat, peas, and beans. Here 24 bushels per acre of wheat was the usual crop, but they often had 40; barley and oats returning 32. In the Farnham district very large quantities of hops were grown, hopyards letting at from £3 to £9 an acre. The labour on them was reckoned at £3 10s. per acre a year; poles cost from 12s. to 22s. a hundred according to length, and only lasted four or five years, 2,600 being required to the statute acre. Twelve cwt. was an average crop, usually selling at the excellent price of £6 to £7 a cwt.

The seasons from 1764 to 1774 were extremely wet, and the land springs or lavants were continually breaking out on the downs, always a sign of dear corn, as it was a proof that the land was glutted with water. It was White's opinion that but for the 'great improvement of modern husbandry' there would have been a famine owing to the scarcity of grain, relieved no doubt by the increasing importations of corn, as it was just at this period that England became an importing instead of an exporting country.

The growth of the factory system in the rising manufacturing towns in the latter half of the 18th century took away many of the by-employments of the farm labourer by which he often eked out his scanty wages. Gilbert White²² in 1784 said 'we abound with poor, many of whom are sober and industrious, and live comfortably in good stone or brick cottages which are glazed, and have chambers above stairs; mud buildings we have none. Besides the employment from husbandry the men work in hop gardens, of which we have many, and fell and bark timber. In the spring and summer the women weed the corn, and enjoy a second harvest in September by hop picking. Formerly, in the dead months they availed themselves greatly by spinning wool, for making of barragons, a genteel corded stuff much in vogue at that time for summer wear, and chiefly manufactured at Alton, but from circumstances this trade is at an end.'

In 1791 William Marshall also visited the Farnham valley and found the hop district small, confined principally to the parishes of Farnham and Bentley, and the ecclesiastical district of Wrecklesham, but spreading into those of Froyle, Holybourne, Alton, and one or two others.²³ On some of the chalky lands the hop grounds are described as 'old beyond memory.' The prevailing top soil is a rich strong loam, the subsoil on one side chalk or chalky rubble, on the other flinty gravel, and only one variety of hop was then grown, known as the Farnham Hop. The plantations were increasing in extent, there being quite a passion for hops at the time. In the older hop grounds the hills were irregular and by no means in straight lines, in more recent ones they were in rows 7 or 8 ft. apart, with the hills 3½ to 4 ft. apart. In 1791 the rows and hills were 6 ft. apart. Considering the state of inclosure in England at this period we are not surprised to learn that most of the hop grounds here were in open fields, though apparently they were being inclosed as 'several young hedges were training'; but many of the boundaries of the different pieces were still the old grass 'balks.' The fields that were inclosed had screens of thorn hedges or of lime trees planted close together; the uninclosed evidently had none. The soil of the hop grounds was manured in autumn; the intervals between the rows dug deep in winter, the hills opened, and intervals between them hoed in the spring; the hills rounded up at midsummer, and the whole hoed before corn harvest. It was a curious fact that at this date no horse labour was used in cultivating the hopyards in the Farnham district as in Kent; all was done by manual labour. The usual manure was farmyard dung, which was hauled from all parts of the country, a few woollen rags, and a considerable quantity of the dirty locks and trimmings, etc., of sheep. Poles were chiefly ash, some of alder, willow, and fir; and the price in 1791 was considerably higher than in Young's time, a guinea and a half a hundred in the wood. The number of

²² *Natural Hist. of Selborne*, Letter 5. Gilbert White, however, lived to see some revival of the spinning employment, as he tells us in a later note to this letter.

²³ Marshall, *Rural Economy of the Southern Counties*, ii, 47.

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poles per hill was usually two, and the number of vines to a pole three, tied with rushes which had been gathered the previous midsummer and dried.

One operation peculiar to the district was 'becking,' or breaking up stubborn ground with a kind of mattock, in June. Picking began earlier than in Kent, not because the hops were more forward, but because they were gathered under-ripe, and for the same reason the time of picking was shortened as much as possible. The different kinds of hops were carefully sorted as they were picked, the bin or crib received the best, a basket near the seconds; frequently there was a third receptacle for the brown hops, sometimes a fourth for the fliers, all leaves, contrary to the Kentish custom, being carefully picked out of the cribs. The ordinary price for picking was $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ a bushel. The close of the picking was celebrated by frolics, the pickers parading the streets of Farnham with a fiddler at their head singing and shouting; then came a dance and copious libations.

The only fuel used to dry the hops was charcoal, and little, if any, sulphur was used, for green was the desired colour of the hops. The chief market for Farnham hops was Weyhill Fair, whither they went in wagons 30 or 40 miles, the wagons returning loaded with cheeses, which had come to Weyhill from the west of England. Half a ton to the acre was considered a fine crop, and they sold frequently at twice the price of Kent hops,²⁴ while £10 an acre for the hopyards was not considered an extravagant rent.

It is well known that at the close of the 18th century large tracts even of the cultivated land of England were still uninclosed, and remained in the open fields that had been cultivated in common from the earliest times. Between Basingstoke and Salisbury the country to the west was 'entirely open,'²⁵ there were no other objects to break the view but corn, flocks, fallows, or sheep-folds, not a hedge; but instead the old grass balks of immemorial antiquity. To the east, however, much of the land had been inclosed. On the road from Ludgershall to Basingstoke Marshall found the country wholly inclosed with a few exceptions. Where the land was open the stubbles and meadows were grazed in common after the crops were off, and the common pasture of the townships was stinted according to the size of the arable lands. In the account written by Abraham and William Driver in 1794 mention is made of the large extent of waste land, among which, it is interesting to learn, were 7,000 or 8,000 acres at Botley, 'which now produces very little, but if enclosed would be worth about 10s. per acre.'²⁶

On the larger farms the dwelling house was usually of bricks and plain tiles, the buildings of weather-boarding and thatch, while smaller farms were entirely of mud and straw, of which material nearly all the cottages in the county were still built. In this respect then there had been little advance except in the larger farms since the time of Edward I.

The size of the farms varied greatly at this period, many were large and many small. Horses were everywhere used for working purposes, and it was a common custom to buy young ones in the midlands, enure them to moderate work, and sell them in London: the ordinary plough team was four horses working two abreast. There was at this time a plough in use peculiar to Hampshire and part of Wiltshire, of which the most distinctive portion was the share, 'which consists of a long narrow point or spike resembling the point of a small iron crow, to which a long narrow fin is welded a few inches from the point; standing out almost square, but receding somewhat backward, resembling much in figure and position the pectoral fin of some species of fish, very different in shape to the wing of the ordinary plough share.'

The practice of sod-burning, most likely of very ancient date, was common in the chalk hills, chiefly on the higher lands, and the ashes, with farmyard dung and the droppings of the sheep-fold, were the chief manures, lime not being used. In the New Forest district chalk was much used, brought from some distance and applied at the rate of 10 or 12 loads per acre,²⁷ and near Emsworth and Havant was a fine marl, which was found to improve the deep land very much. It was the custom to spread the farmyard manure on the fields when it had undergone very little treading so that the fields looked as if they were covered with straw, the sheep gradually treading it into the soil.

Wheat was sown early; on 22 September 1794 Marshall found much sown and some already up, and it was the custom to run the sheep-fold over the wheat between the sowing and coming up, or else drive the flock over it repeatedly to make the soil firm.

The water meadows of the county were famous, extremely productive, and generally well managed, the farmers in many instances going to considerable expense in procuring a water supply and repairing sluices, &c. In the north the meadowy bottoms of the valleys were allowed to remain

²⁴ Marshall, *op. cit.* ii, 79.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 308.

²⁶ Driver, *General View of Agric. of Hants*, 31.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 12.

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in their natural condition, and they lay in an unprofitable state, full of coarse aquatic plants, and not one-fourth as valuable as the well-formed meadows.

The number of sheep on the hills was very large, but not so great as it had been, owing to the inclosures that had lately taken place; and there were estimated to be 350,000 in the county.²⁸ They were mainly the original breed of the Wiltshire and Hampshire hills which had been there for centuries, horned, with white faces, sometimes speckled, and formerly long legged and narrow; but by the end of the 18th century much improved, with short legs and good carcasses. Their chief distinction was their size, they were 'the tallest sheep in the island.'²⁹ Their wool was of excellent quality, and at the great fair of Weyhill as many as 140,000 would be sold in one day. This long-established variety was, however, beginning to be ousted by the Southdown, which by 1808 had spread to a very wide extent in the county.³⁰ Some gentlemen at the latter date had been trying to improve the wool by a cross of the Spanish merino—namely, Mr. Richards of Northouse, Colonel Cunningham of Malshanger, and Colonel Mitford of Exbury. In the common field townships where the land was still uninclosed, there were 'town flocks,' to which each occupier of land in the common fields contributed a number of sheep in proportion to his holding. They were placed under the care of a shepherd who 'considered the entire township as one farm,' feeding them and folding them on all parts of it. A similar practice was also observed with the common herds of cows, they were placed under one cowherd, who tended them during the day, and brought them back at night to be milked, distributing them among their respective owners, who kept them for the night, and in the morning they were again collected by the sound of the horn,³¹ a most interesting survival of a custom many centuries old.

The cattle at this date were very mixed, the Sussex, Suffolk, Leicester, Hereford, Glamorgan, Devon, Welsh, and Norman breeds being indiscriminately met with, and there were many of the old Longhorns; few were bred in the county, and those of the smaller farmers were 'very mean.'³² A great deal of this inferiority was due to so many cattle roaming the open forests and wastes where worthless bulls had free access to the cows. There were said to be few dairies in the county, and with them the Norman cow was the favourite, many cows being let out to dairymen at from £7 to £9 per year, a practice dating from the days of Walter of Henley. The farmers in general bred their own cart-horses, but not their saddle-horses, neither of them being remarkable for quality, a remark which may also apply to the 'heath croppers' or forest ponies who ran promiscuously together upon the wastes, where they sought a scanty living, which made them small, about 12 hands high, and at four years old they were worth £5 each. The native hog of the county was a coarse, raw-boned, flat-sided animal, and the fame of Hampshire bacon was due not to the quality of the breed, but to the mode of feeding them in the autumn on the acorns and beech mast and the excellent mode of curing. In 1808 the native swine had largely been ousted by the Berkshire breed.

The roads at the beginning of the 19th century were in general good, some 'the very best in the kingdom,' and nothing could exceed the excellence of those in the New Forest and the southern parts of the county; some of the by-roads, however, were in a very bad state from being overshadowed by trees more than from want of materials to improve them. Much of the land in the county had then been lately transferred from its former owners, including some of the large estates, and a considerable sub-division of property had taken place.³³ Many of the lands belonging to the see of Winchester were granted for lives with a fine upon renewal, and many of these had been in the same families for generations. It was necessary for many of the small holders, as it is to-day, to do outside work such as hauling, and this with the taking in a few sheep to graze enabled them to make both ends meet. There were also a considerable number of copyholds, and leases for years, generally for twenty-one renewable every seven, while in the Isle of Wight the great bulk of the land was freehold. Where leases were granted, the repairs of buildings, except thatching and glazing and the hauling of materials, were generally done by the tenant after they had been put in order by the landlord, the tenant being allowed rough timber, bricks, tiles, stones, lime, &c., for the purpose. It was usually provided that hay and straw should be consumed on the premises, but when sold off three wagon loads of good dung were to replace each load of hay or straw. The time of entry was most commonly old Michaelmas, 11 October, and the outgoing tenant retained possession of the barns for threshing his crop, and part of the homestead so that his cattle might consume the straw, until the beginning of May. In some cases it was the custom to allow the incoming tenant to enter in the January *preceding* the termination of the tenancy on

²⁸ In 1907 there were, according to the *Bd. of Agric. Ret.* 340, 761.

²⁹ Marshall, *op. cit.* ii, 345.

³¹ Marshall, *op. cit.* ii, 351.

³² Driver, *op. cit.* 27; Vancouver, *op. cit.* 352; Marshall, *loc. cit.*

³³ Vancouver, *op. cit.* 51.

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part of the farm to prepare turnip fallows. The rents in 1808 for various districts of the county were generally higher than in 1908 according to the following figures³⁴:

| | Grass 30s. | Tillage 16s. |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| Northern margin of the county per acre | | |
| The chalk hills— | | |
| Poor arable | — | 5s. to 12s. |
| Strong „ | — | 17s. |
| Good pasture land | 32s. | — |
| Water meadows | 40s. to 60s. | — |
| New Forest and environs | 16s. „ 21s. | 20s. to 35s. |
| By Portsmouth, uninclosed fields | — | 18s. „ 24s. |
| „ „ inclosed „ | — | 25s. „ 32s. |
| Isle of Wight | 30s. to 45s. | 12s. „ 25s. |

Vancouver notes an improvement in the state of the labourer's cottage; the landlords had paid much attention to it, so that the peasantry were now better housed than in many parts. The wages of the ordinary labourer were 9s. a week in the winter and 12s. in the summer³⁵; in haytime they received in addition drink and some food, and in harvest drink, board, and sometimes lodging in the farmhouse. The diet of the farm servants or labourers who lived in the farmhouse was—for breakfast, bacon, bread, and skim milk; lunch, or 'noonchine' (nuncheon or luncheon), bread and cheese and small beer carried in their kegs to the field; dinner, between 3 and 4 o'clock, consisted of pickled pork or bacon, with potatoes, cabbages, turnips, or greens, and broths of wheat, flour, and garden stuff; supper, of bread and cheese, a pint of ale, and the remains of dinner, if any. The labourer's bread was usually made of wheat, which, considering that it was in 1808 81s. 4d. a quarter, is somewhat astonishing. On Sundays they partook of fresh meat.³⁶ Altogether a wholesome and by no means illiberal diet, the farmers in many cases living little better, and we are told that the bread eaten by the latter had the broad bran and pollard taken out of it, which was not the case with that of the labourers, no doubt to their great gain physically.

Serious accusations of indolence were brought against the Hampshire labourer. He was often seen leaving his work at half-past three in the afternoon even in summer, in the winter he usually did not reach his work till 8 o'clock or 8.30, and this is accounted for by the various kinds of outside labour in the county which attracted many who were able to earn high wages by piece work and take many holidays, and these were imitated by the farm labourer. Above all Portsmouth and Southampton attracted the strong and able, leaving behind the weak and feeble. Potatoes were cultivated more or less all over the county, but turnips, according to Vancouver, were only making their way gradually into general use among 'the most respectable farmers and best agricultural characters,' yet Worlidge had used them 130 years before.³⁷

In the chalk districts very few apples were raised beyond those needed for the house, but on the marl or clay bottoms of the southern and south-western parts of the county there were a considerable number of orchards, from some of which two or three hogsheads of cider were made for family use; while in the Isle of Wight, though there were not many apples, some excellent cider was manufactured.

Sir Richard Worsley had made an attempt at growing vines in the open for the manufacture of wine in the Island, but without success. Yet there is no doubt that they were often successfully cultivated in England, even as far north as Derbyshire, in the Middle Ages, and in the 18th century brandy was made from grapes grown in the Beaulieu vineyards.³⁸

In the Isle of Wight at the end of the 18th century the chalk hills were open, but the rest of the Island inclosed, except an extensive tract of wild lands called 'the forest,' in the north-west, and some commons in the north-east between Newport and Wotton Bridge,³⁹ and these were then being changed from 'a state of unproductive, wet, unhealthy commons, to that of drained and cultivated inclosures,' not by Act of Parliament, but by mutual consent, so harmonious were the relations of all classes in the Island. The farms were chiefly arable, those lying near the chalk hills having good grazing for their sheep, and most of them were large, numerous small holdings having within living memory almost disappeared.

The chief products of these farms were corn and sheep, cattle and dairying being subordinate, and the chief corn crop was wheat, with a good quantity of barley, a few oats, peas, and beans.

³⁴ Cf. p. 510. Rents, however, in 1808 had been forced up by the war, and fell afterwards.

³⁵ The average wages of the ordinary labourer in England from 1804 to 1810 were 12s. a week all the year round, but they were largely supplemented by the rates.

³⁶ Vancouver, *op. cit.* 383.

³⁷ Gilbert White, writing from Selborne in 1780, alludes to 'the vast increase of turnips of late years,' so that Vancouver's statement seems somewhat exaggerated.

³⁸ *Hants N. and Q.* vi, 62.

³⁹ Marshall, *op. cit.* ii, 265.

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There were many turnips, but mostly 'under vile management, not one acre in ten being hoed,' a large area under tares, but practically no sainfoin, as it was said 'to soon go off.'

The cattle were a complete mixture, the foundations of which were the Alderney, Norman, or French, and the English West-country breeds; their breeding was carelessly attended to, so that mongrels of the worst kind abounded. The sheep were of two descriptions—on the Downs the Hampshires, of not so good a kind as on the mainland; and here, too, the Southdown was being introduced; on the lower lands were Dorset sheep, from which many early fat lambs for the London market were reared. The horses of the Island were generally good and in fine condition, but the absurd practice of using four to plough light soils where two would suffice roused Marshall's justifiable wrath.

The period of the great French war (1793–1815) was one, generally speaking, of inflated prices discounted to no small extent by crushing taxation. It is true that wheat was sometimes a guinea a bushel and fat cattle 8½*d.* a lb., but taxes were many, rates doubled and trebled, and everything the farmer bought greatly increased in price. With the peace, prices fell, and in spite of wheat not being allowed to be imported when it was under 80*s.* a quarter, landlords, farmers, and labourers were in dire distress. By 1816 rents in Hampshire had fallen in many cases 25 and 33 per cent., and many farms had been deserted by their tenants.⁴⁰ In the parish of Sopley no less than 30 lay unoccupied. Of the farmers who remained many had given notice to quit on the ground that they were unable to hold on. The labourers were wandering about the country in search of work. Among the remedies proposed for this state of things was suggested the removal of the malt tax, which pressed heavily on the farmer, and would, it was stated by one gentleman, empower the labourer to brew his own beer and drink it, 'instead of a dreadful compound of tea,' which was often looked on with dislike and contempt at this time. As if the Act of 1815 were not enough, it was recommended that imports be prohibited, also that tithe be commuted, poor rates reduced and levied on all kinds of property, the taxes on farm and saddle horses removed, and rents still further lowered. It was stated that the distress was greater on arable than on grass land, and many farmers, who had commenced farming a few years before with sufficient capital, had in spite of industry and intelligence been reduced to the verge of ruin. The high protective duties were to some extent evaded by coasting vessels meeting foreign corn ships at sea, receiving their cargoes and landing them so as to escape duty.⁴¹ One of the greatest evils complained of was the collection of tithe in kind, which not only caused great friction between parson and parish, but depreciated the value of property owing to the unavoidable expense and waste in collecting it. Agriculture was not to recover speedily from the disastrous effects of artificial prosperity, and in spite of high protective duties remained in a depressed condition for another twenty years. Cobbett rode through the county in 1821 and noticed that 'the farmers here, as everywhere else, complain most bitterly, but they hang on like sailors to the masts or hull of a wreck.'⁴² Near Burghclere he was pleased with the swedes, some very fine indeed, others pretty good, though not so clean and neat as in Norfolk; but that they were cultivated at all is a sign of progress, as in many parts of England at this time they were little known. The harvest that year was a very bad one, crops being much blighted, and Cobbett says some wheat was sold in Newbury market at 3*s.* a bushel, but this must have been an extraordinarily bad sample, as the average price for 1821 was 56*s.* 1*d.* a quarter. Some farmers were giving their wheat to the pigs because so little was offered for it. In the country near Hurstbourne Tarrant they grew frequently 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, the barley was very fine, sainfoin abundant, turnips good, and the sheep doing well in a country that suited them admirably. The labourers here and in Berkshire were getting 8*s.* a week,⁴³ and even this wretched pay the farmers were talking of lowering.⁴⁴ At Appleshaw sheep fair sheep were selling very badly, Southdown lambs at 8*s.* a piece; Dorset ewes, £1 8*s.*; fat Southdown wethers the same price; 150 Welsh sheep had been offered at 4*s.* 6*d.*, and went away unsold. At the same date prime beef was selling in Salisbury market for 4*d.* a lb., and good joints of mutton at 3½*d.*, butter 11*d.* and 12*d.* a lb. The condition of the labourers on the borders of Hampshire and Wiltshire seems to have been very wretched, 'a group of women labourers presented such an assemblage of rags as I never before saw even amongst the hoppers at Farnham.'⁴⁵ Between Winchester and Wherwell Cobbett passed some hundreds of acres, typical of many more in England then; it had formerly been beautiful down, but in the dear corn times of the war had been broken up and planted with wheat; given up on the fall of prices, and was now (1822) a mass of thistles and weeds.

⁴⁰ *Agric. State of the Kingdom*, p. 93. (A collection of answers by farmers and landowners to questions sent out in 1816 by the Bd. of Agric.)

⁴¹ *Agric. State of the Kingdom*, 97.

⁴² *Rural Rides* (ed. 1885), i, 3.

⁴³ *Ibid.* i, 15.

⁴⁴ Next year in parts of Hampshire they were 6*s.* and lower in Wiltshire; *ibid.* i, 149.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* i, 18.

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Weyhill Fair reflected the depression of the time; a few years before about £300,000 used to be carried home by the sheep sellers, in 1822 the sum was under £70,000. In 1830 the agricultural depression was aggravated by serious riots, chiefly directed against the use of machinery by the farmers; those using it receiving a letter which stated that if they did not give up their machinery they would hear from 'Swing,' and if they persisted, in a few days their ricks were burnt. One mob was headed by a Mrs. Deade on horseback, who, however, was captured and brought in a wagon to Winchester gaol.⁴⁶

One of the earliest shows of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Southampton⁴⁷ in 1844, where cattle were divided into five classes only—Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Channel Islands, and any other breed or cross; sheep into four—Leicesters, Southdowns, Longwools, not qualified to compete as Leicesters, and Shortwools, not qualified to compete as Southdowns. Horses formed only one class, with seven prizes, five of which were for agricultural horses, and pigs had one class, in which the prize-winners were Berkshires, an 'improved Essex boar,' a boar 'of a large breed,' a small Yorkshire, and a 'Dorset sow of a small breed.'

In the middle of the 19th century the farms in the chalk districts ranged from 500 to 1,000, 2,000, and even 3,000 acres, while in north and south Hampshire they were from 200 to 500,⁴⁸ and yearly agreements were general. Much of the county was badly drained, or not drained at all, although the last few years had been an active era of drainage in England, encouraged by Parliament. Where on the clay soils it was absolutely required, it was the custom for the landlord to find the tiles and for the tenant to put them in the ground. Farm buildings were unsatisfactory, insufficient in accommodation, badly situated, built of frail materials, and therefore constantly needing repair, which the tenant was bound to do.⁴⁹ In the area drained by the Test and Itchen, where there are many water-meadows, their value had lately considerably decreased. Formerly they had enabled the farmer to rear the earliest lambs for the London market, and then yielded a crop of hay; but the use of artificial food for rearing stock in other counties had deprived the Hampshire farmer of the monopoly of the lamb market, and the superseding of coaches by railways had greatly lessened the demand for hay. Rent in this district ranged from 20s. to 40s. an acre, according to soil and locality, and rates and tithes amounted to about one-fourth of the rent. The average crop of the best land was 34 to 36 bushels of wheat and 40 bushels of barley per acre. The four-course system was the one usually followed, but where land was let on lease the farmer was allowed more latitude, and no restriction was imposed on him except in the last two years, when he usually took wheat after a portion of the root crop, and after his seeds.

On the chalk lands⁵⁰ between Winchester and Basingstoke farms were rented at from 10s. to 30s. an acre, rates and tithes adding a third more. Round Basingstoke the fine fertile soil was about 30s. an acre, including tithes and rates, and the average crop of wheat 34 bushels, and of barley 40 bushels per acre. There had been a very cold summer and wet harvest in 1848 which had damaged the crops considerably and hit the farmer hard. Sheep feeding was here⁵¹ the mainstay of the farmer, a sheep to the acre being considered as an insurance of good farming; but only a few used cake and corn, most of the farmers not being able to afford it, so that they fed their flocks on the green crops of the land only. The only other stock kept were some milch cows for home use, the work horses, and a few pigs. Forty or fifty sows were occasionally kept in yard and shed, and fed on swedes till they were about to litter, when they were placed in separate sties and fed more generously. The progeny were sold when they were worth 20s. each.

The wages paid to agricultural labourers at this date in Hampshire were from 8s. to 10s. a week, the higher rate prevailing in the southern and the lower on the chalk lands. There was also much task work, and the labourer was said to be better paid than in the adjoining counties.⁵² Considering that in the 17th century he was in some parts getting nearly as much as the lower figure, it is impossible to imagine how in the middle of the nineteenth he was content with such beggarly pay. Cottage rents were, however, higher than in other counties, from £5 to £6, and in some cases £10 instead of £3 a year, and this was owing to scarcity of cottages; in some parishes

⁴⁶ *Hants N. and Q.* i, 151.

⁴⁷ *Royal Agric. Soc. Eng. Journ.* (ser. 1), v, xlviii.

⁴⁸ Caird, *Eng. Agric. in 1850-1*, p. 8.

⁴⁹ A little later the buildings are thus described: 'A yard dished in the middle, where the stock tread the straw into dung, enclosed by a boarded barn, raised on a few courses of brick, with a thatched roof, by the stables, perhaps a little more substantial, and by sheds boarded at the back; all after the first few years wearing an air of desolation and decay, continually calling for repair and never seemingly repaired.' *Royal Agric. Soc. Eng. Journ.* (ser. 1), xxii, 259.

⁵⁰ 'This is the country for gentlemen farmers, the farms are larger, the residences superior, the buildings more adequate, the teams finer, everything on a more liberal scale than elsewhere in the county.' *Royal Agric. Soc. Eng. Journ.* 1861, p. 290.

⁵¹ Caird, *op. cit.* 93.

⁵² The average wages per week according to Caird in 1850-1 were for the northern counties 11s. 6d., for the southern 8s. 5d.; average for the whole, 9s. 6d. (*Eng. Agric. in 1850-1*, p. 512.)

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the landlords had pulled down all those that seemed likely to afford the poor a settlement, so great was the dread, even several years after the Poor Law Amendment Act, of having a large number of paupers to provide for.

The estate of Stratfieldsaye on the northern border of the county, then held by the 'Iron Duke,' presented a good example of that public-spirited generosity which has so often distinguished the great landlords of this country.⁵³ Here drainage was carried on very extensively at the duke's expense, but apparently in an ineffective manner, only a foot deep on the top of the clay, while other pipes were subsequently buried 5 ft. or 6 ft. deep and 60 ft. apart.^{53a} Chalking, which the recent opening of the railway had greatly facilitated, was also done on the tenants' lands mainly at the duke's expense; 20 tons being the usual quantity employed per acre. The farm buildings presented a striking contrast to most of those in Hampshire. At an immense outlay many had been rebuilt, and substantial buildings of brick and slate replaced the old ones of wood and thatch. Farmhouses had also been rebuilt, and there was no scarcity of labourers' cottages here; they were well built and comfortable, and held directly of the duke, so that there might be no exaction in the matter of rent, which, including a quarter of an acre of garden, was only 1s. a week. For many years nearly the whole of the rental of the estate had been laid out in improvements. The rent of land on it, all strictly corn land, and chiefly in wheat and beans, was about 20s. an acre, tithes were 7s. and rates 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., the average wheat crop being from 26 to 30 bushels per acre.

The northern portion of the county in 1861, when agriculture had had several prosperous years, is described as suffering from an excess of hedgerow timber.⁵⁴ There were double rows of timber, trees with brushwood between inclosing strong land which required the maximum of light and air. The farmer of this district, 'the woodlands,' was then generally a man of little capital, farming from 50 to 100 acres, chiefly arable, on which the rotation was simple; wheat and beans alternately for six years, then a fallow, which was worked well, and got to a fine tilth.

The woodland farmer's live stock was limited. A few tegs bought in and sold out the next year, half-starved to be fattened elsewhere; a cow or two of nondescript breed, and a few pigs, generally a cross between the Berkshire and the Sussex. Although farmers had had prosperous years since 1851, the labourer was here no better paid, 9s. a week being the wages of the ordinary hand, with extras in harvest, sometimes double wages, sometimes victuals and beer; and, except on the Duke of Wellington's and other large estates, he was still badly housed. In the south, however, he was getting 11s. or 12s. a week, in the middle district 10s.

The agriculture of a large portion of southern Hampshire had been greatly improved by the establishment of the Botley and South Hants Farmers' Club, and the greater intelligence and enterprise of the farmers here was in a great measure due to the show, and the practical discussions originated by that society. In no part of the county had agriculture made more progress. A farm at the mouth of the Hamble, 100 acres of which were arable and 25 pasture, may be taken as typical of this improving agriculture. The soil a sandy loam, the surface undulating and well open to the south and south-east, but well sheltered to the north. Hedges had been thrown down, and land originally divided into ten fields was now separated by the road only. There was no regular rotation, but the following general scheme; two-fifths of the whole farm wheat, one-fifth potatoes, one-fifth oats, one-fifth grass and roots. The wheat was still sown broadcast, for the tenant rejoiced in the possession of one of the last of the 'seedsmen' whose excellent work was proved by the evenness of the young plant. The potato ground was ploughed deep soon after harvest, and allowed to lie during winter, scarified in the spring, then manured, ploughed and planted; the potatoes in 1861 being worth £18 to £23 an acre, and for years £300 worth had been sold off the farm. One piece of land of 12 acres had been cropped alternately with wheat and potatoes for sixteen years, with one exception, when clover was taken between two wheat crops. As much as 52 bushels of wheat had been grown to the acre, and over 70 bushels of oats. The fattening cattle were housed in a barn, and not tied up, but littered deep with straw—a system which paid very well. Sheep were never housed, the ewes being bought in the autumn, their lambs sold at Easter weighing 15 to 20 lb. a quarter, their mothers soon after. By the beginning of May all the sheep were cleared off the farm. Altogether 60 ewes were lambed, 12 bullocks fattened, and 8 dairy cows and young stock kept, with 20 pigs, 4 cart-horses, and a horse for odd jobs, while the ordinary staff of labour on the farm was 7 men, 4 women and 2 boys, an astonishingly large number for so small a farm. In the New Forest at this date the ponies, for which it had once been celebrated, were degenerating, in spite of the efforts of the Crown and of

⁵³ Lavergne, the Frenchman who wrote the *Rural Economy of England* about this time, says 'the Duke belonged to that class of proprietors, more numerous in England than elsewhere, who consider it a point of honour, as well as duty, to be stronger than their land' (p. 214).

^{53a} *Royal Agric. Soc. Eng. Journ.* (ser. 1), xxii, 260

⁵⁴ *Ibid* 257.

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private owners, who kept good stallions, but to no purpose, as the ponies fed on common pastures with entire horses running wild among them. The same cause prevented any improvement in the breed of cattle, though the 'Foresters,' as the cows were called, had the reputation of hardiness, and were good milkers from being crossed with the Channel Islands breed. Pigs were red or black and white, 'high backed, long legged, big headed, with awful ears'—a most unthrifty animal.⁵⁵

On the edge of the forest were many private properties of various sizes from 5 acres up to 500, all farmed with the help of the forest, the smaller holdings generally occupied by the owners, men of no capital and great industry who like most 'small holders' had in order to earn a living to work harder and live harder than common labourers, eking out their existence by rearing a few cows and some forest colts by personal labour, and by doing some hauling for others. Their houses were like gipsy tents, 'things of shreds and patches.' The larger farms were also very generally in the hands of the owners, and fairly well farmed. No account of Hampshire farming would be complete without a description of the famous water meadows, of which those on the Avon are the best.⁵⁶ They are expensive both to make and maintain, for if the soil is not naturally dry it must be underdrained deeply so as not to interfere with irrigation.

The ground is formed into ridges and furrows, or as it is called, 'bedwork,' the beds here being 11 yds. wide, with an elevation of 2 ft. in the centre. The chief object is to make the water run quickly, and not stagnate so that the grass suffers,⁵⁷ and it is admitted by a main carriage, whence subordinate carriers at different angles convey the water along the summit of each ridge; the water soaks down and through the sides of the ridge into the drains which run along the furrows, these communicating with a main drain by which the water is eventually returned to the river. These meadows require much attention to keep them in good order, for if neglected coarse water grass and rushes will appear. They receive their first watering at the beginning of November, a good soaking for a week, care being taken not to cover the young grass; the application being better at night than by day, and in dull weather rather than bright. Watering goes on through November and December six days a week, in January five, in February four, the water being turned off in a hard frost. In the first week in March the meadows are dried, and about Lady Day ewes and lambs are turned in, but taken out at night and folded on the arable; and as soon as they are off, in about six weeks, the meadows are again watered about two days a week till the grass is cut in the middle of June. Then more water, and in two months' time a second crop of hay; the autumn grass feeding the cows.

By the middle of the 19th century there were several alterations since the time of Marshall in the cultivation of hops; instead of choosing small pieces of suitable ground, protecting them with high hedges, and keeping them continually under hops, the practice was, after growing hops for ten or twelve years, to go back to corn crops, which were all the better for coming after the hops. The usual manure was still farmyard dung, at the rate of 25 tons to the acre, with soot and rags; and on the stiff soils 160 bushels of lime per acre once in seven or eight years. Poles were now creosoted, the butts 2 ft. up being boiled for fifteen hours. The browned hops were not discarded as they were half a century earlier, but mixed with the good ones, and the use of brimstone for drying had spread generally. In bagging the process had much improved, machinery was used instead of the old treading, and not a leaf was bruised if possible, though a few years before the leaves were purposely broken.

The average expense of growing an acre of hops, including rent and the duty which was then imposed, was £30 a year, and the average crop 12 cwt. per acre. The favourite hops were the Grape, Green Bine, and Farnham White Bine, and the rent for hopyards £6 to £7 an acre.

The education of the labourers' children in day schools was looked upon with a considerable amount of dislike both by the farmer and the labourer, for it deprived the former of useful boys and the latter of a considerable increase to his scanty wages, but winter night schools were popular with both, and were looked upon as an excellent method for solving the difficult problem of how to combine instruction with the demand for juvenile labour.⁵⁸

Changes of tenancy in Hampshire were marked by a considerable amount of confusion, owing to the fact that as regards the landlord the change was at Michaelmas, but the incoming tenant entered on such of the land as needed cultivation and part of the stable in the preceding February, and at Michaelmas, though he entered into possession of all the land, the outgoing tenant kept

⁵⁵ *Royal Agric. Soc. Eng. Journ.* (ser. 1), xxii, 280.

⁵⁶ Worlidge, in his *Systema Agriculturae* (ed. 1669, p. 16), says that 'drowning,' as irrigation was then called, 'has of late become one of the most universal and advantageous improvements in England,' when natural means failed his contemporaries used Persian wheels and wind engines.

⁵⁷ Cf. Worlidge, 'the more nimbly the water runs over the grass by so much the better the improvement is,' and 'observe that you let not the water rest too long on a place, but let it dry in the intervals of time.' *Ibid.* 21.

⁵⁸ *Royal Agric. Soc. Eng. Journ.* (ser. 1), xxii, 315.

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half the residence till 1 May as well as a portion of the stable, the barns, and the sheds. This custom, which used to be universal, was in 1861 going out in the south, but prevailed extensively in the middle of the county, and was general in the north. At this date, when agreements between landlord and tenant were as yet undisturbed by Agricultural Holdings Acts, the following is a typical lease for twelve years, the usual term commencing at Michaelmas. The tenant was to break up no meadow or pasture land, to keep water meadows in repair as well as all buildings, premises, roads and ponds, being allowed materials by the landlord to paint the farmhouse internally every six years, and externally every three years, landlord allowing paint and oil; to keep hedges in good condition, cut thistles annually before 5 July, not to sell any hay, straw, roots or manure, not to take more than two white straw crops in succession; nor have more than one-half of the arable land in corn at any one time; not to grow broad clover oftener than once in seven years, nor sainfoin oftener than once in twenty years; not to allow any grass to stand for seed; to cultivate and crop during the last four years of the lease thus, viz., so many acres of sainfoin of not more than two years' growth, one-fourth of the remainder of the arable fallow for roots, vetches, or rye, to be fed off; two-fourths grain; one-fourth seeds to be fed off. To keep during the whole of the term so many breeding ewes and fatting sheep, and to fold the same after 1 May in the last year as the incoming tenant shall direct; and to fatten yearly in the yards so many beasts not less than two years old.

The incoming tenant may enter on 1 January in the last year to carry out the dung and to prepare for turnips, or if required by the landlord the outgoing tenant shall prepare and sow the turnips and be paid for the crop by valuation on or before 26 September; the outgoing tenant shall sow the Lent corn, and the incoming tenant may enter and sow the grass seeds which the outgoing tenant shall roll and harrow gratis; the incoming tenant may enter on one-third of the leys and turnip grounds on 1 August, on another third on 10 September, and shall have after 1 January half the farmhouse, half the stables, and the joint use of the yards and outbuildings, the outgoing tenant finding straw gratis. The landlord shall allow the outgoing tenant the cost price of all such bones as shall be laid on the farm during the last year and one-half of the cost price of those laid on during the last year but one, and one-third of the cost price of linseed or oil-cake consumed in the last year, the quality and quantity of the bones and cake having been first approved by the landlord.⁵⁹

In the north of the Isle of Wight at this date agriculture is described as being a century behind the times; 14 bushels of wheat per acre as a good crop, there were no roots and little live stock; the mass of the tenants deficient in intelligence, capital, and enterprise; and the landlords unwilling to assist their tenants. A change, however, was coming over the scene; much land was in the market, some of the purchasers were farming the land, and tenants from the mainlands with new ideas had been introduced. The farm of the Prince Consort at Barton was setting an excellent example of good farming, which some few were beginning to follow. Chalking the land where considered necessary was general on the Island, applied to the wheat stubbles at the rate of 15 to 20 tons an acre, and allowed to lie before being ploughed in. The labourer here was better paid and his hours shorter than on the mainland; the ordinary labourer earning 11s. a week, with 6s. for the harvest month, and 3d. an hour for all overtime, yet he did no better work than the other.

The present Hampshire sheep, for which the county is famous, is a result of crossing the old breed of Hampshire and Wiltshire sheep with the Southdowns. According to Arthur Young the first to change the old breed was Mr. W. P. Poulett, who in 1792 exchanged a fine flock of Wiltshire ewes for Southdowns. The original Hampshire possessed the same bony characteristics as the Long-woolled Lincolns, and were, to quote Mr. Wilkinson, 'imposing looking animals, long in leg, high in withers, sharp in the spine, large, bony, narrow, with big heads, curling horns, and fine Roman noses.'⁶⁰ Their powers of enduring long travelling and severe folding recommended them as the best manure carriers for light lands, which were by this means alone kept in a state of fertility. In the beginning of the 19th century good Southdown rams were introduced, and by a judicious system of crossing the good qualities of both breeds were preserved. At the Royal Show at Chester in 1858 the Hampshire sheep are described as bold rent-paying animals, but 'as show sheep they have not reached the requisite uniformity of cast and quality.' In 1861 they are again described as without horns, with brown faces, and with more of the Southdown than the Hampshire in them. To-day they have black faces and legs, big heads with Roman noses, darkish ears set well back, and good level backs. A further mixture was introduced about 1830, when Mr. John Twynam put Cotswold rams to his Hampshire Down sheep, but this cross does not seem to have generally affected the breed. As an example of the great weight obtained by the breed, it may be mentioned that in 1872 three shearing wethers which obtained the Smithfield

⁵⁹ *Royal Agric. Soc. Eng. Journ.* (ser. 1), xxii, 325.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 295.

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Club Cup for the best short-woolled sheep in the show weighed 70 lb. per quarter. The wool is of fine quality but short staple, averaging about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the fleece. One of the best known modern breeds, the Oxford Down, is a result of crossing, about the middle of the 19th century, Hampshire Down ewes with Cotswold rams, though there is no doubt that a little Southdown blood was also used. The Hampshire sheep is used also in many counties for effecting crosses.

In 1867, according to the first returns published by the then Board of Trade, which are of any value for purposes of comparison, the total acreage under cultivation in Hampshire was 675,491, of which 529,719 was arable and 145,772 pasture, the latter excluding heath and mountain land. The live stock numbered :

| | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| Cattle | Sheep | Pigs |
| 49,490 | 587,381 | 82,020 |

the number of horses not being stated.

At this period agriculture was in an exceedingly prosperous condition, the high prices caused by the great discoveries of gold in America and Australia still ruled, and the full effect of unrestricted foreign competition had not yet been felt. About 1875 this halcyon period came to an end, and by 1878 the present depression, which has now lasted for a generation, set in, though prices held up for a few years longer. In 1877 the average price of wheat was 56s. 9d. a quarter ; in 1883, 41s. 7d. ; in 1895, 23s. 1d. The depression was aggravated in the years 1879 and 1880 by an excessive rainfall, which had fatal effects on the sheep in the midland, western, and southern counties of England. On the wetter heavier lands in Hampshire thousands of sheep were affected. In June 1880 the sheep, according to the annual census, were over 40,000 fewer than in 1878. However, sheep kept on dry ground and fed on dry food withstood the ravages of the liver rot, and on one farm near Havant it was noticed that the lambs even of mothers whose livers were rotten with flukes kept sound by these means. In 1880 the total acreage under cultivation was returned at 708,144, divided as follows :

| Corn Crops | | Green Crops | | | |
|------------------|---------|---|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Acres | | Acres | | Acres |
| Wheat | 94,469 | Potatoes | 4,939 | Clover, sainfoin and | |
| Barley | 62,366 | Turnips and swedes | 81,021 | grasses under rota- | |
| Oats | 67,227 | Mangolds | 11,166 | tion | 114,689 |
| Rye | 1,388 | Carrots | 406 | Flax | 4 |
| Beans | 4,677 | Cabbage, kohl-rabi and rape | 8,367 | Hops | 3,038 |
| Peas | 8,593 | Vetches and other green crops | 23,711 | Bare fallow | 29,228 |
| Total | 238,720 | Total | 129,610 | | |

In all 515,289 acres of tillage, while there were 192,855 acres of permanent grass. The live stock consisted of :

| | |
|--|---------|
| Horses | 28,761 |
| Cattle, including 36,335 cows and heifers in milk or in calf | 66,943 |
| Sheep | 512,796 |
| Pigs | 56,727 |
| The acreage of orchards (which included fruit trees of any kind) was | 1,382 |
| Of market gardens | 873 |

The total area⁶¹ of Hampshire in 1907 was 1,048,808 acres excluding water, of which 697,654 acres were under crops and grass, and there were also 92,956 acres of mountain and heath land used for grazing.

The acreage under crops and grass was divided into 403,424 acres of arable and 294,230 acres of permanent grass, and the arable land was cultivated thus :

| | Acres |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Wheat | 52,575 |
| Barley | 30,036 |
| Oats | 84,881 |
| Rye | 3,563 |
| Beans | 2,024 |
| Peas | 4,124 |
| Total corn crops | 177,203 |

⁶¹ *Ret. of Bd. of Agric.* xlii, 1, 30.

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The great increase in permanent grass, the decrease of the acreage in wheat and barley, and the increase of oats is general all through England since the fall in the price of corn.

| | Acres |
|---|---------|
| Total corn crops (brought forward) | 177,203 |
| Potatoes | 5,299 |
| Turnips and swedes | 54,708 |
| Mangolds | 15,568 |
| Cabbage | 2,618 |
| Kohl-rabi | 179 |
| Rape | 7,133 |
| Vetches or tares | 16,782 |
| Lucerne | 1,062 |
| Hops | 1,842 |
| Small fruit | 3,108 |
| Clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation | 100,727 |
| Other crops | 3,029 |
| Bare fallow | 14,166 |
| Total arable | 403,424 |

The acreage under small fruit comprised ⁶²:

| Strawberries | Raspberries | Currants and Gooseberries | Others |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 2,154½ | 137½ | 458½ | 357¾ |

most of which has been planted in the last 25 years.

Orchards on grass and arable already accounted for occupied 2,277½ acres, divided thus ⁶³:

| Apples | Pears | Cherries | Plums | Others |
|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1,474½ | 68 | 74½ | 313½ | 347 |

The live stock consisted of:

| Horses | Cattle ⁶⁴ | Sheep | Pigs |
|--------|----------------------|---------|--------|
| 29,049 | 93,960 | 340,761 | 65,618 |

in the cattle being included 42,343 cows in milk.

No less than 24·4 per cent. of the cultivated acreage was occupied by owners; about double the average for England.

The average yield per acre of various crops in Hampshire, as compared with that for England in the period 1897-1906, was:

| | Hampshire | England | | Hampshire | England |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Wheat . . . bushels | 29·17 | 31·15 | Turnips and swedes . . tons | 11·99 | 12·19 |
| Barley " | 31·47 | 32·88 | Mangolds " | 20·66 | 19·24 |
| Oats " | 41·55 | 41·38 | Hay, from clover, sainfoin | | |
| Beans " | 21·52 | 29·28 | and rotation grasses, cwts. | 26·08 | 29·40 |
| Peas " | 23·27 | 27·15 | Hay, from permanent | | |
| Potatoes . . . tons | 4·35 | 5·74 | grass cwts. | 20·59 | 24·33 |

The total produce of hops in the county in 1907 was 17,865 cwts., or 9·70 cwts. per acre, as compared with 5·29 per acre in 1906 and 15·27 in 1905. The average yield per acre for the ten years (1897-1906) was 8·78 cwts., as compared with the average of 8·81 for England. The decrease in the acreage since 1880 is remarkable, and caused by the low prices prevailing generally of late years; the low prices being due to foreign competition, the diminished quantity of beer drunk in England, and the taste for lighter beers not so heavily hopped.

The number of holdings of different classes in 1880 and 1907 respectively was:

| 1880. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 50 acres and under ⁶⁵ 6,286 | From 50 to 100 acres | From 100 to 300 acres | From 300 to 500 acres | From 500 to 1,000 acres | Above 1,000 acres |
| | 732 | 1,123 | 433 | 260 | 36 |
| 1907. | | | | | |
| Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres | Above 5 and not exceeding 50 acres | Above 50 and not exceeding 300 acres | Above 300 acres | | |
| 2,787 | 4,095 | 2,131 | 606 | | |

⁶² These particulars appear for the first time in the returns.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ The number of cattle per 1,000 acres of total area in 1896 was 77, in 1905 89.

" " sheep " " " " " " 372, " 324.

⁶⁵ This included holdings of less than 1 acre, so that the respective numbers of small holdings at the two dates cannot be compared.

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From these figures it will be seen that there has been an increase in holdings over 50 acres since 1880.

The agricultural depression, which has now lasted a generation, has been severely felt in many parts of Hampshire. In the north rents, since 1875, have fallen 50 per cent. ; in the south, near Beaulieu, nearly as much ; in the neighbourhood of Whitchurch, from 30 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the rents of the light soils near Cholderton have not been much affected, and the dairying districts have borne the strain best. It is satisfactory to learn that the tide seems to have turned at last, and in this county, as in many others, rents have shown during the last year or two a slight increase ; while the demand for farms is certainly brisker, though it is open to doubt whether the prospective tenants have as much capital as they formerly had. Many of the farms are very large in the Whitchurch district, they run from 300 to 800 acres, and the average is probably about 600. In the north, near Highclere, for instance, there are some of 2,000 acres, though farther east, from 150 to 200 acres is the usual size, near Beaulieu about 200 acres, near Horndean 300. Present rents are low, in some cases about the same as they were a hundred and forty years ago, and compare very unfavourably with many other parts of England even in these bad times, from 10s. to 15s. an acre for tillage being the usual rent ; while in some parts it is lower than this, only 7s. 6d. being the figure for the chalklands, near Highclere. The rent of permanent pasture varies greatly, some of the heath land being worth very little, while good water meadows fetch 50s. an acre. Apart from these extremes, from 25s. to 30s. an acre may be said to be the rent of good grass land in most parts of the county. The number of stock carried per 1,000 acres is considerably below the average for England, the figures for 1906 being :

| | | | | | | Cattle | Sheep |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|
| Hants. | . | . | . | . | . | 77 | 372 |
| England | . | . | . | . | . | 141 | 493 |

Dairying is carried on in many parts, as, near Whitchurch, Highclere, Rotherwick, etc., the favourite cattle for that purpose being Shorthorns, usually half bred and often crossed with Channel Islands breeds. The Shorthorn, indeed, is practically universal for general purposes, and the Hampshire Down sheep is to be met everywhere. Except the New Forest pony, hardly any horses, except for farm work, are bred by farmers. The great majority of the farms all through the county, as in the greater part of England, are held on yearly agreements, a fact which would make many of the old agricultural writers rub their eyes, since they continually asserted that farmers desired long leases, yet when they have the choice they almost invariably refuse them. At the same time it may be said that, owing to recent legislation, both agreements and leases will have little effect as far as the cultivation of the land is concerned. In some districts leases still prevail ; in the north-west, for instance, it is the custom to take short leases of five years or so from Michaelmas, and in other parts leases are prevalent for seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years. Practically everywhere farms are entered upon at Michaelmas, 29 September. It is not to be expected that landlords, with all the difficulties they have lately had to contend with, could keep up the farm buildings as they would wish, and many are by no means what they should be. Where they are adequate in size, adapted to modern requirements, and in a first-rate state of repair, it is generally a proof that the landowner has a considerable income besides that which he derives from the land. Where he has to depend on his rent roll for his income, there is to-day, except in a few favoured localities, very little indeed left for repairs alone. Cottages are barely sufficient in number, and have fair accommodation, most of the new ones having three bedrooms, a very different state of affairs from the time, not very long distant, when all the family slept in one room regardless of age or sex. In some parts, however, they are far from what they should be. Their rents nearly everywhere are from 1s. to 2s. a week, a very moderate rent as compared with those in the towns, and one which may be safely stated as wholly unremunerative to the owner. In some parts, as near Whitchurch, they are let with the farms. It was said in 1901 that the supply of labouring men was the most serious question of the future, as all the young men were leaving the country,⁶⁶ but these fears have not been justified. It is true that the young men still show a dislike for the country, but the supply generally is sufficient, though the quality of the work is much inferior to what it used to be. Many of the wagoners and shepherds are still engaged yearly at fairs. A shepherd will get from 16s. to 18s. a week, sometimes with a house ; a wagoner from 14s. to 16s., also with a cottage ; and an ordinary labourer from 12s. to 15s. a week, without a cottage ; though sometimes if he have the lower wages he has a cottage as well. There are also extras ; in some places in harvest time the labourer earns 1s. a day extra, and is paid 6d. an hour for overtime after 7 p.m., in other parts the ordinary pay is doubled at harvest ; while carters and shepherds get Michaelmas money, varying in amount from £3 to £5, and sometimes the latter

⁶⁶ Rider Haggard, *Rural England*, i, 58.

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have 1*d.* for every lamb and 1*s.* for every lamb over a lamb to a ewe. Hardly any labourers now live in the farmhouses. The employment of women in field work has ceased almost everywhere, and they are said to refuse to turn out for the farmer when asked. There are a considerable number of allotments in the county, concerning the value of which opinions vary. In some parts they are said to be a necessity where the cottages have no gardens, in others, where large numbers are provided, few are cultivated, and again, where a large number of small size were originally set out, they have been amalgamated in the hands of the more skilful and industrious. Under the Allotments and Small Holdings Act of 1908 656 a. 2 r. have been let on the mainland to 2,728 holders and one association up to the end of 1910, and 53 a. 1 r. 13 p. to 233 holders in the Isle of Wight.^{66a} There are also many small holdings in the modern sense of the term of from 1 to 50 acres, which have been occupied before the Acts for the creation of Small Holdings, and the general opinion seems to be that the tenant, unless he has some other business, has to work harder and live harder than the ordinary labourer to make a living. Under the Small Holdings Act of 1892 64 acres were leased to six holders; and under the Acts of 1907 and 1908 up to the end of 1910 981 a. 3 r. 9 p. have been let to seventy-six tenants on the mainland and 550 a. 2 r. 37 p. to forty-one tenants in the Isle of Wight: in no case has the holder purchased the land.^{66b} The yeoman class, or men who farmed their own land, once esteemed the backbone of England, has practically disappeared. Hampshire now provides the earliest outdoor strawberries for the public market, the principal growing centres being Swanwick, Botley, and Sarisbury, the fruit from which is known in the trade as 'Southamptons.' Their cultivation in this district has been steadily developed during the last generation, the first consignments to market of any note being sent in 1872. The strawberries were at first sold in 'pound punnets,' which, containing as they did a pound of fruit, were a very acceptable size to consumers. But the greed of many of the growers soon dealt a severe blow to the trade, as the quantities in the baskets were systematically lessened, until some were sent to market containing 6 oz. or less of fruit. This dishonesty very naturally disgusted the public, who became chary of buying 'Southamptons,' so the 'handle basket' was introduced, which was supposed to contain 6 lb. of strawberries; but many of the growers, not even profiting by experience, again gave short measure, to the general dissatisfaction of the public and the injury of the trade. However, these evil practices were found to pay so badly that they have been abandoned, and to-day the baskets may be relied on to contain full measure of 5 lb. net to the basket. The soil of the Botley district is eminently suitable for strawberries, being of a light texture, and much superior to that of Cornwall. The growers were originally small cultivators who had a small quantity of land attached to their houses and adopted strawberry growing as a means of adding to their incomes, but now the large grower reigns supreme, though there are still many small plots of two to five acres where excellent fruit is produced.

The agricultural education work of the county is almost entirely conducted through the staff employed at the Farm School at Basing, established and maintained by the County Council. There lectures and demonstrations on the science and practice of agriculture are given. An experimental farm is attached to the school, where experiments in the testing of seeds and the use of artificial manures are conducted, and a fixed dairy school is maintained, while a travelling dairy school gives courses of lessons. Instruction is also given in poultry keeping, bee keeping, farm hygiene, farriery, hedging, ploughing, agricultural engineering, and woodwork. In horticulture outside lectures are given at several centres, and gardens are attached to a number of elementary day schools in the county, the majority of them being worked on the individual plot system. For the purpose of demonstrating fruit culture several plots are set aside in the garden attached to the Farm School, and in the Isle of Wight these small fruit stations are attached to the elementary school gardens.⁶⁷ Further, the County Council assists Reading University College with an annual grant, in return for which the College admits Hampshire residents of either sex at reduced fees to its courses of instruction.

^{66a} *Rep. of Bd. of Agric. Land Division*, pt. ii, 95, 101 (1911).

^{66b} *Rep. of Bd. of Agric. on Small Holdings* (1911), pt. i, 38, 39, and statement supplied by the Clerk of the Hampshire County Council.

⁶⁷ *Rep. of Education Committee, Hampshire County Council* (1910).

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FOX-HUNTING

THE history of fox-hunting in Hampshire begins when Mr. Evelyn was hunting the country around Alresford and Winchester about 1745. Between that year and 1749 he had matters practically to himself. He took his hounds wherever he thought he had a good chance of finding a fox, and probably roamed over half the county. Very little is known of this early Hampshire sportsman, but the fame of himself and of his grey stallion, which became the sire of many good hunters, survived for many years.

After Mr. Evelyn came Mr. Thomas Ridge of Kilmeston, who for no less than forty-six years hunted all the country from Farnham to Romsey. In 1795 Mr. Ridge gave over his country to Mr. W. Powlett Powlett.

Up to February 1784 the hunt was called the Kilmeston Hunt; but in March of that year the 'gentlemen of the Hampshire Hunt' are first referred to. The gatherings of the Hunt Club were held at various places; but after 1795 the meetings were only held at Winchester and Alresford.

During Mr. Ridge's mastership (in 1770) a record run took place. The H.H. found near Tichborne, ran through Hampage Wood, Longwood Warren, Beauworth, Warnford, Froxfield, Petersfield, Stoner Hill to Alton, through Rotherfield to the find, and killed. The distance is given as 50 miles, and it is stated that the same fox, identified by a white tag to his brush, had been hunted once every two weeks for three months previously. No time for this remarkable run is given.

For many years Mr. Ridge maintained the hunt at his own expense, but at length he accepted a subscription. He gave up in 1795.

About 1783 Lord Stawell began to hunt the country between Farnham and Overton with two or three different kennels. His huntsman was Will Harrison, a good servant,

cheerful and civil, but inclined at times to be pompous in manner, and always fond of using fine language. On one occasion when Lord Stawell was building new kennels he asked Harrison his ideas on the question of water supply. Harrison replied that 'he had duly considered that matter, and in his opinion the best plan would be to erect a well.' Harrison was a short man, and his heels only came a little below the flaps of his saddle. When attempting to urge on his horse with his spurs (which only dug into the saddle-flaps!), he was once heard to exclaim, 'I might as well stick my spurs into oblivion.' One day, when Harrison had run his fox from the Holt at Farnham to Waverley Abbey, hounds entered the pleasure grounds, followed by the huntsman, who did not hesitate to ride over the well-kept lawns. The gardener remonstrated, remarking that neither his master nor mistress ever rode there. 'Don't they?' replied the surprised huntsman. 'Why, I never saw better riding in my life, but we shall lose our fox owing to those nasty stinking violets.' It is recorded that Harrison once found a fox at Farnham Holt and ran him to ground at Hustbourne Park—a distance, as the crow flies, of nearly 30 miles.¹ Lord Stawell gave up keeping hounds in 1796, and 'incurred the displeasure of the Hampshire sportsmen by the mode of parting with his foxhounds, after they had acceded to every proposition made for their support.'²

Another early pack was that kept by Mr. Russell of Greywell, whose hounds were kennelled at North Warnborough. In 1794 Mr. Russell was hunting the country between Basingstoke and the Golden Pot, on the Alton and Odiham Road, and also that

¹ Colonel Beaver and Mr. Collier, both well-known sportsmen of the day, testified to the accuracy of this extraordinary performance. Hounds must have run more than 30 miles, although the route they took is not given.

² *Sporting Mag.* 1796, p. 46.

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about Preston Oakhills and Herriard. Will Harrison, who had been Lord Stawell's huntsman, hunted Mr. Russell's pack for some years, and was succeeded by the famous John Major. When Mr. Russell relinquished his country, Mr. Villebois, who became Master of the H.H. in 1802, took it over.

Mr. Stephen Terry of Dummer, writing to the *Sporting Magazine* of February 1850, gave much interesting information concerning early fox-hunting in Hampshire, and particularly in the H.H. country, and of many notable sportsmen. His reminiscences begin with the year 1783.

THE HAMPSHIRE HUNT

When Mr. Ridge resigned in 1795, the old Kilmeston Hunt was broken up. A meeting was subsequently held at Winchester on 25 April of that year to re-constitute the concern, and it was then resolved that the club should consist of twenty-five members besides the president, and that it should be called the Hampshire Hunt. The hounds were to be kept at Bishop's Sutton from the second week in October till the first week in March, with Mr. W. Powlett Powlett as perpetual president, the huntsman and other servants to be entirely under his control. For many years the name of the Prince of Wales³ (afterwards King George IV), who resided at Kempshot, appeared at the head of the H.H. list. He kept a pack of staghounds—afterwards turned into foxhounds—which hunted most of the northern portion of the H.H. country. Mr. Poyntz of Midgham had sole control of this pack, having given up his Hampshire country to the prince.⁴ The royal pack was hunted as foxhounds from February 1793 to October 1795, when Lord Dorchester succeeded him at Kempshot. The country then apparently went back to the H.H.⁵

Mr. Powlett⁶ lived first at Little Som-

³ The yellow buttons engraved with the letters 'H.H.' and the Prince of Wales's feathers, which is to this day a distinction of the Hampshire Hunt, dates from this time, the honour having been bestowed upon it by George IV when Prince of Wales, who was himself a member of the Hunt.

⁴ *Sporting Mag.* i, 305.

⁵ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* 1907-8, p. 115.

⁶ Mr. Powlett was lame, and could not mount his horse without assistance. He had nearly lost the use of one leg, his horse having jammed it one day against a gate-post, so that it had withered, and was practically useless. When off his horse he was therefore obliged to use crutches, and wore a long boot laced up his leg.

borne, and afterwards at Lainston, near Winchester. Freefolk Wood, where there was a famous breed of foxes which always made a point for Sherborne Wood, 10 miles away, was one of his best fox coverts (he hunted it before Mr. Chute kept foxhounds). In later years, from 1807 to 1813, Mr. Powlett hunted the Hambledon country. His mastership terminated in 1802, having lasted for seven years. On his retirement he applied to the H.H. for permission to hunt the country round Somborne with hounds of his own. The application was, however, refused, and Mr. Powlett seems to have been without a pack till he took over the Hambledon in 1807.

In the meantime, in March 1802, a committee was got together to hunt the H.H. country, the prime movers being Admiral Calmady of Woodcote, Mr. Kingscote of Hinton House, and Mr. John Truman Villebois of Candover, the last-named being appointed master. For his first two seasons with the H.H. Mr. Villebois hunted from East End, Alresford, but in 1804 he went to Armsworth, where he resided until his death in 1837.

Mr. Villebois began with John Major as his huntsman, Will Biggs, 'Pop' Hennessey, and John Knight being the whips. In one season Major killed forty brace of foxes, a record that stood to his credit for many years.

John Major's successor was Will Biggs. When, owing to failing health, the latter retired in 1815, Richard Foster became huntsman. He came from Lord Foley's, in Warwickshire, and brought with him a second whip, Bishop, who acted under Sawyer. The latter had come to Mr. Villebois the year before, when he whipped in to Will Biggs. Another of Foster's whips was Will Stansby, who came from Lord Petre's, and was afterwards huntsman to the H.H. during Mr. Tredcroft's mastership in 1859. 'Foster,' said Sawyer, 'was the very best woodland huntsman I ever saw. He was wonderfully quick at getting through live stuff, and lost no time in going to a "halloo"; and we used to drive the foxes in those days!' Sawyer, who was Foster's first whip for many years, came back to the H.H. in 1824, as stated above, and stayed with them till Mr. Villebois' death, when he went as huntsman to Sir John Mill in the Hursley country, and afterwards as whipper-in to Mr. Assheton Smith. After a short term with Mr. White of Ampfield, Sawyer gave up professional work. He ended his days at Ampfield, and was often to be seen and heard in Ampfield Wood when hounds

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came that way. His 'view halloa' is said to have been something remarkable. 'Actaeon,' writing in the *Sporting Magazine* for 1848, pays a tribute to Sawyer's good qualities as a whip, and relates what he calls an extraordinary anecdote concerning a quarrel between Foster and Sawyer. 'Although they never spoke to each other, except formally upon the business of hunting, for three years, they worked on together in the field without the slightest appearance of jealousy, and killed their foxes together in as workmanlike a style as if they had been the best friends on earth.'

In 1803 Mr. Villebois moved his hounds to Armsworth, the Hunt still being under the management of a committee. In 1804 he purchased the hounds of the Hunt Club; and when Messrs. Kingscote and Calmady retired from the H.H. committee in 1805 he became sole master, hunting the pack at his own expense till his death in 1837.

His kennel consisted of seventy couples of hounds, with a usual entry of twenty-two to twenty-four couples. He divided them into two packs according to size. The large hounds averaged from $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $24\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the smaller ones from 20 in. to 22 in. On one occasion (22 December 1822) Mr. Villebois took into the field a pack of sixteen and a half couples, all got by Pontiff, out of four dams, Vengeance, Thoughtless, Notable, and Milliner. Commenting on the difficulties of fox-hunting in Hampshire, 'Nimrod' says:—

To breed hounds for Hampshire is no easy task, for those which would scarcely ever miss a fox in some countries might seldom kill one here. For example: Mr. Osbaldeston's twenty-five couples picked out of his celebrated pack, with Seabright at their head, only killed seven Hampshire foxes in three months; and I have reason to believe Sir Bellingham Graham did about as much. Before I hunted a month in it, I pronounced it to be the most difficult country to kill a good fox in that I ever had seen, and my opinion is in no wise changed. By the time Christmas is past, if the weather be open, more than half of it is ploughed; and from the constant changing from pretty good to very bad land, hounds are always uncertain of their scent, and, consequently, afraid to hold on. To this must be added the number of small, as well as large, coverts which abound in it, where foxes are always making work and have the advantage. Exclusive of these, the large hedgerows he meets with enable him to turn back unperceived upon the hounds, and consequently to gain time.

Mr. Villebois' hounds were described by 'Nimrod' as being particularly deep in the fore-quarters, short and straight in the legs, a little arched in the back, very clean in the

throat, heads well set on, rich in colour, and very 'airy' in appearance.

The description which 'Nimrod' gives of this country as he knew it in the first quarter of the 19th century, shows that it has altered a good deal since then.

Mr. Villebois' country (we read) commences at Crondall, to the right of the road from Odiham to Farnham, and reaches to Southampton in one direction, and to Romsey in another. It is also of considerable width. Almost the whole of it comes under the denomination of a woodland country, though much of it has a very fox-hunting appearance; and were it not for the flints, with which a great part of it abounds, it would rank high among the provincials. In point of fences, it is not difficult to get across, as there are no brooks, and the ditches are for the most part dry; but, notwithstanding this, it is one in which no man can be sure of being with hounds. This is, first, owing to the frequency of the coverts, in which hounds are hidden from his view; and, secondly, to the almost constant occurrence of those very wide hedgerows, which nothing in the shape of a horse can pass, but by pulling up into a walk and boring through.

At the time of 'Nimrod's' visit to Hampshire, Mr. Villebois was showing excellent sport. Half-way through the season he had killed twenty-five brace of foxes, and during seven days' hunting 'Nimrod' took part in 'one beautiful burst of 40 minutes and two fine runs—one of 2 hours 27 minutes, and the other of 1 hour 37 minutes—killing both foxes.' 'Nimrod' missed the famous 'Pantry Run' of 11 January 1825. 'Hounds met at Beauworth, and without hanging in covert, or crossing the same field twice, the fox was killed at Town Hill, 3 miles from Southampton.' This run was

upwards of 14 miles in a straight direction, and over so severe a country that there were several bad falls. Mr. William Heysham rode at a stile, which his horse refused. On turning him at it again he saw the cause of his refusal. Mr. Hugh Mildmay was lying on the ground on the other side of it, covered with dirt, with his head under his shoulder, apparently dead, and an hour expired before animation was restored. Foster said it was one of the severest and most brilliant days' sport he had ever seen with hounds. This run was with the small pack. The fox was so pressed that he ran into a dwelling-house, and secreted himself in the pantry among the bacon.

A picture of the fox on the bacon-rack in the pantry was painted by Mr. Collier of Chiland, and afterwards lithographed. Sawyer and Mr. Scotland were first into the pantry, and of the others, those who had the best of it in the run were Mr. John Taylor on

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Sealing Wax, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Mr. George Butler on The Admiral, Mr. Frederick Heysham on Ollipod, and Mr. Collier.

And during those years the social side of hunting was not being neglected in Hampshire. On 6 March 1817 a ball and supper were given at the Swan Inn, Alresford, by the bachelors of the H.H. to the neighbourhood. The ball was opened by Lord Rodney and Lady Isabella Douglas, and in the course of the evening waltzing was introduced.⁷

On 6 December 1817 the H.H. had an extraordinary run. They met at Chilton Old House and found a fox at Woodman-cott Holt. After a run of 3 hours, passing through thirteen parishes, they killed at Weston Park, near Warnborough, a distance of at least 30 miles as hounds ran. On 20 December hounds met and found at Abbotstone, and killed close to Farnham, a distance (as hounds ran) of nearly 40 miles. About 2 miles from the spot where the fox was killed, a large goat joined in the chase, and nearly kept pace with hounds and horses till they came up with their fox.⁸

In the H.H. records, under date of 14 April 1819, we read 'Such a scarcity of foxes now existed in the H.H. country that there seemed a probability of sport being entirely stopped. Representations to the landlords were made, and their assistance solicited. Mr. Villebois, the Honourable Colonel Onslow, Mr. North, and Captain Gage were appointed a committee to apply to the landlords on the subject.'

The run which took place on the first Tuesday in December 1819 has been rendered immortal by the picture of the meet painted subsequently by Mr. T. Smith as a memento of the occasion. It was a frosty morning. They found a fox at 1.26

⁷ *Hampshire Chronicle*, 1817. Waltzing, it is worthy of mention, was a new thing in England in those days, and was causing a good deal of comment. A writer in the *Sporting Magazine* of 1819 says:—'Englishwomen cannot waltz without doing violence to some invaluable notions of delicacy and reserve with which they have been brought up'; and in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March 1820 a parallel is drawn between the sports of the ring and the graces of the ball-room, to the vindication of the former as being the more decent! The writer concludes a long dissertation on the indelicacy of waltzing with the words:—'Go, Tabitha, to Moulsey Hurst when Turner fights young Cabbage, and then, on your conscience, tell the editor of *Blackwood's Magazine* that their conduct is as indecent as that of Cornet Sabretache and Miss Julia Dyaway.'

⁸ *Sporting Mag.* 1818.

in Black-house; ran him over the Warren to Rowhay, and from thence to Stoke Park, where he went to ground after a severe run of 3 hours and 10 minutes.

The *Hampshire Chronicle* of 1821 gives particulars of another remarkable run on 6 February of that year. 'On Tuesday, February 6, the H.H. met at the Four Lanes, Beauworth, and found a fox at Bishop's Coppice, where after a good deal of hard running during the whole of the day, the fox was so hard pushed that he took refuge in the dwelling-house of Mr. Goodwin of Ovington, actually leaped over the fire, and concealed himself in the chimney, from which he was taken in a sack by the villagers, and again turned out before his pursuers, and killed in fine style.' An incident worthy of mention is recorded in the same paper a year later. 'The H.H. had a most successful season, not having had one blank day since the commencement. On Monday, November 18, they had a run through Lord Bolton's park, and the gate being fast at the farther end of it, a gentleman of the name of Apperley charged the pales and got well over, although they were full six feet high.' Mr. Apperley, was, of course, the celebrated 'Nimrod,' who at that time was living at Beaufort.

During this season the H.H. killed eighteen brace of foxes before Christmas, so that the former scarcity of foxes had evidently disappeared.

The father of the Hunt at this period (1825) was Mr. Charles Graeme, then an old man but still a hard rider. 'Æsop' says of him:—'Mr. Charles Graeme came into Hants about 1785; he had been a writer in India, and was a witness in Warren Hastings' trial. About 1789 he lived at Rotherfield . . . He then went to New House, Ropley, and next bought Dean House, Kilmeston . . . His son, Mr. W. T. Graeme, succeeded his father as secretary of the H.H., and has officiated as steward at the Hunt and other county races oftener than any other gentleman.' Mr. Charles Graeme, a typical old English gentleman, died at Alresford in 1838 at the age of eighty.

In 1833, four years before his death, Mr. Villebois was presented with a piece of plate by the members of the H.H. as a token of their esteem during his long period of mastership. He continued to hunt the country, but in the following season (1833-4) sport was not so good, complaints being made that Foster, the huntsman, was getting slow. Foster still stayed on, however, and the

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H.H. subsequently had better sport. He was still with Mr. Villebois at the time of the master's death in April 1837.

On 25 April 1837 Major Barrett of Cheriton, brother-in-law of the late master, agreed to take over the mastership with the assistance of a committee. Mr. John T. Waddington was secretary and remained in that office till 1840, when he was succeeded by Mr. William Taylor. The kennels were removed from Armsworth to Cheriton.

An important change now took place and the H.H. gave over nearly the whole of their domain west of the Itchen to Sir John Mill, reserving the right to resume it at any time they might desire. This arrangement lasted till 1840.

Major Barrett hunted the H.H. for five seasons, beginning with Foster as huntsman. When Foster left in 1840 Jack Shirley, who had been first whip, carried the horn. Before he left, Foster was the recipient of a silver tankard and a suitably engraved hunting-horn. Shirley stayed with the H.H. till 1843, when he went to the Duke of Cleveland and was murdered by poachers in 1848 while helping the keepers at Raby Castle. James Gower, who also met with a violent death, and George Page were Shirley's whippers-in while he was with the H.H.

Major Barrett gave up in 1842, and was succeeded by Mr. Augustus Onslow, who had charge for the next two years. Jack Shirley was Mr. Onslow's first huntsman. He left in 1843, and Will Cox who took his place only stayed till 1845, when he went to the Vine.

In 1845⁹ Mr. Augustus Onslow resigned the H.H. mastership, the country being taken over by Captain Martin Haworth, who brought his own pack from Devonshire. He was a very popular master, a good sportsman, and a capital man with hounds, which he hunted himself. Tom Clark, Richard Hall, and Jack Woodley whipped-in to him. Clark was a clever whip, having had plenty of experience with the Atherstone and other packs. He went to the Craven afterwards, then to the Old Berkshire, and from there to the Duke of Beaufort's. During Captain Haworth's mastership a remarkable hunt was organized the day after the ball given at Winchester by the three hunts—the H.H., Hambledon, and Hursley. Hounds met at Cranbury Park, the pack, at Mr. Chamberlayne's special request, consisting of seven couples from each of the three hunts. After a parade of each lot separately they

went off all together in charge of Squires, the Hambledon huntsman, to the lower end of the park, where they soon found, the fox running back past the house and away to Cranbury Common. Headed here, the fox came back again past the house to Cranbury Wood, being killed after a run of 55 minutes. Captain Haworth (master of the H.H.), Mr. Cockburn (master of the Hursley), and Squires were all on the spot and each rushed for the brush, Squires being successful.

In 1846 the H.H. kennels were removed from Cheriton to Ropley (where they are still), Mr. W. Wilkinson of Alresford having given a bit of freehold ground for the erection of new quarters.

At the end of the season 1846-7 Captain Haworth gave up and was succeeded by Lord Gifford from the V.W.H. country. He hunted hounds himself, maintaining a pack of sixty couples. Charles Cross and Richard Hall, and afterwards Jack Grant and Dan Berkshire, were Lord Gifford's whips. Grant came from Lord Parker (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield), first master of the South Oxfordshire, but he had been with Lord Gifford before, and so understood his ways. About this time the H.H. granted permission to Sir John Cope to hunt the country around Greywell.

During his mastership Lord Gifford showed capital sport. The H.H. country was well stocked with foxes, among the prominent preservers being Mr. Charles Bowyer (Farleigh and Nutley), Mr. Jervoise (Herriard), Mr. Terry (Dummer), Mr. T. M. Wayne (South Warnborough), Sir Thomas Miller (Holybourne), Sir Edward Doughty (Tichborne), Colonel Greenwood (Brookwood), and Mr. H. J. Mulcock (Beauworth).

Lord Gifford left the H.H. in 1850 taking his hounds with him, and the hunt was again managed by a committee consisting of Mr. Edward Knight of Chawton House (master), Mr. James W. Scott of Rotherfield Park, and Mr. Ellis Jervoise of Herriard. Mr. Napper's pack, formerly known as the Findon, were bought. William Summers, who had had experience with the Surrey Staghounds, the Duke of Cumberland's, the West Kent, and the Findon, came with them as huntsman.

Having given up his harriers in 1852, Mr. Robert Pearse took over the H.H. He took great pains to get together a good pack, drawing on Lord Fitzhardinge's kennel amongst others, and showed first-rate sport. He was a good man with horse and hound who thoroughly understood the business of hunt-

⁹ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* says 1844.

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ing, and won well-deserved popularity. His huntsman was Charles Roberts, with Hickman and Berkshire to whip-in to him. Roberts went afterwards to Mr. Phillips in Oxfordshire, and then to Lord Doneraile in Ireland.

In 1855 Mr. Pearse retired, and Mr. Edward Knight of Chawton once more took up the reins of management for the H.H. Joseph Orbell, who afterwards went to the Puckeridge, filled the post of huntsman to everyone's satisfaction. Tom Hedges and John Bailey were the whippers-in.

Mr. Knight only remained master for two seasons, when the pack was taken over by Mr. Edward Tredcroft of Warnham Court. His first huntsman was Kennett, who had gone with Lord Gifford when he gave up the H.H. and came from him to Mr. Tredcroft. Kennett stayed two seasons and then went to Mr. Radcliffe in Dorset. Nason succeeded Kennett, but only stayed one season. Then came Will Stansby from the Duke of Beaufort's and formerly second whip to Mr. Villebois in Foster's time. Stansby was succeeded by William Fisher, formerly whipper-in, and he and Mr. Tredcroft hunted the pack alternately. Mr. Tredcroft showed good sport during his six years' mastership, sparing no expense in keeping up the establishment. In 1862 he retired.

Mr. Deacon, one of the best gentleman huntsmen of the day, came from Devonshire, where he had kept both foxhounds and harriers, to be Mr. Tredcroft's successor. It is doubtful if the H.H. ever had a more popular or capable master than Mr. Deacon, whose association with the pack lasted for twenty-two seasons.

Mr. Deacon began with Fisher as huntsman, and afterwards had Charles Pike, who had been second horseman to Captain Haworth. In the meantime Pike had been gaining experience with the Old Berkshire under Tom Clark, the Cotswold, and Essex and Suffolk. George Loader and Alfred Summers whipped-in to Pike.

Many good runs took place in the early years of Mr. Deacon's mastership. On 16 November 1869 the gentlemen and farmers of the H.H. presented Mr. Deacon with a service of plate worth £500. In the following year the ladies of the hunt presented Mrs. Deacon with a portrait of her husband on his favourite hunter Colonel. A memorable meet took place at Tichborne House in November 1872, when a large company assembled to show their satisfaction at the disposal of the Tichborne claimant. Finding

at Chesford Head, they killed near Warnford after a run of 15 miles lasting an hour and a half.

Mr. R. Combe of Pierrepont offered to hunt part of the H.H. and old Chiddingfold country at his own expense, and the pack was started in the following November.

Owing to the scarcity of foxes in their own country, the H.H. were invited by Mr. Walter Long to have a day in the Hambledon domains at the end of February 1880, when they met at Preshaw Park and had good sport with plenty of foxes. Matters improved somewhat in the following season, and some good runs were enjoyed. On 18 November 1879 the H.H. met at Brookwood House, finding at Blackhouse. They ran to Exton Bottom, where there was a check, and at Warnford a fresh fox jumped up. Three hounds, however, stuck to the line of the first fox, and running a circuit brought him back to Beacon Hill, where hounds and fox all lay down dead-beat. Morgan, Mr. Wyndham's keeper, witnessed the incident. At this time Mr. Combe's hounds were having good sport, and had a remarkable run early in February 1880. They met at Henley Park, near Pirbright, and ran their first fox for an hour, killing at Ash, near Aldershot. Finding again directly, they ran to Sir W. Hayter's park at Bracknell, in Berkshire, where they were whipped off with the fox only just ahead of them, masters' and servants' horses being entirely done up.

A good run fell to the lot of the H.H. in the season 1880-1, when hounds met at Chawton House, and after passing through twelve parishes, lost in Rotherfield Park after a run of 20 miles lasting three hours. Only three of the field, besides the huntsman, were up at the end. In the following season Mr. Deacon had a couple of bad falls, the second of which kept him out of the saddle for some time. The season, however, was most brilliant, only one day being missed through frost.

A great catastrophe befell Mr. Deacon in February 1884, towards the close of his last season with the H.H., when fire broke out at his stables at Ropley Cottage. Of his fourteen horses seven were lost, three of them having cost 80 guineas apiece. In the same month Mr. Combe announced his intention of giving up his hounds at the end of the season; and, as the outcome of a meeting held at the Bush Hotel, Farnham, to consider the situation, the country lent by the H.H. and Ham-

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bledon went back to those packs, except that the Sussex side was taken over by the Goodwood Hounds (Duke of Richmond's) then re-established. The last meet at Ropley Cottage, during Mr. Deacon's mastership, took place at the end of March, when hounds had a three hours' run from New Inn Coppice. The master and a few others saw the end of it. On 16 May following a presentation was made to Mr. Deacon at the Town Hall, Alresford, of a service of silver and other articles to the value of over £600.

Mr. Arthur H. Wood of Froyle Park succeeded Mr. Deacon, and showed good sport for four seasons. Richard Turner, his huntsman, familiarly known as 'Dickey,' was connected with the H.H. for nearly twenty years, and was presented with a testimonial in 1886, during Mr. Wood's mastership. After Turner came Alfred Summers, who had been with the Hursley for sixteen or seventeen seasons.

In 1888 the H.H. came under the joint mastership of Messrs. Frederick Coryton, F. M. E. Jervoise, and Montagu Knight for a single season, at the end of which Mr. Knight retired, and Messrs. Coryton and Jervoise went on together till 1895.

In 1895 Lieut.-Colonel R. Knox took Mr. F. Jervoise's place, and he and Mr. Coryton controlled the pack for four seasons. During this mastership an extraordinary run took place after the meet at Marsh House, Bentley, the residence of Mr. Thresher Giles, on 1 February 1896. Hounds found in a small covert at the back of the house, the fox going away by Bentley Village, Penley, and Gravelly Wood, as if for Horsden Common. Short of this, however, he turned to the right and came back to the starting point. Crossing the Farnham road and South-Western Railway, he ran to Wreclesham and then right through the Forest to Frithend, then to the Straits, on to Worldham, left-handed to Reynold's Hanger, and over the vale to Binswood Common. From here he went into Woolmer Forest and through Sutton's Inclosures to Brockshead, where he turned left-handed by Kingsley and back to Binsted Village, at which point he was lost. This run lasted three hours twenty minutes, and a writer in *The Field* described it as a record. The distance covered was 22 miles, and the 16½ couples of hounds worked remarkably well throughout.

Towards the end of this season Alfred Summers retired and went back to the Hursley for a couple of seasons. His hunting career in Hampshire lasted altogether for thirty-

six years, for twenty-nine of which he filled the position of huntsman. He first came to the H.H. as kennel-huntsman in 1862, under Mr. Deacon, and remained seven years. After this he spent seventeen seasons with Colonel Nicoll of the Hursley, returning to the H.H. in 1886 and staying ten seasons.

Mr. A. T. E. Jervoise joined Mr. Coryton in 1899 in place of Lieut.-Colonel Knox, the joint-mastership lasting until the end of the 1908-9 season, when both retired. Some of the greatest runs ever recorded in the annals of the hunt have taken place during this period, and the season of 1904-5, when the number of foxes killed was 33½ brace, and 17½ brace to ground, was the most successful since the time of Mr. Deacon, who once killed as many as 41½ brace. In January 1904 the H.H. met at the Manor House, Greatham, where the master (Mr. Coryton) lived, and found in Sutton's Inclosures. Hounds ran to Hartley Wood and Long Copse and over the hanger; then turned back to Hartley Church and Worldham village, and on as if for Monkswood. Bearing to the left, the fox now went over Watery Lane to Wild Duck, but recrossed the lane and headed for Monkswood. After visiting Neatham Mill and the rifle butts near Alton he went back to Wild Duck, Worldham, and Hartley Wood, eventually regaining the covert where he was found. At this point hounds were whipped off in the dark at the end of a run of over three hours.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Coryton and Mr. Jervoise at the end of the 1908-9 season, the H.H. mastership was taken over by Mr. G. P. Elystan Evans, formerly master of the Tickham, and before that of the Cambridgeshire.

The H.H. pack consists of 55 couples with kennels at Ropley. Hounds meet four days a week. Practically the whole of the H.H. country is in Hampshire, and embraces an area of over 400 square miles. The Garth and the Vine are to the north; the Hambledon on the south; the Chiddingfold on the east; and the Vine and Hursley on the west. There is a large area of woodland, a good deal of plough and down country, and an increasing area of pasture. In some parts the hedges are small, but posts and rails are met with in others, and there is a good deal of jumping of banks, ditches, and streams. A Wire Committee deals with the removal of wire during the season. Mention should be made of the H.H. Shire Horse Society, the object of which is to supply stallions for the use of farmers whose land is hunted over by the pack.

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THE VINE

The beginning of the Vine Hunt is said to date back to the year 1770, but no records are available of its earliest history, and it was not until the last decade of the 18th century that the country took its present name and was clearly defined. The first recorded master of hounds in this district was Mr. William John Chute of The Vyne, who began his long hunting career with a pack of harriers about the year 1791, and subsequently changed them to foxhounds. At first Mr. Chute had the assistance of Will Biggs as huntsman, and afterwards of Phil Gosling, who came from the Kilmes-ton Hunt. Biggs went subsequently to Mr. Villebois as whip to John Major, whom he afterwards succeeded as huntsman. At a later date George Hickson was Mr. Chute's huntsman, with Will Burket as whipper-in. Hickson was soon succeeded by a man named Cain, of whom Mr. Thomas Chute, brother of the master, said that 'Cain could not kill a fox because he was not Abel.' Cain, in fact, was not a success, and Hickson was reinstated. Mr. Chute was noted as a clever hound-man, and got together a pack remarkable for size and nose. He seems, however, to have kept his hounds in a very indifferent manner, for in *Sporting Architecture*, George Tattersall has the following comment on the Vine establishment: 'Where was a more miserable hole in the shape of a kennel for fox-hounds than that in which the Vine pack was lodged in the late Mr. Chute's time, and yet I never saw hounds freer from disease nor able to stand their work better than those hounds were. There was not even a grass ground, nor any yard at all so large as his own dining room, and the sub-soil was strong clay.' Mr. Chute had a noted hound by name Spanker, one of a draft from Mr. Poyntz of Midgham, which took part in a memorable run from Mr. Chute's house, the fox which furnished the sport having been one of a litter bred in a drain beneath the drawing-room floor! They ran to earth in Chilton Wood, and Spanker got left behind. Five days later the hound was still missing, and so Will Biggs and Mr. Terry of Dummer set out to look for him. They found him at the earth with the dead fox between his paws. Spanker was taken back to Dummer to recuperate, and lived to hunt for two or three more seasons.

'Aesop' says that Mr. Chute was one of the last of the pigtails, and always wore it tied in proper form with black ribbon. His coat and waistcoat were open, and his shirt

fronts got up in broad pleats. A year or two only before his death the pigtail was sacrificed. General Pole,¹⁰ who was a great friend, was present when the dreadful deed was done in Fox the hairdresser's shop. Great had been the solicitation on the one side and reluctance on the other. At last an unwilling consent was given, gained chiefly by the potent argument, 'Why, sir, it cannot last much longer; there are but five hairs left—all the rest is ribbon!' A moment later the fatal snip was given, and thus ended one of the last, if not the very last, of the pigtails.

In the *Sporting Magazine* there is an account by 'Nimrod' of one of Mr. Chute's best runs, which took place on 31 March 1824. The fixture was at West Sherborne Church, a fox being found in a corner of Pamber Forest. Hounds ran him hard over a strongly-fenced country to Lord Bolton's, a distance of 8 miles as the crow flies, and their fox was so beaten that he lay down before hounds. 'Nimrod' adds that Mr. Chute had been a master of hounds ever since he was a boy, and of foxhounds for over thirty-two years. In allusion to his hounds being small but good, Mr. Chute always used the words *multum in parvo* as a kennel motto, but in consequence of the extraordinary sport shown by his pack, and the fame they acquired, he said that he intended to alter it to *viresque acquirunt eundo*. Mr. Chute, who sat in Parliament for the county for nearly thirty years, died 13 December 1824. He was a typical example of the old school.

On the death of Mr. Chute, the management of the Vine Hunt devolved upon Mr. Abraham Pole, who only remained till 1826. He was a brother of Sir Peter Pole, and lived at West Ham near Basingstoke. The *Sporting Magazine*¹¹ says that the hounds were kept, not by annual subscription, but on Mr. Pole receiving a sum of money from the gentlemen of the Hunt for the purpose of building a kennel and purchasing horses. Kennels were accordingly built at West Ham, and Richard Adamson, a celebrated man with hounds, came as huntsman. Adamson, a first-rate woodland huntsman, had learnt the art of hunting from his father, who had hunted Sir John Dashwood's harriers near Bourton on the Hill. He went subsequently to Mr. Musters and then to Lord Scarborough, from whom he came to Mr. Pole. Adamson at once showed his

¹⁰ Father of the popular secretary of the Hampshire Hounds.

¹¹ xvi, 47.

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ability. During his first cubbing some of the pack had been hunting a cub in Pamber Forest, the rest being on an old fox which Adamson said he knew by the way he ran the rides in the wood. With Mr. Pole's permission the huntsman had the whole pack lifted on to the old fox, and killed him handsomely at Cannon Heath after a sharp fifty minutes. During Mr. Pole's mastership the pack, which had been getting rather below standard, was improved by drafts from the Duke of Beaufort's.

Mr. Pole was succeeded in 1826¹² by Mr. Charles Beaver of Overton, a son of Colonel Beaver. He only stayed with the pack one season, but during that time showed good sport. Mr. Beaver's hounds were very fast, and had the reputation of 'flying like a flock of pigeons.' No rider to hounds was more keen than Mr. Beaver, and it is said that when he left the Vine he never missed a day for six seasons with Mr. Assheton Smith's pack. Mr. Beaver always liked a thoroughbred, and had one famous horse by name Watchman by Precipitate, sold afterwards to Lord Southampton. Other notable horses of his were Bean Stalk, which he bought of Mr. John Elmore, and another by the Prince of Wales's Rebel, which came from old Wyse the coachman. This horse was ridden by Mr. Beaver for eighteen years without a fall!

In 1827 Mr. Henry Fellowes became master of the Vine and stayed till 1834, when he resigned, and the hunt was carried on by a committee. Mr. Donnithorne Taylor took the pack over in November 1835, and hunted there till the end of that season.

Mr. Fellowes came back to the Vine in 1836, and Adamson, who had now been huntsman for a dozen seasons, left. John Press, from the East Sussex, his successor, left in 1842 for the Crawley and Horsham, and subsequently went to Mr. Barnett in Cambridgeshire. Will Borer succeeded him with the Vine. During the time he was with the pack, Press hunted them very creditably. Mr. Fellowes stayed till 1845, when he finally gave up.

One of the chief supporters of the Vine Hunt for many years was Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. At one time he subscribed as much as £400 a year towards the hunt although most of his coverts were in other countries. The duke hunted with two or three packs, and the painting of the Vine meet in Hurstbourne Park, by Calvert, shows him among the field.

¹² *Baily's Hunting Dir.* says Mr. Pole was master from 1825 to 1827, and does not mention Mr. Beaver.

From 1845 to 1848 the Vine Hunt was carried on by a committee.

In 1848 Sir Richard Rycroft, baronet, became master. His first season was marked by serious misfortune, for on 23 November his huntsman, W. Cox, met with a bad fall which kept him out of the field a long time. Hounds were only taken out once or twice in charge of the whip, but the arrangement was not a success, and the whip was dismissed. Cox subsequently resumed his duties, but with no whip he naturally failed to show sport.

At the end of his first season, Sir Richard Rycroft gave up owing to ill-health, and the Vine was once more managed by a committee, of which Mr. Edward St. John of Church Oakley, Mr. W. Portal, and Mr. William Beach were the leading members. Considerable alterations and additions were made to the kennels and stables during this period, the arrangement lasting until 1852.

The next master of the Vine was Captain Mainwaring, son of Sir Henry Mainwaring, baronet, of Peover Hall, Cheshire. His huntsman was George Turner, who came from Lord Southampton. Before that he had been with the Cheshire, and subsequently went to the Blackmore Vale.

Captain Mainwaring relinquished the mastership in 1854, and was succeeded by Newton, fourth Earl of Portsmouth, who purchased the hounds belonging to Mr. Henry Villebois, master of the V.W.H., on the break-up of that establishment in 1855. The new master, who removed the kennels to Hurstbourne, was most popular, and was careful to minister both to the sporting and social tastes of his followers. His huntsman was George Turner, with Frank Goodall and Alfred Hedges as whippers-in.

Lord Portsmouth retired at the end of the season 1858-9. Twenty couple of his hounds went with Turner to Mr. Digby of Sherborne Castle, and he took fifty couple into Devonshire, where they were hunted at first by John Dunn, and afterwards by Dan Berkshire.

Mr. Arthur E. Whieldon, who had bought the West Kent Foxhounds, offered in 1859 to take the Vine country, and came there with his new pack and Humphrey Pearce as huntsman. Mr. Whieldon had begun hunting early in life when living at Wetton Place in Northamptonshire, and when quite a small boy had been 'blooded' by the famous Squire Osbaldeston after a great run from Dodford Holt. After leaving Winchester College, where he went out before breakfast with a scratch pack of harriers, he hunted with the

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Pytchley and other famous packs for several seasons, and was therefore well qualified for the position he took when he came back into Hampshire. During his seven years' mastership the Vine Hunt enjoyed great prosperity. With a popular master the hunt had plenty of supporters, among whom were Mr. John Arundel of Brimpton and Mr. George Brooks of Monk Sherborne. The former is said to have turned down or brought up as many as 130 foxes, while the latter made a hobby of rearing fox-cubs. It is reported of Mr. Brooks that on one occasion his supply of rats and rabbits ran out and that he actually fed his cubs on young partridges.

Pearce stayed with Mr. Whieldon for a couple of seasons, when George Southwell, who had had experience with the Southwold, Craven, Cottesmore, and Tiverton packs, took his place. During Southwell's time that remarkable run through Wherwell Wood, which is still regarded as one of the most extraordinary performances ever witnessed in the hunting field, took place. The date was 29 November 1862, and the place of meeting Whitchurch Lodge Gate. They found in Lord Portsmouth's osier-beds at Tufton and ran very fast through the meadows to Hurstbourne Park, which they traversed, and then crossing the Whitchurch and Andover road entered Wherwell Wood. Hounds ran their fox right through the wood from end to end without a check, coming out by Clatford, and then, crossing the River Anton, went on by Lower Clatford nearly to Abbots Ann, where they killed in the open. The time of this grand run was 1 hour 25 minutes, and every hound was up at the finish. Those who managed to live through the run were the Master, Captain Harvey and his brother, Mr. Henry Harvey, Mr. George Brooks, Mr. G. Rawlins, and Mr. B. Bovill. A public dinner was given to Mr. Whieldon at the Town Hall, Basingstoke, on 4 March 1862, when a silver hunting-horn was presented to him as a mark of esteem by the hunt members.

Mr. Whieldon's mastership lasted till 1866, when Sir Bruce Chichester took his place. He only stayed two seasons, and was succeeded in 1868 by Mr. William W. B. Beach of Oakley, who for twenty years occupied the position of master.

Mr. Beach's popularity was enormous, and he gave generous testimony to the manner in which he was supported in a letter to the *Hampshire Chronicle* of 22 April 1871: 'I observe in your journal that a correspondent writing from Chippenham stated that the fox was rapidly becoming an extinct animal in Hants. I desire most emphatically to protest

against this statement. I believe that, on the contrary, there are few counties in England where foxes are so well preserved, or where all sections of the community are more anxious to afford facilities for the enjoyment of the legitimate sport of fox-hunting.'

A good run was that of 25 March 1872, when hounds met at Hannington. They found at Long Weeke, and first took a ring round Warren Bottom and Sheep Lane Woods. From there they ran to Balsams, and then to the Upper Wootton coverts, over the Woodgarston hills towards the Sherborne woodlands. After a slight check they went on to Mr. Holton's coverts, through Crocus Coppice and over the Pamber Pastures to Newlands. At Bramley Frith the pack changed foxes, the fresh fox taking them to the Silchester coverts and on to the clappers. On his way to Brocas Lands at Mortimer, the fox was headed back to Silchester Walls, and turned first towards Pamber Forest and then in the direction of Beaurepaire, close to which place he was given up after a run of over 20 miles from the original find.

Early in April 1872 the followers of the Vine showed their appreciation of Mr. Beach by entertaining him to dinner at the Town Hall, Basingstoke, under the presidency of Mr. W. L. W. Chute of the Vyne. Four years later a dinner and presentation were held in honour of Mr. Beach's huntsman, James Stracey, who was presented with a cup and a purse of 200 sovereigns. Stracey had at that time been connected with hunting for forty-one years.

Two years after his retirement Mr. Beach was presented with his portrait by the members of the hunt and friends 'as a token of their esteem and remembrance of his twenty years' mastership of the Vine Hounds.'

Since Mr. Beach's retirement there have been several changes in the Vine mastership. Messrs. G. H. Pember and A. Gordon Russell carried on a joint mastership from 1888 to 1893, at the end of which period Mr. Pember retired and Mr. Russell went on alone. About this time the Vine had some notable runs—one on 27 January 1893 lasting for 3½ hours with a fox from Deans. This run was very remarkable from the fact that the fox, or possibly another, took the field over much the same course twice, being left at last near the original find, hounds having gone away with a fresh fox.

On Mr. Russell's retirement in 1896 Mr. Pember took hold by himself for four seasons, and in 1900 Mr. Russell came back to enter upon his third period of mastership. His term of office on this occasion only lasted for a

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single season, Mr. E. B. Podmore succeeding him in 1901. Mr. Podmore left in 1902, whereupon Sir Richard Rycroft, baronet, of Dummer House, took over the pack. A capital run took place from Tadley Place in 1904, hounds being whipped off at 5 o'clock in Pamber Forest.

The kennels are at Overton, and the pack, which belongs to the Vine Hunt Club, consists of thirty couples. Meeting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, the general practice being to hunt the hill country on the former day and the vale on the latter.

The Vine country covers an area of some 350 square miles, and adjoins the South Berks and Craven on the north; the Tedworth on the west; the Hursley on the south-west; the H.H. on the south; and the Garth on the east. The country includes a large proportion of woodland and arable, some down and pasture, and a little moorland. Obstacles consist chiefly of banks and ditches, with posts and rails in some parts. There is a good deal of wire, but it is for the most part well marked.

THE HAMBLETON

Towards the latter part of the 18th century Mr. Land of Park House, Hambledon, kept a pack of hounds with which he used to hunt deer in summer and fox in winter in the forest of Bere, and round Hambledon, until his death in 1791.

Whatever may have been the duration of its existence, the pack founded by him had entirely disappeared before the end of the 18th century, for in the year 1800, according to the minutes of the Hambledon Hunt, a meeting was held for the purpose of establishing a pack of foxhounds in the vicinity of Hambledon, as there was at that time no established pack of foxhounds in that neighbourhood. The real beginning of the Hambledon Hunt may be said to date from this time. The result of the meeting was that Mr. T. Butler of Bury Lodge, Hambledon, came forward and agreed to collect a pack of foxhounds of between twenty and thirty couples, and to provide for their maintenance at his own cost. It was agreed that the hunt should consist of annual subscribers of ten guineas; that hounds should hunt five times a fortnight; 'and no weather should stop the hounds from going to the meet unless the snow should be one foot deep at the kennel door.' Meets in those days were fixed very early, for the rules of the hunt further provided for 'the hounds to be at the

covert at nine o'clock from the 10th of October to the 5th of April; the fixtures to be settled by Mr. Butler without any partiality.' Mr. Butler's huntsman was Will James. The new arrangement lasted for three or four seasons, when Mr. Butler gave up the mastership, although he continued as a supporter of the hunt for many years. In 1823 he took over the harriers lately belonging to Mr. Hale of Hambledon, and he is mentioned at a later date as still being a member of the Hambledon Hunt. He died at a good old age in 1858.

On Mr. Butler's retirement Major (afterwards Colonel) Cook became master. He had had considerable experience with hounds, having hunted a pack at Thurlow in Suffolk for several seasons, and also in Essex and Staffordshire. While he had the Hambledon he had Phil Gosling, who had already been with the H.H. and the Vine, as huntsman, but Gosling left to hunt Colonel de Burgh's harriers at Warnford Park, and Will Neverd took his place. Neverd spent forty years in the hunting-field. After leaving the Hambledon he went to the New Forest and from there accompanied Mr. John Warde into the Craven country, which he hunted for eighteen seasons. He subsequently went to Mr. Mure in Essex and then to Mr. Horlock.

Baily states that the next master of the Hambledon was Colonel de Burgh, but this is contradicted by 'Aesop,' who in his *Reminiscences* describes the Colonel at this time (1806-8) as a master of harriers.¹³ Colonel de Burgh's pack of foxhounds, dispersed before 1800, has already been alluded to. It is possible that Colonel Cook had the Hambledon till 1807, for 'Nimrod' distinctly says that he had them for three seasons. He certainly took them in 1804.

There seems to have been some difficulty in getting a master to hunt the Hambledon country proper at this time, for the new master was Mr. Powlett Powlett of Lainston, which was really outside the Hambledon territory. The western side of the country was the only part now regularly hunted, though occasional visits were paid to the other side.

In 1813 Mr. Powlett appears to have given up the eastern side of the country altogether, with the result that a separate pack of foxhounds was founded by Mr. John Delmé of Cams. On Mr. Delmé's death at the end of his first season the pack was sold

¹³ But both statements seem untrustworthy. John Thomas de Burgh succeeded his brother in 1797 as thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, being then described in *Gent. Mag.* as General de Burgh.

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at Tattersall's to the officers quartered at Romford.

The next master was Mr. Joseph Eyles, who got together a fresh pack of hounds and kennelled them at East Meon. He only had the pack for one season, however, for he died on 4 March 1815. Mr. Richards of North House, Hambledon, then hunted the eastern side of the country for a season. During his mastership a famous run took place. On Monday, 4 December 1815, they found in Stoke Woods and ran by Chidden to Coombe Woods and from there over the top of Butser Hill to Holt Down. Thence they went on to Ditcham, and crossed the border into Sussex. They ran to Up Park and East Marden and from there on to Treyford Down, where they killed. The distance must have been some 14 or 15 miles as hounds ran, and the fox was supposed to be the same that had given Mr. Powlett a remarkable run on what was known as the 'Telegraph Day.'

Meanwhile Mr. Powlett continued to hunt the western side of the Hambledon country, with Will Reeves as huntsman. Mr. Powlett sold his hounds in 1816 to Colonel Wyndham of the Drove. The eastern part of the country seems to have been without a pack for a short time just at this period, for we read of Mr. Twyford of Trotton House near Rogate hunting the extreme west of Sussex and the east of Hampshire.¹⁴

In 1816 Mr. A. F. Nunez of Warnford Park came to the rescue and took over the whole of the Hambledon country. The kennels were moved from East Meon to Warnford, with Will James as huntsman. He was succeeded by Will Reeves. After Reeves, John Neal became huntsman and stayed till the end of Mr. Nunez's mastership. During this period madness broke out in the Hambledon kennel, and 13½ couple of hounds had to be destroyed.

¹⁴ It is very difficult to say exactly how the Hambledon country was hunted during the period 1807-16. Baily gives the masterships as follows: Mr. Powlett, 1807-13; Mr. John Delmé, 1813-14; Mr. Joseph Eyles, 1814-15; Rev. — Richards, 1815-16. On the eastern side of the country the hunting seems to have been very spasmodic, and when there was no regular pack there Mr. Powlett appears to have gone over from Lainston to hunt it. It is certain, however, that Mr. Powlett was hunting the western side while Mr. Delmé, Mr. Eyles, and Mr. Richards in succession were looking after the eastern. The whole country appears to have been once more controlled by one master in 1816. After giving up the Hambledon country Mr. Powlett hunted what is now the northern part of the Hursley and New Forest countries.

Mr. Nunez was a popular master, and although a heavy weight went well with hounds. He had some excellent horses, of which 'Nimrod' makes special mention. Among the best were Ducat, Somerset, and Blemish, the last of which, with 14 stone up, won a sweepstakes in 1820 after two heats. Mr. Nunez loved a joke, and an amusing story is told of him at the expense of a certain Count Sauveur, who was an accomplished violinist as well as a keen man with hounds. He was very fond of chaffing Mr. Nunez about his weight, and one day when hounds had met at Warnford and found a fox in the osier-beds there, Count Sauveur passed Mr. Nunez toiling up the steep side of Old Winchester Hill. 'Come along, old Fat-gut,' shouted the impolite Frenchman as he went by at best pace. Mr. Nunez made no reply, but presently, having eased his horse while the Count had completely winded his own, the master coming up with the Count, called out 'Come along, old Cat-gut,' and cantered away.

In 1821 Mr. Nunez resigned the Hambledon mastership and was succeeded by Sir Bellingham Graham, who had been with the Atherstone for three seasons and with the Pytchley for one before he came south. At this time the Hambledon subscriptions did not amount to more than about £700, which Sir Bellingham is reported to have remarked would hardly keep him in spur-leathers! He very soon got tired of the arrangement and before his first season was half over had arranged with the famous 'Squire' Osbaldeston, master of the Quorn, to make an exchange of countries. At the end of the season, however, 'Squire' Osbaldeston had apparently had enough of Hampshire hunting, which could hardly compare with that to which he had been accustomed. His hounds were used to a grass-country and the Hampshire flints prevented them from doing their best. It is said that, in spite of good handling, the 'Squire' only managed to kill seven foxes during the time that he had the Hambledon. In 1822, therefore, after having stayed only for the rest of Sir Bellingham Graham's season, Mr. Osbaldeston left, and the following season entered upon his second mastership of the Quorn in Sir Bellingham's place.

On Mr. Nunez's retirement the Hambledon kennels had been removed to Hill Place near Droxford. Dick Burton and young Tom Sebright were with the pack in the 'Squire's' time, the latter hunting them in turn with the master. Burton, who had been with Mr. Assheton Smith in the Quorn country for

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ten years, afterwards went to Sir Richard Sutton, and in 1827 came back again to Mr. Smith when the latter bought Sir Richard's pack and was hunting the Tedworth country in Hampshire. Altogether Burton was with Mr. Assheton Smith for twenty-two years. Sebright went to Earl Fitzwilliam at Milton on leaving the 'Squire.'

After Mr. Osbaldeston, Mr. John Walker took the Hambledon. He only remained one season, at the end of that period selling his pack to Sir Bellingham Graham, who had sold his hounds to Mr. Osbaldeston on giving up the Quorn country in 1823.

Mr. Shard was the next master of the Hambledon, living at Hill Place and kennelling his hounds at Warnford. He came from Little Somborne on the other side of the country and had hunted the country round Stockbridge and Andover. His huntsman was John Sharp, son of 'Old Sharp,' one of the yeoman prickers to George III, and John Major was first whip. Mr. Shard's term of office with the Hambledon was not of great length, but he showed some good sport while he held the mastership. After the early part of his first season John Major took Sharp's place as huntsman and did very well. The best run of this time took place on 10 March 1824. After meeting at the Waterloo Inn, they found in Plant's Coppice and ran past Southwick House into Puisley Wood. Running through here their fox turned and came back into the big Southwick coverts behind the house. Hounds rattled him about for an hour, but at length pushed him out across the open to Old Park. The fox now set his mask for Catherington and settled down to his work in real earnest. Passing over a wide stretch of open country, he passed close to Catherington village and then, turning almost due north, went on by North House, and through the Stoke Woods. He was not done yet, however, but pointed for Old Winchester Hill, and then turning to the left once more, crossed the river at Meonstoke. The fox now turned southward along the valley, but presently bore leftwards over Soberton Down and subsequently ran on to Sheepwash in the Forest of Bere district. Here this extraordinarily good fox was killed at the end of a run of over three hours. There was hardly a check all the way, and hounds were not lifted once. The distance was calculated at over 30 miles, and only half a dozen, besides Major and the whips, lived to the end. Mr. Shard resigned the mastership, owing to ill-health, in 1824, and presented his kennel of 40 couples to the hunt.

Mr. Thomas Smith¹⁵ took the Hambledon at the beginning of November, residing at Hill Place.

Sharp in 1829 went to the Craven with Mr. Smith, and then to Mr. Wyndham in the New Forest. After that he was with Colonel Wyndham, who then hunted what is now Lord Leconfield's in Sussex.

The most remarkable run during Mr. Smith's mastership is best told in the words of the master, who, at 'Nimrod's' request, wrote as follows in the *Sporting Magazine* :—

I will endeavour to describe the run we had on Monday, January 18th, 1825. We met at Stanstead Park, at which place I was informed, by a note from Mr. Bingham Newland, that Colonel George Wyndham's hounds were coming to Funtingdon-lane-end, about two miles off. I consequently determined on drawing away from that point, leaving part of Stanstead Forest not drawn, and trotted away to the Markwells, a covert belonging to Sir S. Jervoise; found in his covert called the Oliphants, about one o'clock; wind at north-west. The hounds went off directly up wind, their very best pace, over the Down, by the Markwells, skirting Lady Holt Park, straight through Ditcham, without a turn in this immense covert, leaving Ditcham House on the left, where, finding the wind in his teeth, he bore away over Hasting Down to Up Park, in which they passed

¹⁵ He must not be confounded with Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, who in 1826 laid the foundations of what is now known as the Tedworth Hunt on the western side of Hampshire. At the time there was great confusion between the two Mr. Smiths, who were both masters of foxhounds in Hampshire at the same time. 'Aesop' in comparing them says: 'One hunted the Quorn, the other the Pytchley—the two best countries in England—then both hunted adjacent countries: Thomas Assheton Smith the Tedworth, and Tom Smith the Craven; and what is still more curious each had a whip named John Sharp, so that from there being two Tom Smiths, and two John Sharps, there was constant confusion in conversation. Both possessed an inventive genius. . . . The Hambledon Tom Smith, though a bold and good horseman, was, perhaps, not so fearless and reckless a rider as Assheton Smith, but probably excelled him in knowledge of hunting and woodcraft.' 'Scrutator,' speaking of the two Tom Smiths, says: 'Tom Smith, of Leicestershire renown, could kill his fox handsomely *with* a good pack of hounds. The other Tom Smith, of Hambledon and Craven renown, could kill his fox *without* a good pack. I was going to say *without any hounds* at all; that is, I have seen him, when the scent failed, doing the work hounds ought to have done, through his extraordinary knowledge of the running and wily movements of the animal he was pursuing.' *Recollections of a Fox-hunter*, 73.

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through a large herd of deer. He now took over the South Downs, the Telegraph Hills—the most severe part he could have chosen—and through the whole of the West Dean Woods, a chain of coverts for several miles, keeping the rides the whole way, thereby convincing us that he was in earnest, and that our spurs would be wanting later in the day. The hounds now crossed the open between these woods and Chalton Forest, close by Colonel George Wyndham's kennel at the Drove, where he was viewed about five minutes before them, and they appeared to be running into their fox till within a short distance of the forest, when they came, for the first time, to a trifling check, owing to a flock of sheep. They, however, soon got on their scent again, and then took over the Downs towards Petworth, skirting Burton Park, and keeping the bottom to Graffham, when they again came up the hill, at the end of the hanging wood, passing over a main earth (probably stopped) and over the Down to a large covert on the right, when they *got up to* him, and he was frequently viewed among the hounds, completely beaten—so much so, that one gentleman actually dismounted to take him from them. We had now been running him two hours and forty minutes, when, at this crisis of such an extraordinary run, a fellow on foot commenced a violent view-halloo on the Downs to a fresh fox, and being close to him the hounds could not be stopped; and again facing the Downs, for several miles towards Arundel, they headed, and ran him hard through some large coverts at the end of Potscomb Wood. Here I was able to stop them, very late in the day, and between thirty and forty miles from their kennel.

On another occasion, when the Hambledon met at Warnford Park, they found a fox at Henwood and ran him past Hinton House, at Hinton Ampner, over the river near Alresford, on through the Grange, and eventually to ground in Micheldever Wood—a distance of 17 miles, 14 miles of which were run without a check and without going through a single covert. 'Nimrod' was present at this run; and 'Aesop,' who also refers to it, says that the old earthstopper appeared on the scene after the fox had gone to ground and apologized for not having stopped the earth. He explained the omission by saying that he did not know hounds were out that day, thinking, of course, that they were the H.H. ! In 1829 Mr. Smith resigned the mastership and went to the Craven, of which pack he was master for four seasons. He was known in that country as 'Gentleman Smith.'

Mr. John King, who came from Devonshire and rejoiced in the sobriquet of 'John, King of the West,' was Mr. Smith's successor. He had kept both foxhounds and harriers while living in the West, and when he took over the Hambledon

brought the foxhound pack with him. Mr. H. F. Yeatman of Stock Gaylard in Dorset bought his harriers.

Describing Mr. King's hounds, 'Miles'¹⁶ says :—

Mr. King fancies a small hound better calculated for an enclosed and woodland country, which most part of the Hambledon is, though I never could understand why a larger hound should not be as good, and in getting over fences he certainly has the advantage. It is only in a hilly country that a small hound should be preferred. Mr. King always had small hounds, and I understand he carries his fancy in this so far, that in the course of a year or two he intends to have his pack entirely of bitches, keeping only a few stallion hounds for breeding.

Of Squires, the first whip, 'Miles' also has something to say :—

I remember one day, in a very quick thing from Botley Grange, seeing Squires go as straight as a bird from the wood at finding, up to the gorse leading from West End to Fair Oak, over a most difficult country. He was the only man who went the line of the hounds, and as I rode along the lane parallel with him, I looked at him in admiration as he took fence after fence in the most gallant manner, coming down at last into the lane from the top of a very high bank, which his horse did most cleverly. The other whip, Will Wheeler, is also a very good rider and understands his business.

From the beginning of Mr. King's mastership down to the middle of the 19th century, the Hambledon Hunt was well supported.¹⁷

In 1841 Mr. King, whose health for a long time had not been very good, resigned the mastership, and handed over fifty-five couples of hounds to Mr. Walter Jervis Long, of Preshaw.

Mr. Long, who took over the establishment in excellent order and found himself possessed of a very fine pack, took on Squires, the former whip, as huntsman. Squires, already good as a whip, became even better as a huntsman, and he stayed with the Hambledon until 1848, when he went to Lord Leconfield's in succession to

¹⁶ *Sporting Mag.* May, 1833.

¹⁷ During the early part of Mr. King's mastership, thanks chiefly to the energy of Mr. Delmé Radcliffe of Shawford House, who was appointed secretary, the Hambledon Hunt Club was established, subscribers of £10 to the Hunt to become members *ipso facto*. Mr. Radcliffe resigned the secretaryship in 1832, being succeeded by Captain Thomas Griffith of Southampton, who held office till 1839. After him came Mr. Sadleir Moody, also of Southampton (1839-43), Mr. Samuel Taylor, Upham (1843-59), and Mr. Richard King of Warnford.

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Jem Norris.¹⁸ He had then been with the pack nineteen seasons, and shortly before he left he was presented by the farmers with a silver horn and cup.

Mr. Long held the Hambledon mastership for seven seasons and showed some excellent sport. During part of that time foxes were not too plentiful; but that the master had a few good supporters is shown by the fact that in one small covert on the farm of Mr. Henry Barnard of East Meon no fewer than eight foxes were found during one season, and every one of them gave a good run.

On 28 February 1846 the pack met at Mr. Butler's, Bury Lodge. Finding in Wallop's Wood, they went over Stoke Down to Highden and on over the downs to Ditcham Grove. Passing through the Hangers they reached Up Park, where the fox turned and came back to Nursted and Buriton. He re-crossed the hills and managed to reach Highden, at which point, every horse being beaten, Squires called off his hounds at the end of a run of 23 miles over very stiff country. Only about a dozen of a field of sixty stayed to the end of this 3 - hours' run. An incident of the day was the courteous act of Mr. J. Clarke Jervoise who, finding Squires with his mare ridden to a standstill, offered his own mount, which was gladly accepted.¹⁹

Mr. Long's mastership came to an end in 1848, when Mr. Thomas Smith, who now entered on his second term of office, took over the pack. One of Mr. Smith's best runs took place on 24 March 1851, when hounds met at Idsworth. Finding near Chalton Mill, they went straight away past Blendworth and Horndean Holt, and on into Havant Thicket. Hounds now got into some very difficult country, only the master and a few others being able to live with them. The fox then ran on to Leigh Park, through Crookthorn, to Belmont, leaving Havant to the left. Continuing till he came nearly to the coast, the fox turned back to Stakes, on the top of the Portsdown Hills, and was killed there at the end of a run of 2¼ hours.

At the end of the season 1851-2 Mr. Smith gave up and was succeeded by Mr. Wall, who at the same time relinquished

the mastership of the Hursley, and came to live at Droxford. Champion, who had been with Mr. Smith, now acted as huntsman, with Henry Nason and William Fisher to whip in. The kennel was a good deal improved during Mr. Wall's time, chiefly with drafts from Sir Tatton Sykes.

Two years later, in April 1856, Mr. Wall resigned and was succeeded by Captain Wilder. The latter, however, never lived to hunt the hounds, for he died in the July following his election. Thereupon Mr. W. J. Long entered upon a second term of office with J. Orchin as huntsman. The latter left at the end of his first season, and Mr. Long's next huntsman was Tom Hills, with Alfred Munns as whip. An interruption in Mr. Long's mastership occurred in 1858, his place being taken temporarily by Mr. Thomas Hornby of Upham. A year later Mr. Long resigned.

Captain William Henry (afterwards sixth earl) Poulett was the next master of the Hambledon, and during his term of nine seasons he showed excellent sport. The days of hunting were now increased to six a week, and part of Colonel Wyndham's West Sussex country was added to the Hambledon domains. Munns was huntsman at first. He was succeeded in 1860 by Will Cox from the Vine, staying himself as first whip. The master and Will Cox hunted on alternate days, and were well supported by members and friends.

A good run occurred on 1 March 1861 after meeting at Chelgrove on the eastern side. Finding near West Dean, hounds ran over the hills towards Cocking, and then turning left-handed went by Bepton, where a turn to the right took them on over Midhurst Common to Woolbeding, where they crossed the Rother. From here they went on past Stedham Mill to Pound Common and Paling's Copse, beyond which they killed in the open after about 22 miles over some very stiff country, covered in a little over 2 hours. Those who lived to the end included the master, who hunted the pack after Cox's horse had cast a shoe, Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Captain H. Jervoise, and Messrs. Peskett, Wise, Clark, and Habin. Sir Jervoise rode his famous mare Mountain Maid, the captain was on *Multum in Parvo*, and the master on his favourite Irish Molly.

Lord Poulett tendered his resignation in December 1867. The new master was Colonel Bower of Studwell Lodge, Droxford, a most enthusiastic sportsman, who was a familiar figure at the meets for many a

¹⁸ Squires stayed with Lord Leconfield until 1862, and was afterwards huntsman to the Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire hounds. It was while out with this pack that he met with a fatal accident in the autumn of 1874. This remarkable huntsman must then have been nearly seventy years of age.

¹⁹ *Bell's Life*.

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long year after his resignation in 1871. Colonel Bower was succeeded by Captain Sullivan, whose term of office was terminated by a fatal accident within a year. Mr. Walter Long then came to the rescue for the third time and had the pack till 1874.

At the end of this season Mr. Walter Long, junr., took over the mastership and held it till 1889, when he was followed by Mr. T. W. Harvey, who stayed for five seasons. During Mr. Long's mastership a notable day's hunting was had after the meet at Owslebury Down on 20 February 1886. The first fox went away from the Warren, past Morestead, Owslebury, and Coney Park to ground at Slatfords. Hounds found again in Durwood and ran through Longwood, Colley Grove, Blackdown, Slatfords, Marwell Lodge, the Vineyards, Cowleys, Fisher's Pond, Crowd Hill, and Barn Copse nearly to Lord Copse. After a check they went on through Colden Common, above Twyford and back through Twyford Park to Mr. Standish's Gorse, near which they killed after 1 hour 55 minutes, this being the best day's work of the season. On the following Monday they ran from Barn Green to Southwick—2 hours 20 minutes.

In 1900 the Hambleton country was divided into two packs, the western side being taken over by Captain Standish, of Marwell Hall near Winchester, and the eastern by Mr. H. Whalley Tooker. This arrangement lasted till 1907, when Captain Standish took over the whole country. The pack, which consists of fifty couples, is kennelled at Droxford and meets three days a week.

The Hambleton country, most of which is in Hampshire, a small part of West Sussex being included in the Hunt's territory, comprises some 360 square miles, about as wide as it is long. The H.H. are to the north, the Hursley on the west, and the Earl of Leconfield's on the east. To the south and south-west the sea forms the boundary. Few hunting countries provide greater variety than this. There is a large acreage of woodland, a fair proportion of arable, and wide tracks of down land, besides many acres of water-meadows and fenced pasture. The jumps are of every description, and there is plenty of hill-climbing. A horse that can jump well is essential, and he must have plenty of staying power.

THE HURSLEY

Although it was not until some years after its establishment that the Hursley Hunt was called by that title, the country west of

Winchester possessed a pack of its own as far back as 1837. Before that date the whole of the country about Hursley had been hunted by the H.H., and a separate pack of hounds was maintained at Hursley for that purpose in the time of Mr. Villebois. In 1837 Sir John Barker Mill, bart., of Mottisfont, obtained leave of the H.H. to hunt their Hursley country west of the Itchen, the H.H. reserving to themselves the exclusive right of hunting Norwood, Crab Wood, Worthy Groves, the Race-course and the Crawley Belts as far as Chilbolton. This arrangement was carried on till 1840, when those coverts were also given to the Hursley.

Sir John Mill bought the Sandbeck hounds and began with Sawyer as huntsman. The latter had been with Mr. Villebois up to the time of his death. Sawyer did as well for the Hursley as he had done for the H.H., and during his first season the pack had an excellent run from Parnholt Wood. They ran their fox first by Westwood, Westley, and Phillip's Heath; then over the White Horse Downs to Barton Stacey Down and on to the water-meadows at Bullington. From here they ran on to Freefolk Wood and put their fox to ground at Laverstoke. The distance, as the crow flies, was over 12 miles, and hounds must have run three or four more.

In 1839 Sir John Mill's brief period of mastership came to an end, the reason for his retirement being given as 'the wilful destruction of foxes in some parts of his country.' His last day, however, when hounds met at Rookley, Upper Somborne, was a good one.

The pack now became the Hursley Subscription Hounds, and in 1840 Mr. White of Ampfield, who removed the kennels to that place, became master. The Hursley country was defined as including all the old H.H. territory west of the Itchen on the south of Winchester, and west of the turnpike road between that town and Andover. Mr. White's first huntsman was George Sharp, who came from Mr. Richardson of Findon. He was succeeded by Jack Bradley, late huntsman to Sir John Halkett's staghounds. During this mastership the pack was much improved by drafts from the packs of the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. Codrington, Mr. Assheton Smith, and Colonel Wyndham.

In 1843 Mr. White gave up and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Drayton Cockburn.²⁰ The new master was exceedingly popular

²⁰ His nickname was 'Mahogany Bob,' because of his habit of wearing brown top-boots, which at that time were not considered fashionable.

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and acknowledged to be a clever man with hounds. Mr. Cockburn himself carried the horn and had Robert Teed to turn hounds to him.

The following season sport with the Hursley was still good, and a fine run took place from Chilworth Lodge, the residence of Sir Edward Butler, on 15 January, the fox running over the country around Baddesley. The time was 2 hours and 20 minutes over difficult country, the run ending with a kill. Up to this time the pack had been out nineteen times, killed fourteen foxes, and run five to ground. On 15 June 1850 Mr. Cockburn died.

Mr. George Wall of Kings Worthy, who had bought the late master's hounds for £300, now became master of the Hursley. He hunted hounds himself, and with Henry Nason, from the Monmouth, and Will Fisher as whipper-in, showed good sport for a couple of seasons. In 1852, when Mr. Wall resigned, he took over the Hambledon and went to live at Droxford.

The next master was Mr. Stanley Lowe, who came to Lainston House near Winchester in 1852, and brought with him the North Devon Foxhounds. His huntsman was William Summers, formerly of the H.H., and John Tubb whipped in. Mr. Lowe stayed till 1857, when Mr. John Tregonwell took his place and also came to live at Lainston House. Summers was still huntsman, and during this mastership there was some capital sport. The whips were James Roffey and George Summers, the former's place being taken at the end of the first season by Edwin Summers, so that three Summerses had entire control of the pack. During Mr. Tregonwell's second season a great run took place from Ball Down. They found at Norwood and ran through Crawley village to Leckford Hut and Testcombe Bridge. From there they took their fox past Chibolton to Bullington, Hunton, and Stoke Charity, and crossed the railway into Micheldever Wood, where they killed at the end of a run lasting $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Mr. Tregonwell resigned in 1862, and Mr. William Standish of South Stoneham, who now became master, held that position for seven seasons. He hunted hounds himself, William Summers becoming kennel huntsman, and had Walter Bell (from Lord Portman's) and Edwin Summers as whips, George Summers having gone to the Puckeridge. Mr. Standish was a popular master, and received good support from the leading landowners of the district. One of the best runs in Mr. Standish's reign of office took place after the

meet at his house in December 1865. Hounds found in the osiers close to the decoy, and ran first to Stoneham Park. After a check of 20 minutes they went on through Botley Grange and the Durley, Curdridge, and Shedfield country, past Rooksbury House, nearly to Fareham, and then came back by Rooksbury, and killed in the open near the 'Bold Forester.' The run was a 13-mile point, and 30 miles at least as hounds ran. Only seven out of a field of 150 were up at the end of this $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' spin.

In 1869 Colonel Nicoll became master of the Hursley Hunt, and remained at the head of affairs until 1888. During this mastership the hunt enjoyed remarkable sport, and many good runs were had.

One of the most noteworthy runs of this time was that which occurred on 14 January 1884. Hounds met at Cranbury Cross-roads, found at Sparrow Grove, and ran their fox to Compton Down, Pearson's Row, Crab-tree Wood, through the allotments to Yew Tree Hill, and past Snailscombe, close to the kennels. They then went on past Pitt, over Pitt Down to Crabwood and Vauxhall, where hounds divided. The main body went on by Privett, Bushmoor, Ball Down, Northwood, and Crawley Warren. From here they ran towards Stoke Charity, but turned past Down Farm, over the Race-course to Flower Down Gorse, Weeke Down, Crabwood, West Wood, Norman's Land, to the 'Rack and Manger' and past Mother Russell's Post to the Stockbridge Road, which they followed for nearly a mile. Turning to the right hounds followed their fox into Dumper's Oak, where they killed in the gorse. This extraordinary run lasted for over 3 hours (one report says $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours), and except for the slight check at Crawley hounds were never off the line. The distance covered was 25 miles or more with a point of 11 miles, the first 40 minutes being very fast and much of the going heavy.

Colonel Nicoll was succeeded by Mr. A. Deane, who stayed till 1892. After Mr. Deane came the joint mastership of Sir C. Frederick and Mr. Baxendale of Hursley Park. Mr. Baxendale became sole master in 1896, being succeeded in 1902 by Mr. W. Philpotts Williams, who remained for only one season.²¹

²¹ An incident that occurred with the Hursley in 1894 is worthy of mention. Writing to *Land and Water* in December of that year Colonel Nicoll related that with these hounds on

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In February 1897, during Mr. Baxendale's mastership, the Hursley scored a run of 4 hours 15 minutes. Hounds met at Leckford Hut, found at Leckford Plantation, and ran by the village left-handed past Stockbridge and checked. Hit off the line again into Winterdown, over Mr. W. Allee's farm to the Plantation, past the 'Rack and Manger' to Crawley Shrubbery, where a second check occurred. Went on to Dumper's Oak, through Long Copse into Winterdown, out to Munglees, past Up Somborne Village to Up Somborne Wood, and through the Hangers into Parnholt Wood. The fox broke from here as if for Umber's Wood, but turned left-handed over Careless Hill to Stubbs Copse and Michelmersh Wood, running a ring, and then on to Michelmersh Village, leaving Southampton Waterworks to the left. After running to Timsbury he turned left-handed to Fairburns, close to the 'Dog and Crook' country. Here another check occurred, but hounds got on to him again, and after running by Hall's Farm drove him into Stubbs Copse, where they killed. Those up at the finish of this long run included Mr. and Mrs. Baxendale, Captain Crawford, Mr. A. Dean, and a few others.

Mr. F. C. Swindell came after Mr. Williams, and remained for three seasons. He was a man with considerable experience, having controlled the Buntingford and Royston side of the Puckeridge country from 1885 to 1894, and during the following four seasons being master of the Old Berkshire pack. From 1900 to 1902 he took over the Taunton Vale, and from there came to the Hursley. After leaving the Hursley Mr. Swindell had the Aldenham Harriers for one season, but retired in the spring of 1907.

5 November Major Warde was riding a little mare 15 hands high belonging to the writer. Hounds were running, and the Major went at what he took to be a quickset fence. As he took off he saw a deep lane on the other side of the fence, but the mare actually cleared both fence and lane and landed over the fence on the other side of the lane in the field beyond. Just failing to clear the second fence with her heels she came down, but was quickly up again and finished the run. The incident was witnessed by several persons, including the Colonel himself, and the distance, carefully measured, proved to be 34 ft. 8 in. from point of taking off to where the mare landed with her fore-legs. Major Warde had never ridden the country before, and neither horse nor rider knew the extent of the jump they were about to take. The weight of the rider unfortunately was not stated.

Less than a year later he died, on 19 March 1908, in his fiftieth year.

On Mr. Swindell's retirement in 1906, Mr. Walter V. Long, whose family had long been connected with hunting in Hampshire, became master of the Hursley, and held that position until the end of the 1907-8 season. Mr. Long carried the horn himself, and was assisted by Fred Cooper (kennel huntsman) and Joe Smith as whippers-in.

Sir George Cooper, baronet, of Hursley Park, succeeded Mr. Long, and has proved successful in combining the duties of M.F.H. and game-preserved. His own great estate lies in the heart of the hunt's territory, and here, during the 1908 season, no fewer than four litters of cubs were raised in the midst of pheasants and partridges. The kennels, as before, are at Pitt, near Winchester, on the edge of the downs, and the pack consists of some twenty-five to thirty couples. Hounds meet twice a week.

The boundaries of the Hursley Hunt are nowadays very much what they have been since the beginning. On the north the countries of the Tedworth and Vine hunts adjoin; to the west and south are the New Forest; to the east and south-east the Hambledon; and to the north-east the H.H. The extent of the country is some 200 square miles, about twice as long from north to south as it is wide. The northern portion of the New Forest territory lying west of the Test is hunted by arrangement with that pack.

Woodland is a predominant feature of the Hursley country, although there is a good deal of plough-land and plenty of galloping ground over down-turf and pasture, the last showing a tendency to increase in modern times. A horse with plenty of bone is necessary, the hill country requiring a great deal of negotiation. Banks and ditches are the chief obstacles in the southern portion, while farther north made-fences are most frequently encountered. There is a good deal of wire in the south, which is dealt with in the usual manner by the hunt. Many of the woods, such as Parnholt, Crab Wood, and Ampfield Wood, are very large. Foxes are plentiful in parts, and the hunt can number among its supporters some of the staunchest fox-preservers in the south of England. At the same time the shooting interest is very strong, and since so many properties are now let, the master's difficulties in this direction show no tendency to diminish. On the whole, however, the two sports flourish here side by side as well as they do anywhere else in the kingdom.

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THE TEDWORTH

The Tedworth Hunt, whose country embraces the north-west corner of Hampshire and a considerable portion of Wiltshire, had a famous beginning, for it was founded by no less a celebrity than Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith. Before he came into Hampshire Mr. Smith had been master of the Burton Fox-hounds for eight seasons. In 1824 he left the Burton, but continued to hunt regularly with the Duke of Rutland's and other packs. In 1826 he established himself at Penton Lodge near Andover, and at once began to get a pack together. A good sketch of that great horseman is given in the *Sporting Magazine* for May 1832. The writer says :—

Combining the character of a skilful sportsman with that of a desperate horseman, perhaps a parallel is not to be found, and his name will be handed down to posterity as a specimen of enthusiastic zeal, in one individual pursuit, very rarely equalled. Mr. Smith did not become a master of fox-hounds because it was the fashion to be a master of fox-hounds, neither did he go a-hunting because others went a-hunting, neither did he ride well up to his hounds one day, and be a mile behind them the next. No; from the first day of the season to the last he was always the same man, the same desperate fellow over a country, and unquestionably possessing on every occasion, and at every hour of the day, the most bull-dog-like nerve ever exhibited in a saddle. His motto was 'I'll be with my hounds,' and all those who have seen him must acknowledge he made no vain boast of his prowess. His falls were countless, and no wonder! for he rode at places which he knew no horse could leap over; but his object was to get one way or other into the field with his hounds. As a horseman, however, he has ever been super-excellent.

A year after his arrival at Penton, Mr. Smith bought the hounds belonging to Sir Richard Sutton, who had succeeded him with the Burton, and Dick Burton, who had been with Mr. Smith when he had the Quorn, came with the new pack. Burton stayed with Mr. Smith in Hampshire for twelve years, so that he had been altogether in his service for twenty-two seasons. In 1840 Mr. Smith bought the Duke of Grafton's pack, and George Carter came with them as huntsman. Carter stayed with the Tedworth until after Mr. Smith's death in 1858, and was still hunting the pack under the Marquess of Ailesbury at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Smith left Penton Lodge in 1828 and went to Tedworth.

'Cecil,' the author of *Hunting Tours* and a contributor to *Bell's Life*, paid a visit to the

Tedworth country in 1840, and has left on record a very interesting account of Mr. Assheton Smith's establishment at this period :—

Hampshire, at all events the greater part of what Mr. Assheton Smith hunts, is anything but a good country; the woodlands are very extensive. Foxes are numerous, consequently hounds are frequently changing, and they do not like to leave the coverts, which are chiefly composed of hazel; the lying is not very strong, therefore they do not present much difficulty for hounds. From what I saw, the generality of the hunting is confined to the woodlands. There is evidently a better scent in covert than in the open, unless it may be in the neighbourhood of South Grove, or in the Vale of Pewsey, which are estimated as the best countries. . . . Insignificant as are the fences in this country, I am not prepared to say that men escape without accidents, and many more falls occur than might be calculated on. . . . The stud of horses is of a very superior description. Indeed, I scarcely recollect having seen so good a selection; they show plenty of blood, with plenty of bone, and no lumber, and what is of great importance in the choice of horses to go across a country, there was not one that I could denominate leggy. The usual complement is about twenty-four, but I apprehend an extra horse or two is not an object.²²

What was probably the most remarkable run of Mr. Smith's long term of mastership took place from Everleigh in 1848. Hounds ran by Burbage and South Grove, through the Grafton Fields and Bedwyn Brails to Shalbourne Plantation. From here they went to Oxen Wood and back to Botley Clump. Sinking the hill once more they ran by Martin and though Wilton Marsh, where they got on to the line of a fresh fox. There had been no check up to this point, and the distance, as hounds ran, of some 25 miles was covered in 2 hours 25 minutes, the first 14 miles being up wind.²³

Another good run occurred on 1 January 1882, when hounds met at Ham Ashley on the Wiltshire side. They found at Ryever's Hill, the fox pointing at first for Stipe. Turning towards Ham Church he went through Ham Sprays and rose the hill at Bull's Copse. Going on by Coombe Wood and Vernham he reached Fosbury Wood and Oxenwood Village, and then turned back to Ham Ashley. At this point hounds were close on him, but he nearly managed to reach Bagshot Wood, close to which hounds ran into him. Hounds had thus found their fox in Wiltshire, taken him into Hampshire and out again, and killed him in Berkshire!

²² *Sporting Magazine*, 1840.

²³ *Bell's Life*.

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Mr. Smith continued to hunt the Tedworth country until 1858, when he died at the age of eighty-three years. A year before his death the last of the lawn meets at Tedworth House, which for some time had been annual institutions, took place on 13 October.

At Mr. Assheton Smith's death his kennel consisted of no fewer than 120 couples of hounds, the produce of drafts from as many as fifteen of the best kennels. These his widow presented to the hunt, and a committee of management consisting of the Marquess of Ailesbury, Sir John Pollen, Sir Edmund Antrobus, and Mr. H. Fowle, with Mr. J. H. Brewer as secretary, was appointed. Lord Ailesbury filled the position of master, being assisted by various members of the committee, of whom Sir Edmund Antrobus, who had been master of the Old Surrey from 1836 to 1847, had had the greatest experience of hunting a pack.²⁴ The old huntsman, George Carter, who at this time was nearly seventy, remained with the pack, being assisted by Jack Fricker and Will Brice as whippers-in. The subscription at this period amounted to considerably over £1,000 a year.

Sir Reginald Graham succeeded Lord Ailesbury in 1879, since which time there have been many changes in the Tedworth mastership. The Hon. Percy Wyndham took over the pack in 1882, and stayed three seasons, his successor being Mr. F. Vaughan Williams, who stayed till 1888. At this period the pack hunted three days a week. Mr. C. P. Shrubb, who came after Mr. Williams, stayed for eleven seasons, his successor, Mr. Scarlett, having the pack from 1899 till 1906. During Mr. Scarlett's time the days of meeting were increased to four a week. Mr. J. Willis was the next master, but he remained for only one season, his successor in 1907 being Mr. Henry C. Connop of Clatford Mills, Andover.

At the end of the 1907-8 season Captain W. V. Faber, M.P., became master of the Tedworth. A remarkable run took place during his first season, the account of which cannot be given better than by quoting from a letter written by Captain Faber himself to the *Hampshire Chronicle* of 9 January 1909. In it the master says:—

To prevent any possible misconception about what I think I may call the historic hunt from Lord Ailesbury's covert at Puthall Gate on January 2nd, I venture to ask you to publish this

under your hunting notes. Whether I can call it the run of the twentieth century I know not, but I have before me 'Brooksby's' book of the great Pytchley hunt of 1890, in which I was fortunate enough to take part, and the point of that was sixteen miles, but the time was better, as it would be, in a galloping grass country with not too heavy going. 'Facts unadorned by fancy are fortunately the most suitable diet for the sportsman's digestion,' and these I am able to give not only from my own observation but from reliable witnesses. A *sixteen-mile point*, and twenty miles as hounds ran, and to ground at the finish. Time, 2 hours and 38 minutes. This hunt may be, and will be, called Tom Ashley's hunt, and the man who helped him when help was necessary was his whipper-in, Harry Grange. . . . Symes (Lord Ailesbury's keeper) had a fox in a tree within two hundred yards of the meet, and he was dislodged at eighteen minutes past eleven, and finished at fifty-six minutes past two, to ground at Hatfield, close to Etchilhampton. A beautiful long-legged fox he was, and dark in colour, that went up the mild south-west wind and left Puthall Gate behind. Hounds started close to their fox, but at the start were only going a very fair pace (not top speed), and this speed they practically continued throughout the hunt. The full course of the run is appended: After passing the Ruins, hounds ran by the Column and Durley Kennels, through Durley Clump, and crossed the railway and canal, whilst the field went round by Savernake station; then on to Burbage and turned right-handed to Bowden Farm and to Brimslade, left-handed to Easton Royal, on to Milton, through Fyfield and Shercot to Pewsey Wharf. Here a man viewed the fox over the road, and we passed on through Mr. Hayward's grounds, that veteran running out to cheer us on. We passed through Wilcot and turned left-handed to Woodborough, then right-handed to Alton (Wilts.), from there leaving Stanton St. Bernard's on the right, and on to All Cannings. Here there was a slight check and Ashley had to wade the river to hounds, but soon put things to rights. Young Mr. Maurice was the only man to jump the bottom arch (with a fall) hereabouts—it was a very good performance. Here we turned right-handed close to Patney station, and finally ran to ground at Hatfield, close to Etchilhampton, in the Duke of Beaufort's country, every hound up at the finish except one.

By way of postscript to this letter the editor of the *Hampshire Chronicle* says:—

It should be added that from other sources we have learned that this historic run was saved at Wilcot by the master—in Ashley's absence—casting hounds over the road and through a herd of cattle. Furthermore that Captain Faber, in addition to Mr. Maurice, succeeded in negotiating the All Cannings Bottom obstacle, and went on alone with the hounds.

The area of the Tedworth country is about 400 square miles, length and breadth

²⁴ During Mr. Smith's illness Sir Edmund had often acted as master of the Tedworth.

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being practically the same. The Craven are to the north, Mr. Nell's and the Wilton to the west, the Vine and Hursley to the east, and the New Forest to the south. A large proportion of the country is down-land, with a fair acreage of wood, which includes Savernake Forest as the north-western boundary. This is really in the Craven territory, but is leased from that hunt by the Tedworth for £50 per annum. The jumping consists principally of low fences and water in the valleys, but this is not a jumping country. Wire is somewhat plentiful and causes considerable inconvenience. This is essentially the country for a good galloper and hill-climber, the runs in the down country often being of great length and very trying. A good mover with plenty of strength in his legs and shoulders is the best horse.

THE GARTH

Although, properly speaking, the pack of foxhounds which for so long was known as 'Mr. Garth's,' and is now called 'The Garth,' had its beginning in Berkshire, a large part of its history is intimately connected with Hampshire. The present Garth Hunt may be said to date from the year 1790, when Mr. Ellis St. John, of West Court, Finchampstead, began hunting with a pack of harriers. A few years later he changed to foxhounds, purchasing the Duke of Bridgewater's pack, and then began to hunt what is now the Garth country in Berkshire and Hampshire.

About the year 1816 or 1817 Sir John Cope, baronet, of Bramshill, took over Mr. St. John's pack, and hunted a large tract of country including the eastern part of Berkshire and the north-east of Hampshire, his territory extending practically from Windsor to Basingstoke. Tom Tocock, father of Robert, Mr. Garth's celebrated huntsman in 1852, was Sir John's first huntsman, having come with the pack from Mr. St. John. Tocock stayed with Sir John Cope for fifteen seasons and was succeeded by John Major in 1832. He only stayed one season, and for a couple of seasons Sir John seems to have done without a huntsman. James Shirley, son of Jack Shirley, huntsman to Sir Richard Sutton in Lincolnshire, came in 1835 and stayed till the end of Sir John's reign in 1850.

Sir John Cope was a remarkably keen man in the hunting field, and would go anywhere. He was a first-rate sportsman in every way and a keen cricketer, many of the first-class

matches of that day being decided at Bramshill. One of the most notable among the followers of Sir John's pack was Colonel Blagrave of Calcott, a most daring rider, who is said to have jumped a spiked gate, near Stratfieldsaye, nearly 7 ft. in height!

Sir John maintained a pack of some forty-two couples of hounds, and his establishment included fourteen horses for the hunt servants. His pack included drafts from many different kennels, among the contributors being Sir Thomas Mostyn, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Chute, Mr. Assheton Smith, and Mr. John Ward. Sir John favoured a large hound, and in the opinion of several good judges of the day, including Mr. Chute of the Vyne, he at one time overdid his enthusiasm for size. 'Nose is everything,' remarked that gentleman, 'and you look only for big legs and feet.'

'Nimrod,' who about the year 1824 saw some sport with Sir John Cope's hounds, bears testimony to the keenness of their master.

I knew Sir John [he says] when he had a house for several seasons at Bicester, hunting with Sir Thomas Mostyn, when he rode very hard. Some time since he had the misfortune to break his thigh, and was attacked by typhus fever afterwards, which, he says, has done his nerve no good. His hounds are much admired for shape, are very quick, and are said to be particularly powerful in covert, where no fox can stand them long. An old friend of mine, who has been hunting with them this season, told me their kennel management must be superior, 'for,' said he, 'they always look well, and no hounds in England work so hard, or travel farther, and often through a dirty country, for Sir John will have a day's sport if possible.' My friend added that one day this season, after a capital run and the hounds twenty miles from home, Sir John went and found another fox, and killed him after a run of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, when the hounds had nearly as far to go home. This, however, not only shows power, but condition.²⁵

Of the many good runs provided by Sir John Cope's hounds, one or two must be mentioned. On 18 December 1822 they met at Bramshill, found at Fleet, and ran to ground on Jay's farm, near Pangbourne, a distance of 20 miles as hounds ran from the place of finding. Another fine run of about 18 miles from find to finish occurred on 22 December 1838. Hounds took their fox from Dogmersfield to Ewhurst, only about half a dozen of the field managing to live throughout the run. On 17 March 1848 Sir John Cope's hounds met at Elve-

²⁵ *Sporting Magazine.*

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tham, finding at Horsden Common. They went away to Rye Common, Dogmersfield, and Odiham, where the fox ran through the gardens at the back of the town, and from there to South Warnborough, Sutton Common, Froyle High Wood, and Gabriels, where they killed.²⁶

A year or two before Sir John Cope gave up his pack he had permission from the H.H. to draw coverts about Greywell. About this time 'Actaeon' paid him a visit, and in a subsequent article in the *Sporting Magazine* he gave a capital description of the establishment at this period, together with some interesting details. 'Actaeon' says :—

I went over on Friday, February the 25th, to Sir John Cope's, at Bramshill, as I wished particularly to have a look at his pack, which I had not done for several years. The strength of the kennels is forty couple and a half, hunting three days a week. By looking at the pedigree, I saw that they were getting a good deal into Mr. Drake's blood, which Shirley informed me they obtained in the following manner : For two years Mr. Drake had bred too many whelps for the quarter which he could command, and having nearly twenty couple ready to go out, gave them to Tom Wingfield, his huntsman, as draft to sell. Sir John was the lucky purchaser, and I believe got the whole lot for £15. Jem Shirley has now been huntsman to the Bramshill hounds fifteen years; before that he was with Mr. Osbaldeston in Northamptonshire six seasons, coming to him from Sir Richard Sutton, in whose kennel he may be said to have been bred. He is a universal favourite with the field, as also with his master; and although some of the young-uns, who are never content unless hounds are continually flying, fancy he is getting slow, my humble opinion is that, if one of the new lifting artistes were put in his place, the hounds, over so ticklish a scenting country as that part of Hampshire is well known to be, would seldom kill a stout fox after a run. The family of the Shirleys have been well known and respected by the fox-hunting world for many years. Old Jack Shirley, the father of Sir John Cope's huntsman, was huntsman to Sir Richard Sutton in Lincolnshire for a great number of years. The first whipper-in to the Bramshill hounds is Robert Tocock, a son of Tocock who was huntsman to the pack for a great number of seasons; he is a very steady, good hand with hounds, and thoroughly knows his business. On Monday, the 19th, a circumstance occurred which, although I have known several instances in the course of my life, is not of very frequent occurrence, viz., the joining together of two different packs of hounds when running their foxes into the same neighbourhood on this day. Sir John Cope's hounds met at Winchfield House, when they drew Tossel Wood, the rest of the

Winchfield covers, and Lousy Moor, all blank. They then proceeded to Dogmersfield Park, where they found a fox by the side of the lake. The hounds came away over the park wall, crossing the Farnham and Odiham road, through Varndell's Coppice to Well, and to Gravelly Wood. Here they fell in with the H.H., with their master, Lord Gifford; that pack having thrown off at Sutton Common, where they found a fox in the furze, which they brought to Froyle, and on to Gravelly Wood, into which cover, their fox was viewed at the same time, and by the same person who had viewed Sir John Cope's fox. Here the two packs joined together, and having settled to one of the foxes, gave him a turn or two round the covert and away for No Man's Land, where they killed him. Whose fox it was no one could determine, but we understood that Lord Gifford had only found his fox about twenty minutes, while Sir John Cope's hounds had been engaged with theirs for upwards of an hour. However, it did not much signify whose it was, the hounds killed him, and the greatest harmony prevailed. The way in which Jem Shirley dropped the command of his pack when they joined, being ready to turn the hounds to Lord Gifford if required, was the admiration of every sportsman out, as well as the handiness shown by the hounds in coming away, when mixed, at the end of the day's sport.

Up till 1844 or thereabouts Sir John Cope hunted the whole of his country; but in that year, finding it somewhat unmanageable, he gave part of it to Mr. Mortimer Thoyts of Sulhamstead, who had a very good pack. Four or five years later Sir John, whose health had been failing for some time, gave up the country, making over his pack to Mr. Wheble of Bulmershe Court, near Reading. Robert Tocock went with it as huntsman. Sir John died on 18 November 1851 and was buried at Eversley. He had hunted the country for thirty-five seasons, and his death was mourned by a very large number of sportsmen and friends, so many of whom attended the funeral that the church was crowded. A single hound followed the funeral procession.

At the time of Sir John Cope's death the country hunted by the Bramshill pack was very extensive. On the north it was bounded by Unhill Wood, and included Streatley, Pangbourne, and Pinkney Green, near Maidenhead; the country round the Golden Farmer, Frimley, and Farnborough; Windsor Great Park and Virginia Water. On the south it was bounded by Winchfield and Stratfieldsaye. To this territory Mr. Wheble, on taking over Sir John's pack in 1850, added the South Berks country, then hunted by Mr. Montagu.²⁷

²⁶ Fuller description of these runs will be found in *Bell's Life*.

²⁷ 'Aesop,' *Sporting Reminiscences of Hampshire*.

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The pack now went out of the county, the Bramshill kennels being given up. Two years later Mr. T. C. Garth began his long period of mastership, having at first only the Hampshire side of the country, which he hunted from Haynes Hill, near Reading, with what had lately been Mr. Wheble's dog pack. Ever since that date the Garth kennels have been in Berkshire, three-quarters of the hunt's territory as now constituted being situated within that county. From 1852, therefore, this hunt must be regarded as belonging to Berkshire rather than to Hampshire.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Before 1845 there were no foxes in the Isle of Wight. At that period some were imported from England, and a pack of foxhounds was established at Marvell, near Newport. Before this the only recognized pack of hounds in the Island had been the Crockford Harriers, also kennelled at Marvell, but these were sold at the time the foxhounds were established, and were known henceforth as the Prince of Wales's Harriers. Mr. John Harvey, whose family has been associated with fox-hunting in the Isle of Wight for a long period, provided the kennels for the new pack, although for a short time, while their permanent quarters were being got ready for them, the hounds were kept at Afton House, near Freshwater. Since then, with the exception of two short intervals, the pack has been kept at Marvell. During Mr. Davenport's mastership the hounds were kept at Appuldurcombe, and during the time that Mr. B. T. Cotton was master they returned to Afton House.

Since the pack was first got together by Mr. Ben Cotton and Mr. Henry Nunn, there has been a long list of masters. Mr. Cotton had them till 1851, when he was succeeded by Mr. John Harvey of Marvell, who stayed three seasons. Sir John Simeon, bart., came in 1854 and remained for three seasons. After him, in 1857, came the Hon. Henry Petre, who held office till 1859, when Mr. J. Harvey took hold for the second time, but only for one season. Mr. A. Dyson was the next master, with a stay of three years, and after him came Mr. A.

Davenport, who was master for a single season. Mr. J. Harvey again took over the country from 1864 till 1868, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. G. Harvey, who stayed till 1875. Mr. J. Bellamy then succeeded to the post, staying till 1877. Mr. B. T. Cotton came next and was master till 1880, when Mr. J. G. Harvey came on again for a single season. General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., who followed Mr. J. G. Harvey, made a longer stay than any of his predecessors, his term of office lasting from 1881 till 1889.

The hunt was then carried on by a committee for one season, after which Captain Peacock had the pack for a year. The winter of 1890-1 was notable for being generally bad for scent, but the pack had a particularly good run in February. They found on Cheverton Down and killed in Great Standen coppice after a run of 1 hour 20 minutes, making a 10-mile point as the crow flies. In 1894 Mr. Shedden and Colonel Howard Brooke became joint masters, continuing till 1898. Since then Colonel Brooke has carried on the country by himself, with Captain Collingwood Bertram as his huntsman and Tom Payne and C. Starnes to whip in. During Colonel Brooke's mastership the pack has shown good sport. In December 1903 hounds found at Wolverton, their fox keeping them busy for 1 hour 40 minutes. During the run the fox took shelter in a farmhouse kitchen at Mottistone, and being routed out of that, went upstairs, and was taken alive in a bedroom.

The Isle of Wight pack consists of about thirty couples of hounds, which meet twice a week. The hounds belong to the hunt and are supported by subscriptions. Mr. George Young of Little East Standen, Newport, is honorary secretary.

The country hunted by this pack consists of the whole of the Isle of Wight, being about 22 miles from east to west, and about 14 miles from north to south in the widest parts. There is a considerable proportion of woodland in the northern half of the Island, and in the southern half a large area of down-land. Pasture and ploughland is fairly evenly distributed, and there is some good galloping in parts. Banks and ditches afford some jumping.

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HARRIERS

Although there are plenty of hares still to be found in various parts of Hampshire—too many in some districts from the farmer's point of view—there is little hare-hunting within the county at the present day. It was very different in the old days, and there must be few counties in England which, during the past hundred years, have seen so much of this sport as Hampshire.

The earliest record that we can discover of a pack of harriers in Hampshire relates to Mr. William John Chute's hounds in 1791. Mr. Chute maintained them for some seasons, but eventually changed them for foxhounds. At that time of day a small breed of hound was the fashion, which hunted both fox and hare. Mr. Smith of Tedworth, father of the famous Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, also kept a pack of harriers in the latter years of the 18th century; but he too, it appears, hunted fox almost entirely in subsequent years.

Another early pack was that which belonged to Mr. Ellis St. John of West Court near Finchampstead. His first pack was of the breed known as the 'Old Dorsetshire' or 'Mountain' harriers, with a great reputation for cleverness and good appearance. Mr. St. John's huntsman was Thomas Tocock, father of the well-known servant to that famous M.F.H. the late Mr. Garth. But Mr. St. John subsequently transferred his affections from harriers to foxhounds, and with the latter won great fame in after years. An entry in the *Sporting Magazine* for 1793 relates that 'Mr. St. John began his season hunting hare in Windsor Forest, and then later hunted buck at Overton.' From this we may infer that Mr. St. John's country was an extensive one, but there are very few records of his achievements.

At about this time Mr. Hale, a noted sportsman who lived at Hambledon, also hunted hare. 'Aesop,' reporting his death in 1823, says that he had kept a pack of harriers for thirty years, 'and Mr. Butler of Bury Lodge took them, and hunted them until 1834.' Beyond this there seems to be no record of Mr. Hale's pack. Another pack in existence during the last decade of the 18th century was that kept by Mr. Stares of Botley.

Mr. J. T. Villebois of Preston Candover was another of the early hare-hunters in Hampshire, and an amusing story is told in connexion with his pack. One day they

changed from their hare, which they had found near Preston Wood, to a fox, which they ran straight for about 10 miles, and killed above Amory Wood, between Alton and Shalden. Mr. Russell of Greywell, who hunted this country with a pack of foxhounds, heard of Mr. Villebois' run, and meeting the latter told him curtly that he didn't like it. 'You had better hunt the country yourself,' said Mr. Russell. 'If you really mean that, I will,' replied Mr. Villebois, and the very next season he started a pack of foxhounds with John Major as huntsman.

About the year 1795 Mr. R. Meyler, M.P. for Winchester, lived at Crawley and hunted the country around Ball Down and the Race-course with a pack of harriers. He had a remarkably fine lot of horses, and got them into condition with his harriers, afterwards taking them into Leicestershire for fox-hunting. He died from a fall from his horse, occasioned by a fit, in Leicestershire.¹

Early in the 19th century a Mr. Pittis kept a pack of hounds called the Portsea Harriers, with which he hunted that part of the county twice a week. About this time Mr. Thomas Blake brought a pack of harriers out of Wiltshire and kennelled them at Winchester in the midst of a good hare country, where they remained for several years. In 1816, however, he quitted the county, returning to Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, where, with the assistance of his nephew, Mr. John Blake, he kept hounds till his death in 1851. After Mr. Blake left, these Winchester Harriers were hunted as a subscription pack by Mr. Walter Flower.

During the first decade of the 19th century a pack of hounds, known by the name of the Upham Beagles, was kept at that place by Mr. Leekblade for hare-hunting. Not much is known of this establishment, but they hunted the country round Upham and Bishop's Waltham, and between those places and Winchester, enjoying good sport, apparently, for some seasons.

Colonel de Burgh of Warnford, after he gave his foxhounds to the Prince of Wales, took to harriers, and had Phil Gosling as his huntsman. Sawyer lived with Colonel de

¹ Further particulars of this fine old sportsman will be found in the 'Memoirs of Harriet Wilson,' which appeared in *Bell's Life*, April and May 1825.

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Burgh as whipper-in in the years 1807 and 1808, after which this pack was given up, the owner (then General de Burgh) relinquishing them to serve abroad.

From 1812 to 1818 Mr. Twynam of Whitchurch, with the help of his friend Mr. T. James, hunted a pack of harriers in that neighbourhood. This pack appears to have come from Mr. Portal's kennels, whither most of them returned in 1818. Mr. George Twynam, however, retained a few couple, and with Mr. W. B. Allen hunted in a small way up to the year 1831. An old book of kennel accounts kept by Mr. George Twynam contains some interesting entries. From this it appears that 5s. was the sum paid in those days for finding a hare, and 8s. for a dead horse. Mr. Twynam was assisted by the Hennesseys, father and son, otherwise known as 'Old Pop' and 'George Pop.' Mr. George Twynam died at Whitchurch, aged eighty-six, on 16 March 1846.

Mr. Portal did not maintain his pack for long, but handed them over to a party of Andover sportsmen who hunted them under the title of the Andover Harriers as a subscription pack. They seem to have been kept going chiefly by the efforts of Messrs. Footner and Todd, and showed good sport for some seasons. It is reported that on one occasion this pack ran for three hours from Snoddington Farm, and finished by killing near Winterslow Hut.

Another pack of harriers belonging to this period was that kept by Mr. John Sadleir Moody, who lived at Southampton. In the year 1817 he was hunting hare with a cry of hounds that also occasionally ran a stag, but we are without any information as to what became of Mr. Moody's establishment. We come across him again, however, in later years, and it is evident that he transferred his affections to fox-hunting, for he was a supporter of the Hambledon Hunt during Mr. King's mastership (1829-41) of that pack, and acted as secretary in 1839. He had a good reputation as a straight rider to hounds.

Mr. Thomas Scotland, who lived first at Charlton near Alresford, and afterwards at Penton near Andover, and Bishop's Sutton, had a long connexion with hounds of all kinds. He began with a pack of small harriers in 1815, but when living at Sutton kept foxhounds for a time. After that he went back to harriers, and subsequently had packs of beagles and staghounds. About 1830 Mr. C. Rumbold of Preston House, Candover, gave up a pack of harriers which he had hunted himself for some time, with

his groom to whip-in to him. This pack was given to Mr. Scotland.²

Major Barton of Ropley, where the Hampshire Hounds are now kennelled, was a keen hare-hunter, and kept a pack of harriers in or before 1819. His huntsman was George Hall, who for many years was the village postman, and lived to be a very old man. The pack of about 15 couples used to hunt the country between Alresford and Alton. It is said that the major never advertised his meets, but hunted three days a week, and his field often amounted to twenty riders. This pack was dispersed in 1821, two years before the death of its owner.

In the first quarter of the 19th century Captain (afterwards Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius) Curtis kept a pack of harriers when living at Ramsbridge Cottage, near Weyhill, and hunted the country round about Andover, coming as far south as Chilbolton. It was with these hounds that Mr. Assheton Smith was so much annoyed, and he is said to have done all he could to persuade Sir Lucius to part with his pack and leave off hunting the district. On one occasion he is reported to have said to the owner of the pack, 'If you will give up your harriers, I will make you a present of the best hunter that money can procure.'

About this time the Hon. W. T. Gage of Westbury had a very handsome pack of harriers, which came originally from Mr. Twynam of Whitchurch, the remnant, apparently, of Mr. Portal's Harriers, which Mr. Twynam had hunted from 1812 to 1818. It was with these hounds that Mr. Gage must have begun hunting in 1832, with Cannons, his keeper, as whip. He was a good sportsman, and rode well to hounds.

In 1823, on the death of Mr. Hale of Hambledon, his pack was taken over by Mr. Butler of Bury Lodge, Hambledon, who hunted the pack till 1834. Mr. Thomas Butler was master of the Hambledon Hunt from 1800 to 1804, and a supporter of it for many years afterwards. About the middle of the 'twenties there was a pack of harriers called the Steep Harriers, which, presumably, hunted the country around Petersfield, but the only record of them is the

² Mr. Scotland, it may be mentioned, was the father-in-law of the Mr. Yates who is described by 'Aesop' in 1864 as 'now hunting a very neat and clever pack of harriers, assisted by his son, Mr. Arthur Yates, one of the best riders in the county.' The Yates family, as every racing man knows, still flourishes at Bishop's Sutton.

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advertisement of their sale in the *Hampshire Chronicle*.

On the Stockbridge side of the country in 1824 Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Taylor of Hollycombe was hunting a pack of harriers, the Hollycombe country not being very suitable for foxhounds. 'Nimrod' in 1825 gave a description of the pack. 'There is not much fault to find in Mr. Taylor's kennel, though they are a little higher on the leg than I like to see harriers, and they are not rounded, which disfigures them in my eye. Being full 20 in. high they go very fast, and run well together.'³

The Mullins family, who lived near Basingstoke, began keeping harriers early in the last century, if not before. At first the pack had a marked strain of Southern blood in it, but when about 1809 a younger representative of the family took over the hounds, he soon found out that this class of harrier was too slow for the fast hares of the Hampshire hills. Mr. Mullins therefore introduced some fresh blood, most of which came from Sir John Dashwood's strain.⁴ He was a very big man, and rode something like 18 stone. He was a first-rate man with hounds, and used to hunt his pack himself.

Mr. Mullins's pack helped to lay the foundation of Mr. James Wickham's Harriers at Sutton Scotney, which were in existence about 1830. This pack consisted of some twelve couples, composed chiefly of Mr. Mullins's breed, with a few drafts from a Mr. Boniface, a Sussex owner of harriers. Mr. Wickham hunted hounds himself, and worked the country round Wonston, Micheldever, Chilbolton, and Littleton, which has always been, and still is, a great district for hares. In 1832 Mr. Wickham gave up his pack, making a present of them to Mr. Chamberlayne of Cranbury.

He, however, did not long remain a master of harriers. He hunted his pack for two or three seasons, and in 1834 gave a cup at the Winchester Races, to be run for by farmers over whose land he hunted. Shortly

after this Mr. Chamberlayne gave his hounds to Mr. John King, master of the Hambledon Foxhounds, who after a time gave a part of them to Mr. Yeatman. The rest were sent out to India to hunt jackals.

Mr. R. Bailey, who lived at Kings Worthy, started a pack of harriers in 1833, and for about ten years hunted the country to the north of the county town. This was, and still is, a well-farmed district with some downland, and there were plenty of hares to hunt, as indeed there are to-day, though they are more often shot or coursed nowadays than hunted. Mr. Bailey was an excellent sportsman of the old school, and was noted for his hospitality. His pack was one of the most popular in the south of England.

Mr. Butler of Bury Lodge, who had taken over Mr. Hale's harriers in 1823, gave up his pack about 1834, and the country round Hambledon was then hunted by Messrs. William and Godfrey Higgins, who maintained a pack for a period of ten years or so. Further south, at Lymington, another jointly-owned pack was kept about this time by Mr. St. Barbe and Mr. Bennet, but no accounts of their doings appear to have been preserved.

Dr. Leech, a typical specimen of the old-fashioned sportsman, who kept a pack⁵ in the northern part of the county, is said to have been a master of harriers for half a century. Ultimately Mr. Frere of Odiham joined Dr. Leech and they hunted the country between them. The doctor's other favourite diversion was cock-fighting. He lived to a good old age and is described underneath a portrait taken late in life as the oldest sportsman in England. Mr. Stephen Smithers of Odiham subsequently hunted the country in this part of North Hampshire, and showed some excellent sport early in the second half of the last century. His pack was stated at that time to be about the best in Hampshire. Another good pack in the northern part of the county was that kept by Mr. Neston Fuller, who hunted the district lying between Farnborough and Winchfield. Several good runs with these hounds are reported in *Bell's Life* towards the latter end of the 'thirties.

'Cecil' paid a visit to Hampshire in 1840, and subsequently published his sporting experiences in a magazine article.⁶ In the course of his travels he came across the Stockbridge Union Beagles, and was much impressed by their appearance and working

³ For the account of a remarkable run with Mr. Taylor's Harriers see the *Sporting Magazine*, 1824, p. 110.

⁴ Sir John's hounds had been purchased by Mr. Bonham of Petersfield, and it was to him that Mr. Mullins went for his change of blood. Drafts were also obtained from Mr. Chute, who whenever he had anything a little too small for his own use, was in the habit of keeping it for Mr. Mullins. On the death of the latter, Mr. John Portal, of Laverstoke, purchased this pack of harriers.

⁵ An extraordinary run with this pack from North Warnborough, lasting 2 hours 25 minutes, is reported in the *Sporting Magazine*, 1837, p. 446.

⁶ *Sporting Magazine*, 1840, p. 340.

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qualities. He writes :—‘ The neighbourhood of Stockbridge is particularly adapted for hare-hunting, and there is a beautiful little pack of beagles called the ‘Stockbridge Union,’ the chief supporters of which are Mr. William Sadler and Mr. John Day, junior.⁷ They are Lilliputian foxhounds and show more dash and courage than I ever witnessed before in such little creatures.’

Some years later, during the ‘fifties, Mr. John Day had a pack of harriers of his own at Danebury, which he hunted himself, showing a great deal of sport for some seasons. His pack continued in existence till 1861, when it was sold to go abroad.

Early in the ‘forties Mr. Tobias Frere, who had previously hunted the north-eastern part of the county in conjunction with Dr. Leech, took over the district and maintained a pack at Odiham until 1850, when he went to live at Whitchurch and continued to hunt from there.

At Tytherley, on the Wiltshire border, General Yates kept a small pack of from twelve to fourteen couple of harriers in the early ‘forties, and hunted them himself. At the end of the season of 1843-4 General Yates sold his pack to ‘Mr. King’—presumably Mr. John King, master of the Hambleton Foxhounds from 1829 to 1841.

Another pack of harriers was established at Kings Worthy in the season 1847-8, when Mr. George A. E. Wall, who had bought the Isle of Wight Harriers from Mr. Harvey two years earlier, and had been hunting them in Worcestershire, brought them back into Hampshire and began to hunt the country formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Bailey. Mr. Wall was his own huntsman and had George Davis, from the Worcestershire Foxhounds, as his whipper-in. They met three times a week and had many excellent runs in this typical hare-hunting country. One of the best took place on 19 January 1848, when hounds met at Cranbourne Clump, finding a hare in the plantation close by. Hounds ran down to the Hunton osier-beds, then left-handed over Hunton Farm to Weston, through the water-meadows to Stoke Charity, and left-handed again to the railway,

⁷ Mr. Sadler lived at Longstock near Stockbridge, and was in his day a staunch supporter of Sir John Mill’s foxhounds. Mr. Day was a member of the well known Danebury family, and elder brother of Sam Day, the jockey, who died as the result of a fall in the hunting field while out with Sir John Mill’s hounds on 14 March 1838, and was the youngest jockey who ever won the St. Leger. The Sadlers and the Days were related by marriage.

which they crossed bearing for Stratton Lodge, and so into Micheldever Wood, where they were whipped off. The distance was 12 miles and the time 1 hour 20 minutes.

Before 1845 the Isle of Wight was hunted by a pack known as the Crockford Harriers, kennelled at Marvel. About that year this pack was sold entire and became the Prince of Wales’s Harriers.

In 1849 Mr. Robert Pearse, of South Warnborough, bought Mr. Wall’s harriers, and hunted the country between Odiham and Alton. He had the assistance of his brother, Mr. William Pearse, and for two or three seasons showed excellent sport. In 1852, however, Mr. Pearse relinquished hare-hunting for fox-hunting, and in that year became master of the Hampshire Hunt.

From 1850 to his death in 1859 Mr. Chaplin of Ewhurst kept a pack of harriers and hunted the country from Basingstoke to Whitchurch and over the Cannon Heath training-ground to Highclere. He began with some very small highly-bred hounds from Mr. Corbett’s in Shropshire, but found that they were ill-suited to the Hampshire hills and flints. Accordingly he increased their size, obtaining drafts from Mr. Flower of Netton, and from Mr. Corbett, who had also changed his pack. By 1854, when Mr. Chaplin introduced some small hounds from the Pytchley, he had formed a perfect pack, described by Will Cox, the Vine huntsman, as ‘very neat indeed.’ Mr. Horace Chaplin hunted this pack for one season, being succeeded by Mr. Ernest Chaplin, afterwards a well-known follower of the Pytchley. On the retirement of the latter Mr. Chaplin’s harriers were hunted by Peter Kelly, a hard-riding Irishman, who, when they were given up in 1859, went to Gibraltar to hunt the garrison foxhounds. Mr. Chaplin’s harriers had some good runs, one of the best ending in Ewhurst Lake, which was 150 yds. wide. The whole pack took the water and killed their hare in the middle of it. When Mr. Chaplin died his hounds were bought by a Kentish sportsman who had an idea of using them in his coverts for shooting, like rabbit beagles, but it is doubtful if they answered his purpose.

Mr. John St. John of Finchampstead, son of Mr. Ellis St. John of West Court in that parish, had a pack of harriers in the ‘forties and ‘fifties. He was a first-rate sportsman, like his father, and a good rider. In 1850 at the invitation of Mr. Blackall Simmonds, of Hermit’s Tower, Mr. St. John paid a visit to Winchester and hunted the country formerly occupied by Mr. Wall to the north of the city. The sport shown by Mr. St.

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John's pack was so good that he was asked to come again in subsequent years, and this he did towards the end of each season, being assisted by his friend Mr. James Dear of Winchester.

During the 'fifties and early part of the 'sixties Mr. Henry Barnard of Park Farm, East Meon, kept a pack of 'black and white' harriers, which are reputed to have been a neat lot of hounds about 20 in. in height. The hilly country which they hunted, lying between Meonstoke and Petersfield, was good ground for hares. Hounds met twice a week and Mr. Barnard showed capital sport for several seasons.

Captain Evans,⁸ who lived at Broxmore Park, near Romsey, about the middle of the last century, hunted the country in that neighbourhood with a pack of harriers. Before this he had kept hounds in Oxfordshire, hunting round about the Wychwood Forest district, and had earned the sobriquet of 'The Flying Captain.' His harriers were a very handsome and level lot, 15-16 in., and trained to hunt steadily.

At this period another pack of harriers was in being at or near Owslebury, about 6 miles from Winchester, in a good hare district with both high and low country. This was Mr. Owton's pack, and he had good sport in the neighbourhood of Owslebury, Upham, and Fair Oak for several seasons. Mr. Owton sometimes hunted deer, and on 8 February, 1854, a fallow stag uncartered at Mr. Newton's, at Twyford, afforded a capital run along the valley and over the hills before he was taken. In 1862 Mr. Owton gave up his pack, the country being taken over by Mr. L. Lywood, who, however, only hunted it for one season. After this Mr. Lywood went to the New Forest to hunt deer.

In 1861 Mr. Frederick Yates's harriers, kennelled at Bishop's Sutton, were showing great sport, many of his best runs being recorded about this time by 'Viator,' a correspondent of *Bell's Life*. Mr. Yates generally hunted the pack himself, occasionally handing them over to his son Arthur. Their best sport was had in the country around Wield and Medsted, some of the runs in that district being quite as fast as anything seen with foxhounds. Mr. Scotland, who had previously

hunted this country, gave his hearty support to Mr. Yates's pack. In the season of 1863-4 the latter accounted for sixty-three hares in forty-three days' hunting.

Meanwhile in the north-eastern part of the county Mr. Smithers of Odiham was having capital sport in what was formerly Dr. Leech's country. He had a very compact little pack, and his doings were often described in the county and other papers. This would be about the year 1862. Mr. Smithers's Harriers were still showing sport some seasons later. In November 1864 they held their opening meet at Down House, Odiham, when in the presence of a large company the master was presented with a silver cup and cover and a silver hunting horn, subscribed for by the followers of the hunt and friends. The tradesmen of the district also gave a silver-mounted hunting whip. About this date another pack of harriers, of which practically nothing up to this time is known, was transferred from this same part of Hampshire to the other side of the county. This was Mr. Longman's Farnborough Harriers, which were now taken over by Mr. Joseph Anderson of Longstock House, near Stockbridge. Mr. Anderson hunted hare in the country around Longstock, Fullerton, and Stockbridge, and was in the habit of finishing his season by hunting deer. In the Basingstoke district Mr. Francis Budd of Cliddesden hunted a pack of harriers in the 'sixties, and Mr. John May also had a pack about this time. During the same period the Conholt Harriers, of which nothing can be discovered, were in existence.

Perhaps the best known and most popular pack of harriers in Hampshire during the latter half of the last century was that kept by Mr. James Dear of Winchester, who had formerly assisted Mr. John St. John when that gentleman kept a pack of harriers at Finchampstead and used to visit the Winchester district. Mr. Dear began keeping harriers about the year 1853, and for many years from that time hunted the country about Winchester regularly. Thomas Wilding, who was Mr. Dear's kennel-man and assistant in the field, was quite a character and popular with everybody. He came from Blandford, in Dorset, and had served in the Crimea as a bombardier in the Royal Artillery. According to 'Aesop,' who devotes some space in his *Reminiscences* to these harriers, Mr. Dear had such perfect control of his pack that they would come to his call readily at all times, so that the services of a whipper-in were not required. Mr. Dear believed in leaving his hounds as much to themselves as possible, and the correctness of

⁸ Captain Evans is said to have possessed a remarkable retriever, by name Sam, which used to act as his 'whipper-in,' and actually turned hounds to his master! The dog was further credited with being able to lead a horse by the bridle, and filled up his spare time at home by valeting his master, never making a mistake in bringing various articles of apparel to him!

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his theory was amply borne out by the excellence of the sport he showed. At a check his hounds frequently made their own casts.

Beginning with a very few supporters Mr. Dear very soon had a big following, including many ladies. So popular indeed did he become with the fair sex that they desired to be specially represented in the presentation of a testimonial given to the master at a dinner held on the 22 March 1862 at Winchester. The testimonial took the form of a silver tea and coffee service, a large salver, a handsome claret cup and a silver hunting-horn. This last was the gift of the ladies and was inscribed:—‘Presented to Mr. James Dear by ladies who love to hear the music of his hounds.’

During the 'seventies and 'eighties Mr. Dear's Harriers, which were familiarly known as 'The Little Dears,' continued to show good sport, and accounts of their runs frequently occur in the pages of the *Hampshire Chronicle*. In that paper the following entry appears on 8 April 1871:—‘Speaking of Mr. Dear's Harriers, on the 23rd they were at Winnall, and after a good run of 45 minutes the hare *went to ground* in Avington Plantations. Now some people will not, we hear, believe that “puss” goes to ground, so we beg to refer such sceptics to Mr. Dear.’ On the last Monday in 1884 the pack met at Norton Farm, then in the occupation of Mr. F. Bailey, a well-known follower of hounds. During the day the unusual sight was witnessed of the hare and whole pack of hounds crossing the broad sheet of water known as Norton Pond at the same time. The hare was the best swimmer and could she have waited would have had the satisfaction of seeing more than one of her pursuers on the point of drowning. Twice afterwards she tried the same tactics by swimming the river. Once she went down it for more than 100 yards, but this good hare was eventually killed.⁹

In 1886 Mr. Dear gave up active management of his hounds and efforts were made to start a subscription pack. Mr. Dear offered to give the hounds and subscribe £50 to the £200 a year required to keep them going. Several meetings were called to consider the matter, but the negotiations fell through and the pack was dispersed. Two years later a pack was started by Mr. C. E. Pain, son of Mr. Charles Pain of Westover, which hunted part of Mr. Dear's old country. Most of Mr. Pain's hunting was done in the Stockbridge and Wallop country, with an

occasional day in the Winchester district. This pack was given up after four or five years' existence, and since then there have been no harriers hunting in the country north of Winchester.

Mr. Whalley-Tooker had a pack of harriers in the 'eighties and 'nineties called the Hinton Harriers, and showed good sport. On Friday, 23 February 1883, they found at Paul's Grove, near Portchester, and after running their hare on a growing scent for 45 minutes, the quarry, being hard pressed, took to the sea between Portchester and Fareham. One of the pack, a bitch named Garland, by Belvoir Cardinal—Worcester Gracious, followed the hare for at least a quarter of a mile from the shore, and caught her, bringing her back to land after having been in the water for 13 minutes. The rest of the pack had been stopped from entering the water.¹⁰ Mr. Tooker's best season was that of 1892-3, his thirteenth year of master-ship. Hounds went out forty times and killed 22 brace of hares. Towards the end of this season, on 28 March, hounds were running a hare, when a stag jumped up at Butser Hill. They ran her to West Dean Woods, near Goodwood, making a point of 13 miles, but about 20 as hounds ran. The time was just over a couple of hours.¹¹

About the end of the 'eighties the Havant Harriers, which had been hunting this corner of Hampshire, were sold, and Mr. G. Kay, of The Elms, Havant, started a pack, having been presented by Mr. H. F. Lyons of Gorton Hall, near Worthing, with several couples of 17-in. harriers. In 1893 Mr. J. S. Moss's Bassethounds were hunting the Bishopstoke and Swaythling district, and in later years, Master Robert Buckley Podmore, whose father was master of the Vine had a pack of harriers which was called 'Master Bob Podmore's Harriers.' The youthful master of this pack died at the early age of fourteen on 14 August 1907.

During the last twenty or thirty years of the last century several packs of harriers came into existence, but most, if not all, of them have now disappeared. Mr. J. Willis Fleming of Chilworth started a pack of beagles about the year 1886, but in 1889, finding they were not fast enough to ride to, changed them to small foxhounds of about 20 to 21 in. The pack consisted of about twenty-five couples, and their country extended for a 10 miles' radius around the kennels, which were at Chilworth. Red deer were occasion-

⁹ *Hampshire Chronicle*, 3 Jan. 1885.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 3 Mar. 1883.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 1893.

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ally hunted in the latter part of the season. Mr. Fleming's pack existed as the Chilworth and Stoneham Harriers until the year 1906, when Mr. Fleming took the Tedworth foxhounds. In 1890 Mr. Matthews of Oakhanger in the eastern part of the county was hunting

a pack of harriers, and Mr. Tom Cannon of Danebury was hare-hunting in 1892. In 1895 the latter pack was sold, but Mr. Frank Sutton started a pack in their place. Mr. Frank Mew had harriers in the Isle of Wight in 1904.

BEAGLES

Every one of the old-time harrier packs of Hampshire has now ceased to exist, and what little hare-hunting is done in the county is carried on chiefly with foot beagles. Of these there are at the present time six packs—the Gosport and Fareham, the Aldershot, Mrs. Price's, the Leigh Park Beagles (Sir Frederick Fitzwygram's), the Greywell Hill Beagles (Bassets), and the Isle of Wight Beagles.

THE GOSPORT AND FAREHAM

This subscription pack has been in existence for many years. The present master is Mr. Frederick Blake of Bury Place, Alverstoke, near Gosport, and his predecessors were Mr. S. T. Blake, master for fifteen years, and Mr. J. O'Reilly Nugent, who held office for twelve seasons. Hounds are kennelled at Peel Common, Fareham, and hunt twice a week. The pack consists of eighteen couples of 15-in. beagles. The country hunted is for the most part flat and open, a good deal of it cultivated, some common, and not much woodland. Hares are fairly numerous in places, and scarce in others, the neighbourhood becoming more populated year by year. Barbed wire is too plentiful, and sometimes makes following hounds a difficult matter. The Hambledon Foxhounds hunt over the greater part of the pack's territory.

THE ALDERSHOT

This is a subscription pack maintained by the officers stationed at Aldershot and a few civilian supporters. The pack consists of twenty couples of 16-in. beagles, entered in the Harrier and Beagle Stud Book, and is kennelled at Ivey Farm, Cove, near Farnborough. Hounds meet twice a week, and the country they hunt over is chiefly grass and heather. Hares are moderately plentiful, and several good runs are obtained in the

course of a season. The Garth and H.H. Foxhounds hunt over the country, which is undulating and generally easy of negotiation. There is some barbed and a good deal of other wire.

MRS. PRICE'S

In 1901 Mrs. Price of New Park, Brockenhurst, established a pack of beagles which consists of twenty-two couples of 12½-in. hounds, entered in the Stud Book. The kennels are at New Park, about 2 miles from Brockenhurst, and the pack meets twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The country is chiefly of a wild nature, consisting mostly of heath and moorland with extensive stretches of forest. Here and there are patches of cultivated land. Hares are not too numerous, and in some parts very scarce. The New Forest Foxhounds hunt over the whole of this district, which is fairly free from barbed wire.

THE LEIGH PARK

The Leigh Park Beagles were established by Sir Frederick Fitzwygram in 1904, and are a private pack owned by Sir Frederick, who has acted as master and huntsman from the beginning. The pack is kennelled at Leigh Park and consists of twenty couples of 13½-in. beagles, entered in the Stud Book. Days of meeting are two a week. The country hunted varies considerably. Some of it is very hilly, and some very flat, including marsh-land near the coast. There is a large acreage of plough; and rather more than a quarter of the whole area is grass. Some large coverts are included in the territory. Hares are fairly plentiful, and some capital sport is had on the hills. Most of the country between Havant and Petersfield is hunted by this pack, which has attained a considerable degree of popularity in the neighbourhood.

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THE GREYWELL HILL

These beagles were established in March 1902, when Captain the Hon. Dudley Carleton began with two and a half couples of bassets. In the following season drafts were purchased in various quarters, and hounds hunted forty-four days, killing fifteen hares. In 1904-5 hounds were out forty-two times, accounting for twenty-one hares. For the next two seasons the master lent his pack to the Marquess of Downshire, who had good sport, and in the season of 1908-9 Captain Dudley Carleton hunted thirty-six days, killing thirty-two hares. During the last three seasons all the hounds hunted in this pack have been bred by the master, and the pack now consists of sixteen couples all bred from hunting hounds as opposed to show bassets. Captain Dudley Carleton has assisted to form four other packs

from his kennels. The country hunted by the Greywell Hill Beagles extends from Bramshill on the north to Herriard on the south. Dogmersfield forms the eastern boundary, and Hackwood the western. Hounds meet twice a week, the master hunting them himself on foot. Many farmers come out with hounds, which are very popular with all classes.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Mr. G. H. Young of East Standen, Newport, is the master of the Isle of Wight Beagles, which are kennelled at his place. The master acts as his own huntsman, and hunts twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays. Fourteen couples of 14½-in. beagles constitute the pack.

RACING

To do anything like justice to the subject of racing in Hampshire many volumes would be required. This article, consequently, will deal principally with the chief figures, human and equine, with which the county has been associated; only a brief outline of general racing matters is possible.

FLAT RACING

Flat racing is of ancient origin in the county, and many are the meetings which, from time to time, have been held within its boundaries; yet, curiously, there is to-day not a single meeting under Jockey Club rules, although one or two steeplechase fixtures are regularly conducted. Taking the old meetings in alphabetical order, we find from the *Racing Calendar* that racing took place on the following courses during the periods mentioned:—

| Course. | Period. |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Andover . . . | 1759-61 |
| Basingstoke . . . | 1753-88 |
| " . . . | 1811-29 |
| " . . . | 1845-50 |
| Bibury Club . . . | 1813-99 |
| Corhampton . . . | 1871 |
| Gosport . . . | 1842 |
| Hackwood Park . . . | 1787 |
| Hayling Island . . . | 1867 |
| Horndean . . . | 1818 |
| Hurstbourne Tarrant . . . | 1846 |
| Lyndhurst . . . | 1859 |
| " . . . | 1863-71 |

| Course. | Period. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Maddington (Winchester Course) . . . | 1803-4 |
| Maddington (Stockbridge Course) . . . | 1805-21 |
| Odiham . . . | 1760-2 |
| " . . . | 1841-2 |
| " . . . | 1848-57 |
| " . . . | 1859 |
| " . . . | 1861-70 |
| " . . . | 1872-9 |
| Plaitford (Southampton) . . . | 1848 |
| Portsmouth . . . | 1819 |
| Portsmouth and Portsea . . . | 1845-6 |
| Portsmouth Park . . . | 1891-4 |
| Southampton . . . | 1804-10 |
| " . . . | 1822-48 |
| " . . . | 1861-81 |
| Stockbridge . . . | 1753-99 |
| " . . . | 1800-66 |
| " . . . | 1867-98 |
| Winchester . . . | 1753-1887 |

The meetings held in 1753 at Stockbridge and Basingstoke present a curious contrast with the programmes now in vogue at every race-meeting:—

STOCKBRIDGE.—28 August, 1753.

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| £50 free for any horse that never won a King's Plate; 5 yrs. 9 st., 6 yrs. 10 st., and aged, 10-12 st. | 1st Heat. | 2nd Heat. |
| Sir F. Moore's b. h. Merlin, 5 yrs. | 1 | 1 |
| D. of Hamilton's gr. h. Figure, 6 yrs. | 3 | 2 |
| Mr. Bowles' b. h. Trojan, 5 yrs. | 2 | 3 |

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29 August, 1753.

Sweepstakes Match, 12st. each, rode by gentlemen.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Mr. Thistlethwaite's bay horse | . . . 1 |
| Sir Thomas Heathcote's gr. mare | . . . 2 |

30 August, 1753.

£50 for 4-yr.-olds that never started for match or plate; 9st. each; 3 mile heats.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Lord Craven's b. m. Sophie | . . . 1 |
| Mr. Bowles' b. m. Betty Thoughtless | . . . 2 |

WINCHESTER.—11 Sept. 1753.

King's Plate of 100 gs. for 6-yr.-olds, 12-0 each, was run for and won by Lord Strange's br. h. Sportsman, starting alone.

BASINGSTOKE.—12 July, 1753.

Stake of £50 run for by such as never won £50. Weight for age; 4 yrs. 8st.; 5 yrs. 9st.; and 6 yrs. 10st. This prize was won by

| | 1st Heat. | 2nd Heat. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Mr. Bowles' b. h. Trojan, 5 yrs. | . . . 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Steward's gr. h. Hasty. | . . . 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Tate's b. h. Monkey, 5 yrs. | . . . 3 | 3 |
| Mr. Carver's grey gelding | . . . 4 | 4 |

13 July, 1753.

£50 for 4, 5, and 6-yr.-old horses that never won 50 gs. Was not run for, for want of horses.

July 4 was the day of entering for these prizes, paying 1 guinea entrance, and 2 guineas towards the purse, and 5s. to the clerk of the course, or double at the post.

The *Calendar* of 1753 also mentions the following stallion standing in Hampshire:—Starling by Partner (Mr. Moore's at Hartford Bridge). Fee £1 2s.

Stockbridge went on very much on these lines until 1850, when the programme boasted eight races as against three in preceding years, but it was not until nine years later that any great increase in the value of the stakes took place. It was on this course that the time-honoured Bibury Club kept its annual fixture, formerly held in Gloucestershire. The Bibury went to Stockbridge in 1831 and the meeting continued uninterrupted until 1898, when a landowner whose views were inimical to the sport caused a cessation of all racing there. The Club's meetings were conducted on the most sporting lines, amateur events being sandwiched between contests in which only professionals could ride, and many were the exhilarating contests between England's best gentleman-riders, all of whom regarded a win at a Bibury meeting as an honour to be cherished.

Innumerable great horses were to be found in competition there, and it was in the Hurstbourne Stakes that Galtee More, subsequently one of the select band of 'triple-crown' heroes, made his first public appearance on 9 July 1896. At the same meeting King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, won two races, the Andover Stakes with Safety Pin, and the All-Aged Plate with Courtier. Exactly ten years earlier the royal livery was associated with a less happy experience. Counterpane, a two-year-old filly by Hermit—Patchwork, which had just previously won a maiden plate at Sandown, was started for the Stockbridge Cup, but after completing the course, unplaced to Campbell, fell dead. Two great feats of jockeyship are recorded in connexion with Bibury Club doings at Stockbridge. The famous George Fordham on one occasion rode six winners during the afternoon, while his seventh mount was beaten in the run-off after a dead heat. In 1884 Fred Archer equalled this by steering six winners in succession; these, however, including a dead heat and a walk over. When the pleasant functions came to an end in 1898, the Bibury Club went to Salisbury, where only two days, as against three formerly, are now occupied.

In connexion with Stockbridge, it is interesting to recall the sale of the Marquess of Hastings' stud on the race-course on 23 November 1867, in the presence of the pick of the racing world. Of the fifty-one lots offered fourteen were bought in, the horses in training making an aggregate of 28,100 gns., and the yearlings 9,395 gns. Among the chief lots were Lady Elizabeth (bought in at 6,500 gns.), The Earl (bought in at 6,100 gns.), See Saw (Lord Wilton, 2,300 gns.), and Athena (2,110 gns.), the latter being knocked down to Mr. Padwick, one of the chief supporters of the famous Danebury stable.

Fred Archer was frequently to be found in the saddle at Odiham, where, however, small prizes were the rule. A common arrangement was:—To the winner, the saddle; to the second, the whip; to the third, the spurs. The new regulations enforced by the Jockey Club as to a minimum amount of stakes being provided killed this old-fashioned meeting, as it did so many others in this and other counties.

The training of racehorses has always been a considerable industry in Hampshire. The numerous strings at present in the county include, of course, Kingsclere and Danebury, besides several at Stockbridge, Winchester, Alresford, Bramdean, Chilcomb, Morestead, and Weyhill, the last establishment being in

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the possession of Mr. Frank Hartigan, who, once an amateur, and afterwards a professional cross-country rider, has now in hand one of the biggest strings of horses in the county.

STEEPLECHASING

Steeplechasing has flourished in Hampshire from an early period, but records are few. As 'Aesop' says in his *Sporting Reminiscences of Hampshire*, up to 1825 an account of a race meeting would only be given two or three lines in the newspapers, and this accounts for the very meagre records of hunt races in his book. One of the earliest meetings that he mentions is that at Winchester in 1788. The programme, as was usual at that period, included cock-fighting, the returns of which were given in the *Racing Calendar* along with those of the racing. 'Aesop' remarks that 'the horses who ran for the King's Plate must have been very different from the wretched cat-legged creatures we now too frequently see start, for they carried 12 stone, and the winner was the best of three 4-mile heats.'

Right through the years with which 'Aesop' deals, meetings were held by the Hampshire and Hambledon Hunts, but precisely as to when they were instituted there is no information. The *Hampshire Chronicle* of 7 April 1794 reports that the annual H.H. Cup was run for over Worthy Down, and was won by Mr. Graeme's Bruiser. The farmers' race in 1796 took place on Tichborne Down, and we read that 'the dinner at Alresford afterwards was fully attended by the members and farmers.'

The Hambledon Hunt races were held on Soberton Down, the first year in which any mention was made of the gathering being 1807, but as the *Hampshire Chronicle* states that 'the various amusements excelled those of any former year,' it is evident that that was not the first year of the races. Writing of the Hambledon Hunt meetings in the January number of the *Sporting Magazine*, 1825, 'Nimrod' remarked: 'The Hambledon Hunt are not quite unmindful of the ladies, as there are races in April on Soberton Down and a ball and supper at Hambledon in the evening. A cup is given for the farmers' horses, and a sweep-stake for those belonging to gentlemen who hunt in Hampshire and Sussex, carrying 12 stone each, 2-mile heats, the winner of which I had the pleasure to ride the year before last.'

At the meeting of 1832 the Farmers' Cup was made of oak from the *Victory*, beautifully carved, and mounted with silver. A similar cup was also run for in another event called the Heart of Oak Cup.

Hambledon Hunt races were held on Sober-

ton Down up to the year 1860, from which time they were known as the Hambledon Hunt Steeplechases, and were held at Waterloo. The course comprised about twenty fences of every description, except a brook. The stakes were the H.H.C. Stakes of 5 sovs. each with 40 added, for horses that had been regularly hunted with the Hambledon Hounds during 1860-1, and the United Hunt Steeplechase Stakes. The meeting is still in existence, but has returned to Soberton.

The first of the Hampshire Hunt gatherings on Abbotstone Down took place in 1805. In 1815 it was determined by members of the Hunt who named horses for the Cup that the piece of plate should be a tureen of the value of 100 gns. A return to Worthy Down took place in 1819, but in 1820 we find the race again being held on Abbotstone, though in the following year Worthy was once more selected. The winner of the Cup, then worth 120 gns., was ridden by Samuel Day, the gentlemen riders' event falling to the mount of the famous Capt. Bridges, who for a wager once rode down the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, with a half-crown between each knee and the saddle. Another change took place in 1823, when the meeting-place was the Winchester Race-course, and many of the leading jockeys of the day figured in the saddle. Afterwards Abbotstone and Worthy Downs continued to be used alternately, except that from 1838 to 1844 the meetings appear to have taken place at Tichborne Down.¹

¹Referring to a meeting of the Hampshire Hunt in 1840, 'Cecil' wrote in the *Sporting Magazine*: 'I must not leave unnoticed a monument which I perceived had stood the "ragings of the pitiless storms" for many years. It was erected, I am informed, by Sir P. St. John in memory of a favourite horse, who leaped into a chalkpit with him when following the hounds, and although the pit was a great depth, both escaped unhurt, and the horse afterwards won the Hunters' Stakes at Winchester. On reference to the *Racing Calendar*, I find that Mr. St. John's ch. h. Foxhunter won 50 gs. at Winchester, and the same sum at Reading in 1740, and also similar amounts at each of these places in the following year. I conclude, therefore, that must be the horse in question.' 'Aesop,' commenting on the above, said that 'Cecil' was partly right, but that the exact inscription on the pedestal of the monument was as follows:—'Underneath lies buried a horse, the property of Paulet St. John, Esq., that in the month of September, 1733, leaped into a chalkpit, a fox-hunting, 25 feet deep, with his master on his back, and in October, 1734, he won the Hunters' Plate on Worthy Down, and was rode by his master, and entered in the name of "Beware Chalkpit." The monument still exists, and is in good preservation.

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A steeplechase meeting was held at Southampton in 1837, and *Bell's Life* reports that the event was a sweepstake of 10 sovs. each, with 50 given by the town, weight 12 stone each, open to All England. Owing to a fall of snow (the date was April 5) the start did not take place until 12 o'clock. After weighing in at Southampton the jockeys were taken by the umpires to view the ground, which they were enabled to do without going over it, the whole line, which was over Stoneham Flat, lying parallel with the high road from Twyford to Southampton. The start was in a field on Boyatt Farm, and the finish in a large field at North Stoneham. Mr. King and Mr. Chamberlayne acted as umpires to everyone's satisfaction. The generality of the jumps were bank and ditch with fences on the top, the ditches being wide and deep.

Steeplechase meetings in Hampshire are by no means numerous at the present day. Meetings are held twice a year at Easter, and in October, at Portsmouth Park, whilst in addition to the old-fashioned Hambledon gathering several military meetings take place annually at Aldershot.

Point-to-point steeplechases are also numerous at the conclusion of the hunting season, the Hampshire Hunt in 1909 having a very successful gathering at Neatham, near Alton, whilst the Hursley Hunt celebrated theirs at South Lynch Farm. Several regimental functions also took place, the Rifle Brigade patronizing Chawton, near Alton, and the Royal Scots Greys, Penton, near Andover. The Rifle Brigade's Open Sweepstakes attracted the huge field of thirty runners, the race resulting in an exciting finish and surprisingly few spills.

Many prominent cross-country horses are now prepared for their engagements in Hampshire, the stables of Mr. Withington and Mr. Persse at Stockbridge, and of Mr. F. Hartigan at Weyhill, providing powerful opposition in all events of importance. Mr. Withington had the unique distinction of training both Rubio and Mattie Macgregor, first and second for the Grand National of 1908.

Mr. Persse in 1909 supplied the second in Judas, which was easily beaten by the French horse Lutteur III. Mr. Persse is an accomplished horseman, and in the Grand National of 1906 steered Aunt May into third place, a feat upon which he could congratulate himself as, with professional assistance, the mare had fallen on three previous occasions. This time, too, she was unfortunate in being badly hampered by another horse,

but for which she might quite conceivably have won.

Prominent cross-country horsemen also connected with Hampshire were Mr. Arthur Yates, who now, as formerly, controls a stable in the neighbourhood of Alresford, and the late Mr. Garrett Moore, a genial Irishman, who recently died at Winchester, where he had for some time a string of horses in training. In 1870 'Garry' Moore won eighteen races, tying with Mr. J. Maunsell Richardson for third place to Mr. Arthur Yates, who had forty-nine wins. Mr. Moore first rode in the Grand National in 1872, but not until 1878 did he obtain a place, then being third on Pride of Kildare. The following year he won on his own horse, The Liberator, who was trained in Ireland. On the same horse, in 1880, he finished second to Empress. After he forsook riding for training, Mr. Moore prepared many useful horses, including Romer, winner of the Derby Gold Cup in 1904.

JOHN PORTER AND KINGSLERE

The history of Kingsclere as a famous training establishment dates from the winter of 1867-8, when John Porter removed his charges from the adjacent Cannon Heath. Kingsclere had, however, been associated with the training of horses for a long period previously. The sporting Duke of Cumberland, who, 'if not the largest, was certainly the most successful breeder of his times' (*vide* 'Beacon' in the *Horsebreeders' Handbook*), trained his horses on Kingsclere Downs. It is also recorded, though no authority is quoted, that Eclipse did some of his work in the neighbourhood.

John Porter was born on 2 March 1838 at Rugeley, Staffordshire, where he had many opportunities as a youth of witnessing the doings of the numerous racehorses then being trained at Hednesford. Walters, who had charge of Alderman Copeland's horses at the period, took an interest in him, and thus his natural bent received every encouragement, while he became acquainted with several other trainers and jockeys. In due course young Porter became apprenticed to 'Honest John' Day at Michelgrove, in Sussex, where he rode in all the trials, and occasionally sported silk in public. On the retirement of Day, the head lad, William Goater, took over Mr. Padwick's horses, and removing to Findon close by, Porter was appointed by the owner to a responsible position in connexion with the stable. Here he stayed until 1863, when, as the result of an introduction by

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Lord Westmorland to Sir Joseph Hawley, whose trainer, Manning, had died, he was installed at Cannon Heath, thus entering upon what was to develop into one of the most successful and memorable careers in the whole story of the Turf.

In his book Porter tells how his generous and considerate employer gave him entire charge, young though he was, and always placed the utmost confidence in his ability and judgement. Sir Joseph, known as the 'lucky baronet' on account of previous successes, had at the time a very small stud; but at Doncaster Porter won two minor races for his new master with Washington and Columba, the first horses he sent out. It was not long before many good winners were turned out from Cannon Heath, amongst others being St. Alexis, Bedminster, Argonaut, Satyr, Xi (owned in partnership by Sir Joseph Hawley and Sir Frederick Johnstone), The Palmer, Rosicrucian, Blue Gown, and Green Sleeve. Sir F. Johnstone's associations with Porter, which began in 1866, did not terminate until the famous trainer retired from the head of affairs at Kingsclere in 1905. During the five years, 1863-7, he spent at Cannon Heath, the stable winnings amounted to £23,835 in thirty-seven stakes.

It was in 1868 that Porter entered into possession of Park House, the establishment known the whole world over as 'Kingsclere,' close to which village it is situated.

Between 1868 and 1905, when he retired, Porter's charges won £528,030 in 821 stakes.

The Kingsclere winners of classic races during these years were as follows:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

- 1882 Duke of Westminster's Shotover
- 1885 Mr. Brodrick Cloete's Paradox
- 1886 Duke of Westminster's Ormonde
- 1891 Lord Alington's Common
- 1899 Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

- 1885 Duke of Westminster's Farewell
- 1892 Baron Hirsch's La Flèche

THE DERBY

- 1868 Sir Joseph Hawley's Blue Gown
- 1882 Duke of Westminster's Shotover
- 1883 Sir Frederick Johnstone's St. Blaise
- 1886 Duke of Westminster's Ormonde
- 1890 Sir James Miller's Sainfoin
- 1891 Sir Frederick Johnstone's Common
- 1899 Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox

THE OAKS

- 1882 Lord Stamford's Geheimniss
- 1892 Baron Hirsch's La Flèche
- 1900 Duke of Portland's La Roche

ST. LEGER

- 1869 Sir Joseph Hawley's Pero Gomez
- 1886 Duke of Westminster's Ormonde
- 1891 Sir Frederick Johnstone's Common
- 1892 Baron Hirsch's La Flèche
- 1894 Lord Alington's Throstle.

This list is sufficiently dazzling without records of the stable's other successes, and limitations of space compel us to confine this narrative to the most interesting incidents in the careers of a few of the more celebrated of John Porter's charges. At the very outset of his stay at Park House in 1868, Porter had a trio of three-year-olds—Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, and Green Sleeve—all of which had become famous as two-year-olds. All three were entered for the Derby, but the two latter had been attacked by influenza during the winter, and although the public were aware of this they supported both. Both horses were indeed considered to be superior to Blue Gown, and in the Derby, their owner, Sir Joseph Hawley, decided to run all three. However, Blue Gown had many adherents and actually started second favourite. He was, moreover, ridden by the stable jockey, Wells, and won. His owner gained practically nothing beyond the stake, for though he had backed all three horses to win a large stake he had hedged his Blue Gown money.

It was in Blue Gown's year that Satyr won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot, and the circumstances surrounding the victory are worthy of special mention. Porter had believed that the horse had a great chance of carrying off the Cambridgeshire Stakes of the preceding autumn, but plans were upset by his breaking down. To quote from Porter's book:—

It was then thought that he might be patched up for the Royal Hunt Cup. Satyr was carefully prepared for that race, and a week before the meeting was tried. In the course of the trial he fell head over heels and shot the jockey out of the saddle, got up again, galloped headlong for a couple of miles and was then recovered, an utterly woeful wreck of a horse. He was so dead lame that it was with extreme difficulty they could assist him home.

The cripple was carefully treated, and then

Sir Joseph Hawley, having backed Satyr to win him a large stake at Ascot, gave orders that the horse should be taken thither in order to give

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the owner a chance of hedging some of his money. The morning before the race he was brought out for a short canter, with quaint Jem Adams in the saddle. After going about 100 yards Jem pulled up, exclaiming 'You are a nice horse to put I on. You'll fall down and break my neck.' Under the circumstances it was not surprising that Sir Joseph found it impossible to hedge a single penny of his bets. Well, Satyr was started, the forlornest of forlorn hopes. Yes, and won the Royal Hunt Cup in a canter. Sir Joseph was thus compelled, in spite of himself, to come off a handsome winner. Horses of all sorts, shapes, and colours win races, the crippled as well as the sound, but it may be doubted whether the annals of the Turf furnish a more astonishing instance of the glorious uncertainty of racing than is supplied by the Royal Hunt Cup of 1868. Satyr, though a cripple to the end of his career, won other races.

In the Derby of 1869 Pero Gomez, the Kingsclere representative, was beaten by a head only by Pretender, and it is the opinion of the trainer that but for careless riding he would have been credited with yet another 'Blue Riband.' Pero Gomez had been easily beaten by Morna in a home trial, and Porter felt that the filly would secure the Oaks, but a severe thunderstorm caused the defeat of a highly-strung animal. The stable was unlucky in not winning both races, for Pero Gomez later won the St. Leger quite comfortably, with his Derby conqueror, Pretender, unplaced, while he also beat the latter in the Doncaster Stakes. That year (1869), too, Porter had a great time with other horses including Blue Gown and Rosicrucian. The latter won the Ascot Stakes, carrying 8 st. 12 lb. and *walked past the post!* He followed this up by winning the Alexandra Plate (3 miles) conceding 7 lb. to Musket, considered one of the best stayers of modern times.

The next few years were comparatively quiet for Sir Joseph Hawley and Porter, and some time before the death of the baronet the latter allowed his trainer to take a few horses belonging to other owners. The earliest of these included Messrs. F. and J. Gretton, and for the former Porter won two Doncaster Cups, one Brighton Cup, and two Chester Cups with the gelding Pagent. But it is with the name of Isonomy that Mr. Gretton, as an owner of racehorses, will ever be recalled. Isonomy (by Sterling-Isola Bella) was bought as a yearling at the Yardley sale in 1876 for 360 guineas. He ran only thrice as a two-year-old, winning once, and in his next season he did not appear before the Newmarket Second October meeting. He had been publicly tried there for

the Cambridgeshire, and as it was believed that he had not acquitted himself particularly well Isonomy was allowed to start at the outside price of 40 to 1. There were thirty-eight runners and Isonomy (3 yrs., 7 st. 1 lb.) won by two lengths. In 1879 Isonomy carried off the Gold Vase and Gold Cup at Ascot, the Goodwood Cup, the Brighton Cup, and the Great Ebor Handicap (carrying 9 st. 10 lb.) and suffered his only defeat in the Cesarewitch. As a five-year-old the great horse won the Manchester Cup under 9 st. 12 lb. and finally the Gold Cup at Ascot, that success closing his splendid career on the Turf. Altogether Isonomy won in stakes and bets for Mr. F. Gretton upwards of £110,000. No wonder Porter talks of him with enthusiastic pride, and describes him as sound and hardy with a constitution of iron, and, as was frequently shown, every description of going was alike to him. 'Why, when he won the Manchester Cup you could not have put a pickaxe into the ground, while at York he had to gallop through a quarter of a mile of swamp.' As a sire subsequently Isonomy transmitted stoutness to his progeny which included such as Common and Isinglass.

A new patron of Kingsclere, the seventh Earl of Stamford and Warrington, owned few horses of much account, but exception must be made in the case of Geheimniss, a daughter of Rosicrucian and Nameless. She was bought from Tom Cannon for £2,000, carried all before her as a two-year-old, and next year won the Oaks and ran second for the St. Leger. Lord Stamford died in 1883, but Porter was still left with good patrons in the Duke of Westminster, Lord Alington, Sir F. Johnstone and Mr. John Gretton, Mr. F. Gretton's horses having been transferred to Manton in 1880. About this period the Kingsclere stables were occupied by an extraordinary number of high-class animals, and, in addition to the Oaks victory of Geheimniss in 1882, Porter won the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby for the Duke of Westminster with Shotover, which also ran second for the One Thousand Guineas, and won that year the Ascot Derby, and another event at the same meeting, as well as the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster. Next year (1883) found Kingsclere sheltering another Derby winner, this being St. Blaise, owned in partnership by Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone. The trial of this horse was the occasion of the first visit to Kingsclere of King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales). As Porter has made public in his book the particulars of this important gallop we

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take the liberty of reproducing them here :—

Trial—One mile and a half.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------|---|
| St. Blaise | . 3 yrs. | 8 st. 6 lb. | 1 |
| Incendiary | . 6 yrs. | 8 st. 2 lb. | 2 |
| Shotover | . 4 yrs. | 8 st. 12 lb. | 3 |
| Geheimniss | . 4 yrs. | 9 st. 5 lb. | 4 |
| Energy | . 3 yrs. | 8 st. 5 lb. | 5 |

Won by 2 lengths ; 4 lengths between second and third, and a head between fourth and fifth.

St. Blaise won the Derby by a neck from Highland Chief with the favourite Galliard half a length behind. Hard work in France and at Ascot shortly afterwards settled the horse, which, if his trainer's advice had been followed, would have been given a rest.

Passing by the many successes in weight-for-age races and handicaps that Porter's horses achieved in 1883 and 1884, we must halt at the name of Paradox, the Two Thousand Guineas winner of 1885. The colt, a son of Sterling and Casuistry, was bought as a yearling by Captain Bowling for 450 guineas, but did not run until late in the two-year-old season. The colt having been highly tried in the autumn the Duke of Westminster took a fancy to him and bought him for £6,000. He ran 'green' in the Middle Park Plate but won the Dewhurst Plate in a canter, having in the meantime being re-sold to Mr. Brodrick Cloete, a new owner at Kingsclere. When tried in April 1885 for the Two Thousand he won easily, but only scored in the big Newmarket event by a head, though the Duke of Westminster's Farewell which was only fourth in the trial was good enough to carry off the One Thousand Guineas. In the Derby Paradox was just beaten, but easily won the Grand Prix de Paris, and later the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood and the Champion Stakes and Free Handicap at Newmarket. The subsequent scratching of the horse for the Cambridgeshire by Mr. Cloete led to a disagreement between him and Porter, and at the end of the season Paradox and his other horses went to Newmarket.

Much might be written of the 'greatest horse of the century,' Ormonde. Owned by the Duke of Westminster, Ormonde was a son of Bend Or and Lily Agnes. He won every race in which he took part and ran practically untried throughout, never giving his trainer the slightest trouble or anxiety, but simply coming on in his own natural way without being forced or hurried in the least. He was in the majority of his races appropriately ridden by the greatest of horsemen, F. Archer, who was regularly employed by

the Kingsclere stable for some time before his death. As a two-year-old Ormonde ran thrice, his chief capture being the Dewhurst Plate in which he merely played with an opposition composed of youngsters possessed of excellent credentials. But one rival, the great Minting, he had not as yet met, and it was reserved for the Two Thousand Guineas contest to bring them together. Matthew Dawson, the trainer of Minting, expressed unbounded confidence, and declared that his horse was distinctly beyond the average, an opinion which was bound to carry great weight as he had so many distinguished horses under his charge. The Saraband party too were sanguine of success, but Ormonde came right away practically from the start and won in a common canter. He treated his opponents in the Derby, St. Leger, and remaining races in the same summary fashion and retired into winter quarters a winner of nearly £25,000 in stakes.

The season of 1887 proved another great one for Kingsclere, but it was a great blow to Porter to discover that his idolized Ormonde had developed the infirmity of 'roaring.' The horse won the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot in a canter, giving 25 lb. and a bad beating to Kilwarlin which afterwards won the St. Leger after being left at the post. At the same meeting Ormonde again met his Two Thousand Guineas rival, Minting, and as before, Matthew Dawson was confident, saying 'I shall beat you to-day.' Porter feared that he might be a true prophet, arguing 'How could Ormonde, handicapped as he was by his growing infirmity, beat Minting over that course?' But Ormonde did win, and that too after being badly hampered and cut into by another competitor.

Ormonde retired to the stud at Eaton in November 1887, and in his first season became the sire of a first-class horse in Orme. His subsequent sale created enormous surprise, but the duke was dead against breeding from roarsers, and reluctantly remained true to his principles. Count Beaucoup, who paid £12,000 for the horse, afterwards parted with him for no less than £30,000 to go to the Argentine. After a sojourn there he was sent back to England, and later again shipped to the United States, where he ended his days.

The year 1887 was overwhelmingly successful for Kingsclere, the stakes amounting to £26,434, although there were no classic victories until 1900. The winners of 1887 were far too numerous to mention individually, but the stable's performance at that year's Goodwood meeting was remarkable.

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Upset won the Stewards' Cup, Friar's Balsam the Richmond Stakes, Spot the Chesterfield Cup, Savile the Goodwood Cup, and Mon Droit the Rous Memorial, whilst Friar's Balsam was given a walk-over for the Molecomb Stakes. Thus a clean sweep was made of the three Cups and three chief two-year-old events. Still pursuing its victorious march the Park House team did almost as well next year, although the capture by Orbit of the Eclipse Stakes accounted for £10,000 or nearly half of the season's total. Ossory, also trained at Kingsclere, was second for that race, thereby earning £300. Earlier in the same season Friar's Balsam had been made a hot favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas, but owing to an abscess in the jaw was unable to do justice to himself and finished fifth only. Passing on to 1889 we find that there were five two-year-olds of more than average merit in Porter's hands. These were Blue Green, Sainfoin, Gay Hampton, Rightaway, and The Saint. Gay Hampton and Rightaway were owned by Mr. W. M. Low, who had joined the stable about that period.

Sainfoin was bred at Hampton Court, the late Sir Robert Jardine and John Porter having in 1888 bought him in partnership for 550 guineas. Running once only at two years old he won easily, and next year carried off the Esher Stakes in a canter. This performance so attracted Sir James Miller, then just commencing to race, that he expressed a wish to purchase Sainfoin, which, in addition to other engagements, held a Derby liability. Of course Porter had to consult Sir Robert Jardine, but at all events the offer of £6,000 and half the value of the Derby in the event of its being won, led to the horse changing hands, although he remained at Kingsclere. As will be remembered, it was thought that that particular Derby (1890) could not be lost by Surefoot, yet he could only finish fourth to Sainfoin, and those who thought the result was a fluke were at fault, for when the pair met again in the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot the form was confirmed, for, although Amphion won the race, Sainfoin (second) finished four lengths in front of Surefoot. During the same season Porter had bad luck in the other classic races, for Blue Green finished third for the Two Thousand Guineas, and second (beaten by a head) to Memoir for the St. Leger. By a strange coincidence that filly had previously beaten him by the same narrow margin in the Newmarket Stakes.

The season of 1891 will always be remembered for its introduction to public

notice of that great horse Common, who was a son of Porter's old favourite, Isonomy, and Thistle. He was quite an unknown quantity to the public at all events, for he never ran as a two-year-old. Yet he carried off the coveted treble event of Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger. On Common's first appearance at Newmarket prior to the Two Thousand the critics satirically voted him well-named, and, as a matter of fact, they appeared to have reason on their side. As it turned out the flying French colt, Gouverneur, was made a hot favourite, but had nothing to do with the finish, whereas Common won in a trot. Returning to France, Gouverneur acquitted himself well in winning the Grand Poule des Produits, and was sent over to Epsom in the full expectation of reversing matters with Common in the Derby. However, the public would not desert the Isonomy colt and made him a good favourite, and although Gouverneur this time managed to get second he was a liberal two lengths behind Common. With regard to the Eclipse Stakes, the result of which read Surefoot 1, Gouverneur 2, Common 3, Porter avers that no more unsuitable course could have been chosen for a horse of his commanding stride and pace. He won the St. Leger with consummate ease, and was sold immediately afterwards to the late Sir J. Blundell Maple for £15,000. He was at once sent to the stud, and most people were in agreement with John Porter in his regret that the horse was not allowed to run again, for in his trainer's opinion he was above the average of Derby and St. Leger winners, and would have proved himself one of the greatest cup horses of modern times.

Four brilliant two-year-olds were at Park House in Common's year. These were Orme, La Flèche, Goldfinch, and Windgall, which between them credited their owners with over £17,000 that year. La Flèche, like Sainfoin, was a Hampton Court yearling, and the price paid for her, 5,500 guineas, was at that time a record, and regarded as out of all reason. Her purchaser was the late Baron de Hirsch, who since 1889 had had a few horses with Porter, and it was solely on the judgement of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, that Baron de Hirsch bid so high for the daughter of St. Simon and Quiver. Neither Lord Marcus Beresford nor John Porter would have felt justified in advising the baron to go so far, although they were agreed that she was a splendid filly and the best of the lot. It was a plucky thing on the part of Baron de Hirsch to outbid the Duke

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of Portland, and the magnificent career of the filly abundantly justified the prince's judgement.¹

La Flèche, during her racing career, won over £30,000 in stakes. In her first season she was unbeaten, while in 1892 she ran ten times, losing once only, her failure, very unfortunately as will be seen, being in the Derby. She had won the One Thousand Guineas very easily, and started at very short odds at Epsom, yet was beaten by $\frac{3}{4}$ length by Sir Hugo, about whom any reasonable price could be procured. At two years of age La Flèche had demonstrated her great superiority to Lord Bradford's colt, and the result of the Derby stands as one of the greatest flukes in connexion with that great race. G. Barrett, who rode La Flèche, committed one of those errors of judgement that are made by the greatest jockeys at some time or another, and allowed Sir Hugo to gain a lead which it was impossible to make up when he sent La Flèche out to win. The severe effort that the mare made took all the steel out of her for the time being, and though she won the Oaks two days later it was only by a head from The Smew. Later she carried 9st. 10lb. to victory in the £10,000 Lancashire Plate, and in her St. Leger engagement, to emphasize her ill-luck in the Derby, she comfortably turned the tables on Sir Hugo, beating him by two lengths in a canter, with Windgall (also trained at Kingsclere) third, and another stable companion in Orme, behind. Her final achievement that year was a great one, for she won the Cambridgeshire under the big weight, for a three-year-old, of 8st. 10lb. At the end of 1892 La Flèche went into other quarters, and ended her career so far as Kingsclere is concerned.

Sensational indeed was the history of La Flèche's contemporary, Orme, a son of Ormonde and Angelica. His only defeat, as a juvenile, was curiously enough accomplished by the peerless Signorina, whose daughter Signorinetta, won the rare double event of Derby and Oaks in 1908, starting for the former race at the hopeless odds of 100 to 1 against. Here it will be of interest again to draw upon the information provided in Porter's book on Kingsclere, by giving the results of three trials recorded therein and showing how close together, as two-year-olds, Orme, La Flèche, and Watercress were. The three were never tried together, but

through Massacre a thoroughly reliable line was forthcoming. Here are the trials:—

June 25 (Five furlongs).

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|-------------|---|
| La Flèche | 2 yrs. | 8 st. 7 lb. | 1 |
| Massacre | 3 yrs. | 9 st. 7 lb. | 2 |
| Rose Du Barri. | 3 yrs. | 9 st. | 3 |

Won by 1 length; 3 lengths.

July 13 (Five furlongs).

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|---|
| Orme | 2 yrs. | 8 st. 7 lb. | 1 |
| Massacre | 3 yrs. | 9 st. 7 lb. | 2 |
| Oran | 2 yrs. | 8 st. | 3 |
| Orville | 2 yrs. | 8 st. 7 lb. | 4 |

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length; 2 lengths; 3 lengths.

September 19 (Six furlongs).

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--------------|---|
| Watercress | 2 yrs. | 8 st. 7 lb. | 1 |
| Massacre | 3 yrs. | 9 st. 7 lb. | 2 |
| Candahar | 2 yrs. | 7 st. 12 lb. | 3 |

Won by a neck; 4 lengths.

The poisoning of Orme formed one of the most romantic chapters in the modern history of the Turf. During the course of a visit to Kingsclere by Prince Adolphus of Teck and Lord Marcus Beresford, while Orme was undergoing his preparation for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1892, Porter noticed that saliva was oozing through the muzzle which the colt always wore when being dressed, and being under the impression that Orme had shed a tooth, the trainer sent for a well-known horse-dentist, who extracted an incisor which he declared to be diseased, but which Porter himself maintained was perfectly sound. The colt grew steadily worse, and a veterinary professor who was summoned diagnosed mercurial poisoning, and although every possible remedy was employed, the horse's life was, for a fortnight, despaired of. Only his naturally fine constitution, and the unremitting attention paid him night and day, pulled him through. With a view to the discovery of the culprit £1,000 reward was offered by the Duke of Westminster; but, although strong and well-grounded suspicions were formed, the poisoner escaped.

By July Orme was restored to complete health, and at the Sandown meeting in that month won the £10,000 Eclipse Stakes from such good horses as Orvieto, St. Damien, Certosa, Gouverneur, Llanthony, and Rouge Dragon. There was an enormous crowd to welcome the horse on his gallant win after all he had gone through. Orme's only subsequent defeat that year was in the St. Leger, won as already related by his stable companion La Flèche, and it is interesting to learn on Porter's authority that the cause of failure was his being ridden contrary to orders. As

¹ The Prince of Wales honoured Porter by sending him a few horses to train during the period 1886-92.

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a four-year-old, Orme came to his best form. After a win at Ascot, he essayed for the second time the capture of the Sandown 'ten thousand pounder,' the Eclipse Stakes. To make the occasion still more interesting he was to meet his quondam stable companion La Flèche, which had so easily defeated him in the St. Leger in the preceding September. He conceded her weight for sex, 3 lb., their respective burdens being 10 st. 2 lb. and 9 st. 13 lb., Mornington Cannon being up on Orme and George Barrett on La Flèche. The mare was made favourite, but finished third only, Orme winning by $\frac{1}{2}$ length from Medicis. Excuses were made for La Flèche, but the form was confirmed at Goodwood, where, in receipt of 7 lb., she succumbed by a neck in the Gordon Stakes. In his last race, the Limekiln Stakes, wherein he suffered defeat from Childwick (received 33 lb.), Orme partially broke down, but in spite of his ill-luck and the time lost through illness he won the stupendous sum of £32,726.

Matchbox, Bullingdon, and Throstle were amongst the two-year-olds at Kingsclere in 1893. Matchbox won the Great Breeders' Produce Stakes at Kempton and the Criterion Stakes and Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket, but next year was second to Ladas for both Two Thousand Guineas and Derby, second for the Grand Prix de Paris, won the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood, finished third to Throstle and Ladas for the St. Leger, and won the Triennial Produce Stakes and Lowther Stakes at Newmarket. But before taking part in the St. Leger, Matchbox had been disposed of to Baron de Hirsch for £15,000. The baron subsequently re-sold him to go to Austria. Bullingdon was a brilliant but most unlucky colt, and the unfortunate accident which brought about his death in the following season caused great loss to breeders, as he was a son of two Derby winners, Melton and Shotover, and would have been invaluable at the stud. Throstle did not win as a juvenile, and next year was unplaced for the One Thousand Guineas. She, however, won the Coronation Stakes at Ascot, but could only finish fourth to Isinglass in the Eclipse Stakes, and her victory in the St. Leger came as a tremendous surprise to her connexions and the public alike. She started at the long price of 50 to 1 in a field of eight, but beat the Derby winner, Ladas, by $\frac{3}{4}$ length, and had also behind her Matchbox, who had proved her superior on a previous occasion. September, however, is frequently associated with surprises in connexion with fillies. Throstle was a most impetuous filly, and would not always do her best; but

Porter knew her to be a rare good one over a distance of ground, so that her St. Leger victory may not have been the fluke it has always been considered.

During the year 1895 Kingsclere horses won thirty-six races, with thirty-two seconds and eighteen thirds. There were only thirty-nine unplaced positions. To be second or third so many times was particularly exasperating, and Porter had his full measure of ill-luck in that season; yet the year's figures, £28,446, were quite up to the average. Le Var contributed a good share by carrying off the Princess of Wales's Stakes (£8,995), but broke down in the Eclipse Stakes, and did not run again. Omladina, a daughter of Royal Hampton and the famous Geheimniss, won several times, but was beaten by $\frac{1}{2}$ length by St. Frusquin in the Middle Park Plate, Persimmon² being third. Matchmaker, Grey Leg, Labrador, Rampion, and other useful animals were also at Kingsclere during this year.

In 1896 the stable experienced what must have been a record Ascot meeting for any establishment. On the famous Berkshire heath Porter's horses won seven races: the Prince of Wales's Stakes (Shaddock), Fern Hill Stakes (Omladina), Coronation Stakes (Helm), 38th Biennial (Zebac), Ascot Derby (Conroy), Hardwicke Stakes (Shaddock), and 43rd Triennial (Labrador). At Goodwood, too, St. Bris annexed the Gratwicke Stakes, Regret the Sussex Stakes, Blue Water the Rous Memorial Stakes, Shaddock the Gordon Stakes, and Zarabanda the Findon Stakes, while later in the year St. Bris won the Cesarewitch Stakes, the season's record reading twenty winners of forty-two races worth £29,958. In 1897 Low Moor, Regret, Labrador, Shaddock, St. Bris, Guernsey, Simoon, Zarabanda, Theale, Calveley, Batt, Collar, and Hawfinch accounted for twenty-five races, a number increased to forty-two in the following year, when the principal contributors were Batt, Collar, Flying Fox, Lowood, and Mark For'ard, the first-named horse finishing second to Jeddah, a 100 to 1 chance, in the Derby.

We now come to 1899, a year remarkable in every way. In the first place it was Flying Fox's year, and furthermore the winning record, £56,546 (forty-two races—a number identical with the victories of 1898 and 1896), being the Kingsclere highest. Flying Fox was so extraordinarily successful

² It will be recalled that Persimmon won the Derby next year after a tremendous tussle with St. Frusquin, but Omladina was not engaged.

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that one must set out here a table of his doings :—

| <i>At two years old³ :—</i> | <i>Value.</i> |
|--|---------------|
| Won New Stakes at Ascot . . . | £1,792 |
| Won Foal Stakes at Stockbridge . . | 283 |
| Won Criterion Stakes at Newmarket | 606 |
| <i>At three years old :—</i> | |
| Won Two Thousand Guineas . . . | 4,250 |
| Won Derby | 5,450 |
| Won Princess of Wales's Stakes . . | 7,190 |
| Won Eclipse Stakes | 9,285 |
| Won St. Leger | 4,050 |
| Won Jockey Club Stakes | 7,190 |
| TOTAL | £40,096 |

This extraordinary horse was prevented by the death of his owner, the Duke of Westminster, from fulfilling any further engagements, and at the sale of that nobleman's horses was disposed of to the famous French sportsman, M. Edmond Blanc, for the enormous sum of 37,500 gs. How in his first and second seasons at the stud in France he sired an amazing number of high-class horses is well known, and it is only necessary to say that he thoroughly vindicated his new owner's judgement.

In consequence of the death of the Duke of Westminster the Kingsclere team was much reduced in strength in 1900, when only seventeen races fell to its share ; but there was some compensation for this in the shape of an Oaks victory by La Roche, for the Duke of Portland. Next season thirty races, of a total value of over £26,000, were taken, the principal winners being Pietermaritzburg (£8,853) and William the Third (£6,447). The latter animal, with £7,130 to his credit, was the chief winner for the stable in 1902, and then came a lean year in which only eleven races, of the comparatively small value of £4,316, fell to the lot of Porter's charges. In 1904 the best servants of the stable were Polymelus, Rydal Head, Grey Plume, and Pamflete, and in 1905 Polymelus and Plum Centre did best.

Towards the close of 1903 it was decided to vest the control of the Park House establishment in a limited liability company, and when John Porter relinquished charge⁴ at the

³ In addition was beaten twice, by St. Gris at Sandown and by Caiman in the Middle Park Plate.

⁴ Though Porter ceased to be a trainer, he could not entirely give up participation in horse-racing, and was soon actively engaged in the formation of the Newbury Race Company, of which he was appointed managing director. Newbury, as it is the latest venture, is also the most perfectly equipped and up-to-date venue in the kingdom, and to this John Porter's long experience and sound judgement have been the chief contributory factors.

close of 1905, William Waugh, one of a famous and much respected family of trainers, was installed in his stead. Lord Alington, Sir Frederick Johnstone, and Mr. F. Gretton removed their horses to Upper Lambourn in Berkshire, appointing as trainer Ralph Moreton, who had been Porter's right-hand man for many years. The Dukes of Portland and Westminster were joined by Viscount Falmouth, whilst other patrons of the reconstituted Kingsclere stable included the Earl of Coventry, Mr. G. Dudley Smith, and Mr. Waldorf Astor, junior.

At the request of Mr. John Corlett of the *Sporting Times*, Porter once named the following as the ten best horses he had met during his time : Teddington, Virago, West Australian, Irishman, Gladiateur, Rosicrucian, Isonomy, Robert the Devil, St. Simon, and Foxhall. As 'absolutely the best horse' he naturally leant towards Isonomy, but he made the reservation 'I will add one more after the Derby and Leger are over.' The horse he intended to add—and did—was Ormonde.

William Waugh made a capital beginning at Kingsclere, for in 1906 his horses carried off twenty-three races, worth £16,273, one of these being the St. Leger, which Troutbeck won for the new Duke of Westminster, and thus Waugh scored a classic victory in his very first year of office. Next year Frugality and Vamose were mainly instrumental in putting together a total of £13,600 (twenty-one races), while in 1908 (£8,300, twenty-three races) Morena, Silent Lady, Third Trick, and Harmonica did well. In 1909 good winners were Mirador, Phaleron, Primer, and several two-year-olds.

THE CANNON FAMILY

Hampshire owes not a little of its racing fame to its association with the Cannon family, of which Thomas Cannon, senior, is the head. According to Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson, Tom Cannon scaled 3 st. 13 lb. on the occasion of his first mount in public, at the now-defunct Plymouth, Devonport, and Cornwall meeting, in 1860. He was up on Mavourneen, an animal owned by Mr. Sextie, an artist of sporting tendencies and a friend of Tom's father. Mr. Sextie resided at Windsor, where the Cannons also lived then, and used to paint portraits of the Queen's horses. This first mount was a very unfortunate one, the horse coming down and throwing the boy badly. Such a contretemps at the outset of a boy's career might have been taken as an unhappy augury, and, might moreover, have destroyed for the time being his nerve ; but not so

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in this instance, for on the very next day young Cannon had the pleasure of riding his first winner, Lord Portsmouth's *My Uncle*, after three heats. His first important success came in 1863, when he won the Manchester Cup for Tom Parr on *Isoline*, this being followed by a Cambridgeshire victory on the Marquess of Hastings's *Ackworth*⁵ in a field of thirty-eight.

The tale of his many important triumphs would require considerably more space than is permissible, and it must therefore suffice to give a list of his classic victories. He won the Two Thousand Guineas four times: on Lord Lonsdale's *Pilgrimage* (1878), the Duke of Westminster's *Shotover* (1882), Mr. Douglas Baird's *Enterprise* (1887), and on the same owner's *Enthusiast* (1889). The One Thousand Guineas came his way on three occasions: in 1866 on the Marquess of Hastings's *Repulse*, in 1878 on Lord Lonsdale's *Pilgrimage*, and in 1884 on Mr. Abington's *Busybody*. He only won one Derby, that being on *Shotover* in 1882; but four Oaks winners were steered by him: Sir F. Johnstone's *Brigantine* in 1869, Mr. Merry's *Marie Stuart* in 1873, Lord Stamford's *Geheimniss* in 1882, and Mr. Abington's *Busybody* in 1884. The *St. Leger* was only won once by him, when in 1880 he rode Mr. C. Brewer's *Robert the Devil*.

The Grand Prix de Paris is a race in which Tom Cannon had a particularly fine record. He won the great French event so long ago as 1866 on the Duke of Beaufort's *Ceylon*, followed this up with victory in 1874 on Mr. W. R. Marshall's *Trent*, and continued the sequence on Prince Soltykoff's *Thurio* in 1878, on the Duc de Castrie's *Frontin* in 1883, and on *Little Duck* in 1884, besides winning two French Derbys.

In 1879 Cannon took a lease of the famous Danebury training establishment, but it was not until his father-in-law died in 1882 that he actually entered into possession. During the 'eighties he led a strenuous life indeed, riding and training, as well as conducting a huge breeding stud, while he also had in hand a large number of jumpers. Among the horses he bred were *Reminder*, a City and Suburban winner, and *Curzon*, which ran second for the Derby. *Curzon* was a gelding, and it was apparently his narrow defeat in the great Epsom race which called attention to the desirability of restricting it to entire horses and mares.

⁵ *Ackworth* was trained at Danebury, Stockbridge, by John Day, whose daughter Tom Cannon subsequently married.

Cannon trained *Playfair*, the winner of the Grand National Steeplechase in 1888, while another of his charges, *Horizon*, would doubtless have won but for falling. He also prepared *Redpath*, which was successful in the Grand Steeplechase at Auteuil; and *Aladdin*, winner of the big hurdle-race there. The well-known starter, Mr. Arthur Coventry, usually rode the Danebury jumpers, and he was quite Cannon's best cross-country pupil. Mason, the rider of *Playfair*, and Dunn, also owed their tuition to the master of Danebury; but it was his flat-race pupils who paid chief tribute to their education at his hands. They included his sons, Tom, Mornington, and Kempton, John Watts, Sam Loates, and W. T. Robinson — a fine array of talent to issue from one school.

In addition to Danebury, Cannon acquired other properties in the neighbourhood, including Garlogs and Chattis Hill. Danebury is now in the occupation of Mr. F. E. Withington, and Chattis Hill was sold to Mr. H. S. Perse. Cannon's present home is Springfield, near Stockbridge, where, although he has practically retired, he trains a few horses for himself and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, for whom he achieved a great triumph in 1905 by preparing *St. Amant* for the valuable Jockey Club Stakes. The horse had previously won the Derby, but training difficulties supervened, and he was sent to Cannon, who after infinite pains got him fit to win the Newmarket race.

Cannon's eldest son, Tom, owing to the difficulty he experienced in keeping his weight within reasonable bounds, did not have a long career in the saddle. He assisted his father for many years in training a long string of horses, and subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who always has a few horses with him, commenced on his own account. He is now in occupation of part of the property of the late Mr. W. G. Stevens at Compton, Berks., and has already turned out quite a nice number of winners for his patron.

Mornington Cannon, the second son, was named after a horse upon which his father won an important race on the day of his (Mornington's) birth. Popularly known as 'Morny,' he had during the 'nineties a remarkably triumphant career. He first rode in 1886, but it was not until the next season that he celebrated his first victory, this being on *Flirt* which won the City Bowl at Salisbury. Morny Cannon on nine occasions rode over one hundred winners in the season. He was at the head of the list of successful riders in

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1891-2 and 1894-7, while in 1893 he stood second, and in 1898-9 was third.

A well-known writer, alluding to 'Morny's' recent retirement, states :

For seasons on end he was admitted to be the leader of his profession. He could manage the most awkward mounts and get them to do their best, because he had perfect hands ; he was a fine judge of pace, as was demonstrated by those marvellously-timed finishes when he would bring his horse with a big rush at the finish and win by the smallest margin. Then, too, he was endowed with exceptional strength, and this possession, when artistically used, enabled him to ride really brilliant finishes. No jockey of his day was superior to him when the art of horsemanship alone availed in deciding the result.

To go through all the long list of Morny Cannon's achievements would be impossible here. It was very singular that he should only ride the winner of the Derby on one occasion (though he was placed many times), that being in 1899 on the famous Flying Fox, upon which he also won his only Two Thousand Guineas as well as the St. Leger, which latter race he had previously taken on Throstle. His Oaks victories were in 1900 on La Roche and in 1903 on Our Lassie, but he never won the One Thousand Guineas. In the chief handicaps, however, he did remarkably well, and actually rode six winners of the City and Suburban Handicap.

American methods completely revolutionized race-riding in England, but 'Morny' would never admit that the American seat was more effective than the British, and his opinion being opposed to that of the great majority of race-goers, he found himself regarded as obstinate and old-fashioned, and by degrees was less sought after than his splendid record deserved. In April 1909 he retired, and whether he eventually returns to public life in the capacity of owner or trainer remains to be seen. He will, however, always be remembered as a jockey of eminence, while his popularity with every section of the racing community and his unswerving integrity will never fade from the memory of those who knew him.

The third brother, Kempton, has also retired after a brief but very successful public experience. Kempton Cannon scored three classic triumphs, all for Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, winning the St. Leger of 1901 on Doricles, and the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby of 1904 on St. Amant.

THE DAYS OF DANEbury

It will be impossible to do more than touch very briefly upon the history of the famous Day family—a family of trainers and jockeys

connected with Hampshire generally and Danebury in particular for several generations. Writing in 1879 in the *History of the British Turf*, Mr. James Rice says :

The name of Day has been for many years one of the best known on the Turf, old grandfather Day's numerous descendants having kept the family name well before the public . . . Alfred Day was the son of John Day who trained for the Dukes of Grafton and Portland ; his uncle was that excellent horseman Sam Day ; and two other uncles, Charles and William, were well-known riders. Their mother, old Mrs. Day, had actually on one occasion seen four of her sons riding in one race. The next generation contained a Sam Day of great promise, who met with an accident ; John Day, 'who sat as savage as if he were screwed on' ; and 'our William,' whose fame as a trainer eclipses his reputation in the saddle.

Old John, the head of the famous family, trained for many years for Lord George Bentinck, and amongst his other patrons were Mr. Gully, Mr. Padwick, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Berners, and Mr. Batson, but he had also been a jockey of considerable attainments.

Perhaps, says 'The Druid' in *Silk and Scarlet*, the greatest triumph he ever had was winning the Oaks on Oxygen for his good old master, the late Duke of Grafton. Every judge of riding who saw it vowed that he ought to have been created Lord Danebury in his 'all scarlet' on the spot. His early life was one of no common toil, and he had often to ride from race-course to race-course on his ponies, with his saddle bags in front, nearly 100 miles a day. He had one boast—a very proud one for a man who has reached his double eminence—that he was married in a stable jacket, and that for two years after he did not treat himself to a bottle of wine or a surtout.

After John had won the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas for the Duke of Grafton, his grace sent for him. In John's own words, 'I came to the door with my hat in my hand. "Come in, John Day." So I did, and stood on the mat. "John Day, I'm going to make you a present for the manner in which you have ridden my horses this week. I am about to give you £20 in bank-notes of Messrs. . . . bank at Bury St. Edmunds—most highly respectable bankers." "Thank you, my lord, for your great kindness." It was a great present in those times. After that I got £500 for winning one race.'

'Old John' died in 1860, but his career in the saddle had terminated fifteen years before. His dress, we are told, was more like that of a dignitary of the church than of a member of a famous family of trainers and jockeys.

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His manner was remarkable for its solemnity, which well became the cravat and black sur-tout which he always wore in his late years. Nature had given him a frame capable in an unusual degree of resisting the wear and tear of a jockey's life, and his natural strength was never impaired by excesses of any kind. His father was one of the best trainers in England, and his mother, as a judge of a yearling's chance of training on, was second only to her husband. He learned his business in his father's stables, a hard and severe school, but one which developed and confirmed habits of temperance and self-denial that served him well in later life.

On going out of partnership with his eldest son—John Day, who carried on the Danebury establishment—the veteran engaged himself to Mr. Howard and removed to

Findon, in Sussex. At the conclusion of this connexion, which was brilliantly successful, he was able to take leave of the Turf with a degree of *éclat* that is the lot of few trainers, and he then took up residence with his son William at Woodyates, where, as related above, he died in 1860.

Space does not permit of our going into the careers of the descendants of this famous old man of the Turf. Their doings in the saddle and in the capacity of trainers would fill several good-sized volumes. The association of the Marquess of Hastings with the Danebury stable, of his brief but meteoric appearance as an owner of racehorses, his plunging and heavy wins and losses, and his ultimate downfall and death, are too well known to all who are acquainted with the history of racing in England, to need retelling here.

SHOOTING

Considering that Hampshire maintains, either wholly or in part, as many as eight packs of foxhounds, it is a little remarkable that shooting should flourish so extensively in the county. From time to time, of course, one hears that the interests of hunting and shooting are antagonistic, but on the whole the two sports flourish very comfortably side by side and there is seldom anything very serious in the way of clashing. Some remarks by the hunting correspondent of the *Globe*, in the spring of 1909, to the effect that he had heard that shooting had practically killed fox-hunting in Hampshire, drew forth an indignant letter from Mr. W. P. Standish of Marwell Hall, Owslebury, master of the Hambledon Hounds, who wrote: 'I am writing to protest on behalf of the covert owners and shooting tenants, who are, with very few exceptions, good sportsmen in every way. I write with some knowledge, as I have been for some years master of a pack of foxhounds, whose country marches with the H.H. —the pack whose misfortunes called forth your correspondent's remarks. Although separated from them only by a road, I have found foxes all along the boundary, and have already killed (22 February) close on forty brace.' A further letter under the heading of 'Foxes and Pheasants' appeared in the *Hampshire Chronicle* of 16 November 1908. The writer, Mr. A. E. Seawell of Bentley, says :—

Such an excellent instance of how foxes and pheasants can live happily together has come to my knowledge that I think it should not pass without being recorded. That good sportsman, Lord

Basing of Hoddington House, had two days' covert shooting last week, and killed 800 pheasants in the two days. The H.H. Foxhounds have drawn his coverts three times already this season. I believe the pheasants never flew better, and Lord Basing attributes that a great deal to hounds having been through his coverts. How gratified hunting people would be if all covert owners took the same line as Lord Basing.

Hampshire offers almost every variety of soil and country, and the quality of the shooting therefore varies very widely. In the northern part there is too much heath and common for partridges, while in the downland country nothing but ground game is produced in any quantity. But the greater part of the county is extensively wooded, and provides good opportunity for pheasant-shooting, while much still remains in a good state of cultivation, enabling partridges to exist in fair numbers.

That partridges thrive fairly well in Hampshire long before any special measures were adopted for their preservation may be gathered from Gilbert White's *History of Selborne*. Blackgame were re-introduced on one estate in more recent times, but although they did well for a time, it is believed that they are now quite extinct in that part of Hampshire; though a few are still to be found in the New Forest.

Of late years Hampshire has become chiefly famous for its partridge shooting, which has improved very remarkably under the careful methods of preservation adopted by several of the large landowners and shooting tenants.

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At Lord Ashburton's, which is the most famous partridge preserve in the south of England, if not in the whole kingdom, extraordinary results have been achieved by a careful system of protection and preservation.

Such bags as have been secured have never been beaten in any part of England without hand-rearing, which is not practised at the Grange, and the success that has been achieved by Marlow, Lord Ashburton's head keeper, is attributed simply to making the most of natural advantages, of a light soil, keeping down vermin, and assisting the birds in every way possible to conduct their own affairs.

On Sir George Cooper's estate of 14,000 acres at Hursley more extensive methods of protection are adopted, but here again no hand-rearing is attempted. Foxes give more trouble here than at the Grange, as may readily be understood when it is mentioned that in 1908 no fewer than five litters of cubs were bred on the estate. The depredations of foxes among sitting partridges having proved rather serious, an experiment was made in the season of 1907 to protect the birds in rather a novel way. This was tried on a small scale, and, as it seemed successful, a larger number of nests were treated in the same way the following year. The plan adopted is to surround each nest with coarse-meshed wire sheep-netting 3 ft. in height, the inclosure being about 4 ft. in diameter. Four stakes are driven in to support the wire, and pegs are used to keep it close to the ground. It is found that the partridges do not resent the treatment at all, and none have forsaken. Some 200 nests were treated in this fashion in 1908, and the plan has certainly been successful. It has been found advisable, since foxes are not at all frightened of wire-netting (as so many people suppose), to cover over the top of the inclosure with the same material, and this puts the bird in a cage out of the reach of the most determined fox. At the same time the sitting bird is able to go backwards and forwards to her nest as she pleases, and the worst that a fox can do is to frighten her off. The wire is not put round the bird until three or four eggs are laid, and it is erected, of course, while the bird is away from her nest. Coakes, Sir George Cooper's keeper, believes that he saves at least 2,000 partridges by this method each season, and the partridge-shooting on the estate is improved 25 to 50 per cent. in consequence. Foxes will destroy some coveys, or part of them, after they have left the nest, but the period of greatest danger is over once the bird has gone off safely with her brood, and this is what the wire inclosure plan ensures.

The cream of Hampshire partridge-shooting may be said to be included in an area of about 10 miles in each direction around Micheldever. Close here is Mr. John Nicoll's place, The Warren, around which is some of the best partridge ground in the county. On an area of about 4,000 acres Mr. Nicolls manages to bag some 3,500 partridges in an average season, and this without ever turning down birds or buying eggs. Lord Northbrook's shooting at Stratton, close by, is also a good one for partridges. Further north in the Steventon and Basingstoke neighbourhood partridges do well on the light soil of that part of Hampshire. At Herriard Park Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise manages to bag about 450 partridges on 1,000 acres, but on the heavier soil near the Berkshire border the results are much poorer. At Stratfieldsaye the Duke of Wellington's annual bag over nearly 6,000 acres is no more than about 1,000 partridges. The Earl of Carnarvon's partridge-shooting at Highclere, further west, improved very much a few years ago, the annual bag having been raised from 329 birds in the season of 1890-1 to 2,336 in 1897-8. In the latter season four days' partridge-driving in October yielded 1,386 birds, the best day being 16 October, when the bag was 447 partridges to three guns. During the previous season the total number of partridges killed was 2,182, but at this time the area of partridge ground was larger, the earl renting additional land at Sydmon-ton adjoining his estate. Recent partridge seasons at Highclere have not been so good as during the 'nineties, the last of consequence having been that of 1905-6 when 1,504 partridges were killed in the season. It is only fair to add, however, that no attempt is now made at Highclere to produce large bags, and pheasants have always received more attention there than partridges. The best days with the latter now average from seventy-five to 100 brace a day.

It was at Lord Carnarvon's that the most remarkable bags of pheasants ever made in Hampshire were obtained a few years ago. In 1889 the total bag of pheasants amounted only to 1,104. In the season 1895-6 5,671 birds were killed in three days' covert-shooting—26, 27, and 28 November. The full bag for the three days amounted to 10,807 head, including 5,033 rabbits.

At Stratfieldsaye, out of a total area of between 8,000 and 9,000 acres nearly 1,000 acres are woodland, and some 5,500 pheasants are killed every year. The best season of recent years was that of 1897-8, when 6,625 pheasants were bagged. In this year the total of game killed amounted to nearly

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15,000 head, but pheasants are largely reared by hand on this estate. At the Grange very little hand-rearing is done, no more than about 2,000 birds being turned down each season. Wild pheasants, however, do well, as may be judged from the fact that as many as 1,600 birds have been killed in a day, a result that would have been quite impossible with so few hand-reared birds. At the present time from 4,000 to 5,000 pheasants are killed in a season in Lord Ashburton's Coverts.

Sir George Cooper rears very largely at Hursley, turning down annually 10,000 to 12,000 birds. As master of the Hursley Foxhounds, as well as game-preserve, Sir George divides his sympathies between foxes and pheasants, and enjoys the reputation of always having plenty of both.¹

Hampshire has always been a famous county for hares, which are more plentiful in many parts than rabbits. The Ground Game Act has largely reduced the number of both in certain districts, but so much land is still in the hands of large farmers that less harm has been wrought by the measure in this county than in several others. At Hursley Sir George Cooper kills about 1,000 hares each season, while at Micheldever Mr. John Nicoll manages to bag some 1,350. On the Stratfieldsaye estate the annual bag of hares has been very much reduced since the Act came into force, and only half as many are now killed in a season as twenty years ago. At Herriard, Mr. Jervoise bags about 100 in a season, and Mr. Brinckman does about half as well at Holywell. Perhaps the most famous covert for hares in the whole of Hampshire is a little wood of 26 acres called Baizeley Copse, situated on a farm belonging to Lord Northbrook and rented for many years past by Mr. John Pain; it is at Borough, near Micheldever, in the middle of a noted hare country. This wood and the surrounding

fields are shot each year by a party of eight guns, and the following bags have been obtained during the past few seasons, the figures given being those of the first time through :—

| Year. | Pheasants. | Partridges. | Hares. | Rabbits. | Total. |
|-------|------------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1894 | 11 | 3 | 184 | 101 | 299 |
| 1895 | 44 | 0 | 153 | 88 | 285 |
| 1896 | 58 | 5 | 165 | 155 | 383 |
| 1897 | 43 | 1 | 122 | 206 | 372 |
| 1903 | 22 | 15 | 106 | 70 | 213 |
| 1904 | 64 | 16 | 147 | 37 | 264 |
| 1905 | 88 | 9 | 132 | 26 | 255 |
| 1907 | 67 | 0 | 144 | 45 | 256 |

These figures do not include the 'pick-up,' which often adds a considerable number to the bag. As many as twenty-six hares have been killed at one stand in this covert by a single gun. Norton Copse, near Bullington, is another favourite covert for hares. On Hunton Farm, the home of the Pitters since the days of Queen Elizabeth, 100 hares have often been killed in a day's partridge shooting.

Rabbits, of course, still hold their own on private estates where no special effort has been made to exterminate them, but, in most places, they are kept under with a heavy hand. Before now over 5,000 have been killed in three days' shooting at Highclere, and at Stratfieldsaye as many as 12,000 have been bagged in a season. Such bags as these, however, are never heard of nowadays, for every man's hand is against the destructive rabbit.

WOODCOCK AND SNIPE

Woodcock are generally scarce, though more plentiful in the southern part of the county than the northern. Nearly everyone reports them as rare, and thirty or forty in a season is considered quite above the average. This number is sometimes reached on the Melchet Court shooting near Romsey, and at

¹ In other parts of the county the state of pheasant-shooting will be shown by the following typical particulars :—

| Estate. | Owner. | Acres of covert. | Birds reared. | Annual bag. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Herriard Park (Basingstoke) | Mr. F. Jervoise | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Rooksbury Park (Wickham) | Mr. J. Carpenter-Garnier . . | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Melchet Court (Romsey) | Exors: late Louisa Lady Ashburton | 730 | 700 | 800 |
| The Warren (Micheldever) | Mr. J. Nicoll | 65 | 600 | 700 |
| Holywell (Bishop's Waltham) | Mr. C. E. W. Brinckman . . | 400 | 700 | 700 |
| Cranbury (Winchester) | Mr. T. Chamberlayne . . . | 150 | 300 | 308 |

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Lord Malmesbury's at Heron Court, near Christchurch, a good many are seen in a season. Mr. Carpenter-Garnier generally gets a score in a season, but on most of the other important estates a dozen to fifteen is the average return. One of the most remarkable day's bag of woodcock ever heard of in the county was that obtained by Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne at Cranbury Park in the 'eighties. On that occasion 17 woodcock were killed, and the bag also included 353 pheasants, 22 hares, 66 rabbits, and 5 wild duck.

There is some good snipe ground in the valleys of the principal rivers, and in some of the marshes near the coast. Some years ago the writer saw some exceptionally large wisps on the Holywell estate, but the average bag on that shooting at the present time amounts to no more than twenty-five in a season. In Hampshire, as elsewhere in the south, one may see a number of birds every winter without being able to bag more than an occasional specimen. Both woodcock and snipe breed in Hampshire to a limited extent. At Penwood, on the Highclere property, woodcock are said to be increasing, and the number bagged here has increased of late years. In the season 1908-9 over forty woodcock were bagged on Lord Carnarvon's property as against twenty-eight in 1904-5 and twenty in 1901-2. Snipe nest, we believe, in the valley of the Avon between Christchurch and Ringwood, and also in the neighbourhood of the larger inland waters. One may see several during the summer near Frensham Pond on the borders of Hampshire and Surrey, which is one of the best places in the county for observing the bird's habits and listening to its 'drumming' in the air.

WILDFOWL

In days gone by the Hampshire coast afforded many opportunities for the wild-fowler, but in modern times the chances of sport have been much curtailed owing to the number of gunners, professional and otherwise, employed in the business. This remark equally applies to wildfowling afloat and ashore. Twenty years ago and more Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey lamented the fact that the Solent was full of punters, especially about Lymington and those other parts of the Hampshire coast that lie opposite the Isle of Wight. 'There are no finer feeding grounds,' he wrote, 'than the flats that fringe for miles the north bank of the Solent, but gunners are numerous, and the fowl have but few chances of feeding and resting in peace.'

Christchurch Harbour, then, as now, was given over to shore-shooters, and although a large number of fowl come in there still during severe weather, they soon become so wild from being perpetually fired at, that there is little chance of sport. Even the coots, of which there are often a good quantity in the harbour, are so persecuted that no one can get near them. Up the valleys of the Stour and Avon there is plenty of wildfowl-shooting on several of the large estates. Heron Court, on the Stour, is a noted place for fowl, and the record² of wildfowl and other shooting at that place, published a few years ago, makes the most interesting reading.

Wild duck and teal are still plentiful at Heron Court, and it was here that 166 teal were killed in a single day in 1870. On this estate during the years 1801 to 1840 inclusive the following numbers of fowl were bagged:—Wild swans, 11; wild geese, 22; ducks, 2,885; wigeon, 122; teal, 1,371; other fowl, 389; woodcock, 1,387; snipe, 5,375. Thousands of duck may be seen on the Stour near Holdenhurst and Throop during the winter, and there are a good many in the reaches beyond Heron Court. A few miles farther on the river passes into Dorset. Somerley Park, on the Avon above Ringwood, the seat of the Earl of Normanton, is another noted place for wildfowl.

DECOYS

The art of decoying was never much practised in Hampshire, but there were at least two decoys within the county in former times. The chief of these was at North Stoneham near Bishopstoke, a quarter of a mile west of the Itchen. This decoy was constructed about the beginning of the last century and was in use until about the 'seventies, when it was abandoned owing to the disturbance caused by shooting in the neighbourhood. Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey says³ that this decoy lay at a lower level than the river, with which it was connected by a channel. In hard weather the decoyman used to run all the water out of the decoy at dusk after the fowl had flighted for the night, and then, by an arrangement of sluices, fill it again with fresh water from the river in the early morning.

² The late Lord Malmesbury used to keep an account of everything he shot or even shot at, as well as every charge he fired.

³ The *Book of Duck Decoys*, 94, 95.

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before the ducks returned from their feeding grounds. In this way he was always able to provide unfrozen water to attract the birds when all other pieces of water were closed with ice.

Another decoy, much more ancient than that at Stoneham, once existed between Beaulieu and Lyndhurst in the Forest, and the site, though long since dry, is still known as the Decoy.

ANGLING

From time immemorial Hampshire has enjoyed an enviable reputation as a playground for the angler. Its distinctive feature is the fine trout fishing which its rivers and streams afford, and, indeed, many authorities consider it to be the trout county *par excellence*. Salmon fishing in Hampshire has probably deteriorated, but the pike and coarse angling in localities where these are encouraged is still some of the best to be found in the kingdom.

Among the rivers of Hampshire the Test, Itchen, Anton, and Avon rank highest, for not only are these the largest and best known, but they afford a greater variety of sport than any other streams in the county. Smaller waters there are, of course, holding trout and coarse fish in some abundance and possessing sporting characteristics of no mean order. Such, for example, are the Arle or Meon, the Loddon with its tributary the Lyde, the Hamble, the Beaulieu River, the Whitewater, and others perhaps less known to fame.

The Test is undoubtedly, as the late Mr. G. S. Marryat styled it, 'the queen of chalk streams.' Rising in Ashe Park near Overton, it soon assumes the proportion of a miniature trout stream, and as it receives additional volume from several minor tributaries, by the time it has passed Laverstoke and Whitchurch and reached Longparish it has become a river of considerable size. Thence onwards, with the assistance of other tributaries both large and small, it grows in volume, here widening out and running over grand open shallows and there dividing into several branches, until at its middle and lower lengths it develops into a wide, deep, and noble river. The upper and middle sections of the Test are mainly devoted to the cultivation of trout, whilst from Romsey to Redbridge salmon are in some seasons fairly plentiful, and large trout and grayling are, now and again, captured by experienced anglers, in the grannom and Mayfly seasons. Some of the prettiest trout fishing on the Upper Test is obtainable in the neighbourhood of Laverstoke, but here as in other parts of the river above Whitchurch the average weight of the trout does not exceed 1 lb. At Longparish and Bransbury Common the trout run larger, and from this point to Longstock

they are frequently killed from 1½ lb. up to 2½ lb., and occasionally from 3 lb. to 4 lb. in weight.

Anglers come from far and near to fish in the streams of Hampshire. Excepting in a few places, where the fishing rights are in the hands of clubs, the riparian owners either fish the water themselves or let their rights to enthusiasts at fancy rents. A rod on one of the best beats of the Test or Itchen is consequently considered a luxury only within the reach of a comparatively select few. Fish poaching seems formerly to have been rampant everywhere in Hampshire, and in his *Compleat Angler* Walton refers to the methods then in vogue.

Considerable interest was taken in angling during the early part of last century, for we read of the formation of at least two well-known clubs on the Test about that time. One of them, the Leckford Club, now called the Longstock Club, held a particularly fine length of the Test above Stockbridge, and the old records of this association detailing the numbers and weights of every fish captured since 1798 are still carefully preserved. From the year 1850 to 1870 it is stated that the catch of trout fell off considerably by comparison with the records at the commencement of the century, when over 400 fish were caught during one Mayfly season in the water from below Testcombe Bridge to within three-quarters of a mile of Stockbridge.

Almost immediately below the Longstock Club water a stretch of about 10 miles of water has for some years past been preserved by the Stockbridge Club. This is the old original Houghton Club, famous in angling history and inaugurated in 1822. Before that date, however, many of the members went there to fish, and several members of the Longstock Club appear as original subscribers to the Houghton Club. In later days the lower part of the river near the village of Houghton passed into the hands of Dr. Wickham of Winchester, who temporarily usurped the name of the Houghton Club. At the end of 1892 Dr. Wickham's club became extinct, and the original Houghton Club stood alone once again. The records of

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the club have been compiled with great care since 1822 in a book specially kept for the purpose at the headquarters at Stockbridge. Tradition has it that the club was originally intended as a pike club, and that the preservation of trout to the exclusion of pike and coarse fish was quite an afterthought. Whether this was actually the case or not is a matter of but little concern now, for although the river still carries a fair head of pike, despite the continual warfare waged against them, it also holds a large stock of probably the finest trout and grayling in England. The average weight of trout killed in the Longstock and Stockbridge Club waters is about 2 lb., though of recent years the weight of the Stockbridge fish has been, perhaps, a trifle higher.

Grayling are not indigenous to the Test, but were introduced early in the 19th century from the Wiltshire Avon. They appear to have thriven remarkably in the middle and lower lengths of the Test, and it is said that the Stockbridge Club water is so overcrowded with grayling at the present time that the members kill them down regardless of size. The Test grayling were at first somewhat local in their habits, but in course of time they gradually dropped down stream from the Longstock water, and though but few have been taken above Longstock they are now found in the lower portion of the river in all suitable places. Below Middlebridge, on the Broadlands section of the Test, Mr. G. R. Kendle and Mr. Clifford killed on the 'governor' fly in one day in the 'sixties a brace of very fine grayling, scaling respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 lb.; these are probably two of the largest grayling ever killed in southern streams.

Rainbow trout have been introduced to the Test in a few places, but it is doubtful whether they will prove a success in unfenced waters. The Stockbridge Club turned down 300 of these fish in 1899 which averaged from 1 lb. to 3 lb. in weight. During the first season several of them were caught. A year later, however, not one was captured, and it is considered probable that owing to the migratory tendencies of these fish after spawning they may have dropped down stream and gone seawards.

The grannom and Mayfly seasons were in the old days the epochs when fishermen held high carnival on the Hampshire chalk streams, and it was then that the bulk of the trout were killed. 'Formerly,' says Major Turle, a well-known Hampshire angler, 'we hardly ever fished till the Mayfly was up. Then we went at it "tooth and nail" for some ten days, and after that very little fish-

ing took place. Now, most parts of the river are regularly fished every week hard from Friday till Sunday night, and there must be very few fish that do not know the taste of steel. The smaller ephemeridae are quite as abundant as they were formerly, but the Mayfly is undoubtedly becoming scarcer year by year.'

Before about 1860 fishing with large artificial flies seems to have been the usual system adopted on Hampshire chalk streams, Mayflies and moths tied on large hooks being the common patterns. Many trout were also caught with the natural Mayfly and blow line, but eventually the 'dry fly' method of fishing became general, and small artificial flies, tied on tiny hooks, deftly cast with a light 10 or 11-ft. rod were found to be more efficacious in these crystal waters. In days before trout became so highly educated, Major Turle says any one could catch a few fish with the 'wet' fly in wet stormy weather, but for one killed with the sunk fly half a dozen would probably be pricked and scared by it.

Of recent years the opinion has been freely expressed that there is a marked decadence in the fishing on some of the Hampshire rivers. It must be admitted that the numbers and size of the trout killed in these days compare ill with what were caught in years past. Such sport as the late Mr. Harris enjoyed on the mill pond at Longparish some sixty years ago, when he killed forty brace of trout in one afternoon, or such a 'red letter' evening with the trout as Major Turle remembers at Borough Bridge below Titchborne on the River Itchen early in the 'sixties, when he killed twenty brace on a green-bodied fly with gold ribbing, seem scarcely likely to be repeated. Nevertheless, though the numbers of accomplished fly fishermen have undoubtedly been steadily increasing, and the trout have in consequence become more shy and wary through overfishing, the general characteristics of these splendid rivers have not materially changed for the worse. Everything depends on re-stocking in order to meet the extra demand made on the fish supply, and on the careful management and intelligent co-operation of owners in the development of their fisheries. Owing to the wealth of food in these rivers there is no difficulty in raising a stock of large trout, a fact which is fully demonstrated by some bags made on the lower Test in 1901, when ten trout were taken in one day in the Mayfly season, averaging a trifle under 5 lb. apiece. Trout of 5 lb. and upwards are rare, and they seldom rise to the fly, though now and again monsters weighing from 10 lb. to 12 lb. and even larger fish are taken with worm, minnow, bread or some equally attractive lure.

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The chief tributaries of the Test are the Anton, the Bourne and the Micheldever stream, which joins the Test at Wherwell, and in all of them the trout fishing is excellent. Mr. Dewar, speaking of the Anton in his *South Country Trout Streams*, says: 'Below Andover the angler may expect to get fairly among the Anton trout, which are numerous, of a good size and fond of fly. The hatch of olive duns on the Anton is thought to be more distributed, as it were, over the whole day than is the hatch on the Test.' The little Bourne flows throughout its entire length over Lord Portsmouth's estate. Its waters are clear and bright, and its fish of elegant proportions and colour. In part, owing no doubt to the watercress beds which have been established in this stream of recent years, and in part to the diminution in the supply of water at the spring heads, the fishing is not perhaps quite so good as formerly, but in other respects its features are as charming as ever. Anglers who have fished the 'right hand' or 'Bullington' stream on Bransbury Common, will retain pleasing recollections of its sporting qualities.

Salmon fishing on the Test is almost entirely confined to the lower reaches of the river between Romsey and Redbridge.

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. R. Kendle we are enabled to give some brief account of the Broadlands Salmon Fishery, which was leased by Mr. Clifford from Lord Mount Temple in 1881 and extended from Romsey to Nursling Mill. 'Fairly good sport with the salmon,' says Mr. Kendle,

had been obtained by fishermen on this part of the Test prior to the establishment of the preservation scheme, but the improvements effected subsequently during the tenancy of Colonel Legh and Mr. Basil Field clearly showed what were the capabilities of the river under proper management. At the beginning of 1883 the first really successful season opened. There was an extraordinarily good spawning season, and more fish were seen on the redds near Romsey Mills than had ever been observed before. The total weight of salmon killed in that year amounted to 284½ lb., and the average of each salmon was 12 lb. In 1883-4 a fish pass was put in at Nursling Mill, and in 1888 the whole of the fishing was divided into beats. In 1889, notwithstanding a period of low water, 103 salmon were killed, including a fish of 38 lb. taken by Mr. Charteris, yielding a total weight of 1,272 lb. In 1890 the grand total weight reached 1,476 lb. with an average weight per fish of 13 lb., and in 1892 130 fish weighing 1,846 lb. giving an average of 14¼ lb. Between the years 1881 and 1892 the records show that 1,059 salmon were killed, with a total weight of 13,295 lb. The pinnacle of success was apparently reached in 1890, but this will not really be the case until the

Romsey sewage is stopped from entering the river and the owner of Broadlands is able to obtain a long lease from the owner of the Nursling Water, thereby uniting in one interest the spawning grounds with the estuary and the nets.

Next in importance among Hampshire rivers stands the Itchen, a fine full-volumed pure chalk stream which rises, according to the best authorities, a little south of Cheriton village, re-naming both the Candover and Arle streams where they all three meet at Itchen Stoke below Alresford. There is little doubt that the Upper Itchen and its tributaries formerly held a large head of trout, but, though more numerous than at the present day, they were smaller, fish of 1 lb. being above the average weight killed by sportsmen.

Mr. E. Valentine Corrie says that in the early part of last century catches from fifteen to eighteen brace of trout a day on the upper waters of the Itchen were not uncommon during what was called 'fishing weather.' 'Itchen anglers scarcely ever fished unless the water was troubled by wind and rain, though sometimes fair sport on bright days was obtainable by using small flies and single horsehair points.' Pike, which escaped from the fish stew at Itchen Stoke, began to show themselves on the Upper Itchen in 1859, but did not really dispute the mastery of the river until 1876. Now, owing to the presence of these marauders, over-fishing, poaching, and other causes, the greater part of the Itchen has deteriorated excepting where it is carefully managed and re-stocked in proportion to the numbers of trout killed off. To instance how improved conditions have influenced this river: in 1881 Mr. W. M. Corrie leased the Worthys portion of the Itchen. The total bag for that year was 7 trout and 1,760 pike, the following year 52 trout and 900 pike, and the next year 110 trout and 860 jack. The stock of trout has since then steadily increased, owing chiefly to the numbers of young fish which have been introduced, but the head of pike still fluctuates from 500 to 940 each season. The Upper Itchen, however, from its source to Winchester may be classed as good trout water, below Winchester moderate only, and in places hopeless under existing conditions. During the past ten years a good average day's sport on the Upper Itchen would yield perhaps two and a half brace of trout weighing about 1¼ lb. each. In 1901 in three and a half days one rod landed sixty-three trout, killed forty-seven averaging nearly 1½ lb. each, and returned sixteen, besides smaller fish. Among big bags, in 1878 Mr. W. M. Corrie killed eleven brace, chiefly with the red quill fly, no trout being kept

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under $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The average weight of these fish was $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Two baskets were filled, and as many good trout returned to grow bigger. In 1899 Mr. E. V. Corrie, his brother, killed in one day fourteen and a half brace averaging rather over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., the bulk of them being male fish, and he also returned seven brace of large female trout.

Speaking of the Itchen at and below Winchester, Major Carlisle ('South-west' of the *Field* newspaper), says that in 1861 dry fly fishing had already been practised for several years on the Itchen. The river teemed with trout, which averaged perhaps from 18 to 20 oz. each. Numbers were killed on the 'Old Barge' length at Winchester, and an angler of his acquaintance actually caught 400 brace in one season although he did not kill all of them. Flies were then tied on gut and were of great variety. Fishing went on all day and, in the summer, almost all night, much to the gratification of that worthy old fisherman, John Hammond, who used to say that the late fishermen were his best keepers, because poaching was impossible. When darkness set in the custom was to fish two big flies down stream, a method locally designated as 'streaking,' and it was seldom that it was practised in vain.

Parallel with the 'Old Barge' the long slow-gliding stream called the Mill-pond held numbers of large trout, which lay close to the banks all day and would hardly move for passers-by. They were generally caught at night by 'streaking,' many of them being trout from 2 lb. up to 5 lb. in weight. Those were the palmy days of the Itchen, but since then that part of the river has greatly deteriorated. The pike have gained access to the river, and the bed has been completely destroyed by digging out the gravel, ruining the spawning ground and forming pits to hold pike instead of trout. Formerly although no trout were ever turned into the river, the fishing near Winchester might justly claim to be considered the best in the whole of the Itchen. Now however it is just the reverse, and the palm must be awarded to the upper waters in the Alresford and Worthys district.

Two very large trout were captured some years ago on the Itchen, of one of them weighing 14 lb. taken at Alresford in 1868, a model was sent to the Fish Museum at South Kensington; and the other, known as the 'Monarch of the Itchen,' was killed at Dean-gate Mill, Winchester, in July 1888 and weighed 16 lb. 2 oz.

From Shawford downwards to Bishopstoke grayling are in fair abundance and of good

size, and the same may be said of the trout in the better preserved waters. Above Shawford however grayling are but seldom seen. Salmon run up as far as Bishopstoke and spawn in the carriers communicating with the main river. In olden times salmon seem to have been very plentiful in this river, but about 1838, when Mudie's *History of Hants* was published, the Itchen could not be called a salmon river, although a few were caught at the salmon leap at Wood Mill, South Stoneham. 'Not one salmon,' Mr. Mudie says, 'is now bred in any part of the river. All that make their appearance are "strays."' He further observes that these fish were previously so abundant in the Itchen that the well-known clause regarding the giving of salmon more than twice a week to apprentices was usually inserted in their indentures. At the present day the bulk of the salmon taken in the Itchen are caught in the salmon pool belonging to Lord Swaythling at Wood Mill where occasionally some fine sea trout are also killed both in the nets and with the fly-rod.

The fishing, generally speaking, on the lower reaches of the Itchen is now very poor owing to the increase of the pike, neglect, and damage done by 'kelts' after spawning. Small flies of the ephemeridae order have also diminished in numbers, and the same may be said of the Mayfly. An old fisherman of great experience on the Itchen, Mr. H. G. Green, relates the capture of two brace of trout in the Mayfly season some years ago, three of which scaled $12\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and two others were taken by a friend weighing 5 lb. and 4 lb. respectively. On two occasions he kept fourteen brace of fish, principally trout, with a few grayling, and one day after taking eight brace he returned all trout under $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. In 1885 the same angler killed a large number of grayling, the best twenty brace weighing 84 lb.

The Avon is not strictly speaking a Hampshire river, but it is the largest which flows through any part of the county and has a course not much shorter than the Itchen. Fish of all kinds abound in this river and attain a great size, owing probably to the unlimited supply of food and the big volume of its waters. Pike are killed up to any growable weight, and it has been recorded in the *Fishing Gazette* that at Fordingbridge, a famous pike station, the late Mr. Thomas Hughes took a great many pike of 20 lb. and upwards in weight. The bed of the river below Fordingbridge consists mainly of gravel and affords splendid spawning ground for trout and grayling, but unhappily

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these fish are, owing to neglect and the increase of pike, not nearly so plentiful as formerly. An old Avon angler of long experience says that in the early part of last century his father could on any fine evening in summer catch in the Fordingbridge and Breamore sections of the river as many trout and grayling as he could carry home, and this with a rod and tackle which any modern angler would disdain to use. These days are however now gone by, and although here and there big trout may be found, it is seldom that they will rise to a fly except during the Mayfly season, or perhaps very late on a summer evening when the sedge flies are abroad.

The coarse fishing in many parts of the Avon is excellent and the public waters are well patronized by anglers. At Ringwood, it has been said that every second roach will weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and veritable monsters in the shape of pike and perch have been captured between Ringwood and Christchurch. Chub are not indigenous to the Avon, but in 1860 or 1861 a pike fisherman released some two or three dozen of these fish in the Stour at Christchurch, which he had brought with him as baits for pike, and their descendants have since been occasionally seen even as high up as Downton. Christchurch salmon and eels have always enjoyed a great reputation for colour and delicacy of flavour and command a high price in the fish markets. The River Stour at Christchurch seems to possess but little attraction for salmon, and it is said that at least 85 per cent. of the salmon which enter the estuary at Christchurch and escape the nets at the 'Run' find their way into the Avon. The spring fish are often heavy, the largest authenticated specimen which weighed 53 lb. having been taken in April 1880. In the private waters between Somerley and the lower reaches of the river some fine salmon are annually killed with fly or prawn, and occasionally a few fish have been known to spawn as far up the river as Fordingbridge and Downton.

In 1897 king carp were introduced into the Avon and Stour at Christchurch by Mr. Alderman Newlyn of Bournemouth. The fish averaged about 6 in. in length when turned down. At the same time twenty of the same species were released which averaged from 2 lb. to 6 lb. in weight. In June 1901 one of these fish was caught in the nets at the mouth of the river. It was in splendid condition and actually weighed 16 lb. Assuming that this particular fish was one of the largest turned down it must have increased in weight 10 lb. in four and a half years.

In the minor Hampshire streams such as the Meon, the Hamble, the Loddon, the Lyde and the Whitewater, trout are plentiful in places but do not often reach the pound standard, excepting, perhaps, on the preserved waters of the Upper Loddon where sometimes a heavy fish is taken in the Mayfly season. On the Meon, between Wickham and Titchfield, several good bags have been made of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. trout during recent years both with the 'wet' and the 'dry' fly, and there is, moreover, no scarcity of water insects on these streams in favourable weather. Though the trout are small, the sport of its kind is really excellent. At one time salmon and sea trout besides coarse fish were found in some quantity in the Hamble river, and many were caught in the nets at the estuary as well as with the rod higher up stream.

The Beaulieu river, which empties itself into the Solent, also holds some pretty golden-hued trout, whilst, in the deeper pools, sea trout are numerous and large in size. A few years ago a sea trout was taken in the nets at Beaulieu Mill weighing 15 lb., and the capture of a sea trout with the fly weighing $11\frac{3}{4}$ lb. is on record, besides several others scaling over 10 lb. and upwards. In one evening two rods killed eleven brace of sea trout, three of which were over 6 lb. in weight, and, on another occasion, one rod took thirteen, averaging 2 lb. each. There are, however, neither pike nor salmon in the river. The extraordinary size attained by the sea trout has been attributed to the enormous quantity of food available at the mouth of the river, on which they regale themselves before they pass up through the automatic hatches at Beaulieu Mill.

Rich as Hampshire is in beautiful trout streams, there are also, here and there, within its borders several fine sheets of water whereon ducks and water-fowl innumerable love to disport themselves and where coarse fish abound. The Grange Lakes at Alresford have recently been emptied and the pike and coarse fish destroyed in order to make way for rainbow trout. The experiment seems likely to be a great success. Avington Lake, however, which lies near the Itchen a few miles below Alresford, still sends forth its legions of pike into that river, much to the annoyance of the trout fishermen in the neighbourhood. The finest coarse fish preserve is Sowley Pond, a large sheet of water near Lymington, and the splendid collection of stuffed pike, roach and tench, which are to be seen at Sowley House, bears eloquent testimony to the sporting capabilities of this pond. The heaviest

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specimen of pike killed with rod and line scaled 32 lb. 4 oz., but a fish was once taken in the nets which weighed 36 lb. There are also pike in this museum weighing respectively 26 lb., and 23½ lb., perch of 4 lb. and 3¾ lb. In 1892 twenty-two perch were caught with the worm in one day weighing 47 lb., and

tench of 4 lb. and 3 lb., and rudd of 2 lb. sixty-eight bream and trench on another occasion weighing 127 lb. Carp are plentiful in Sowley Pond and grow large, but they are said to be very difficult to beguile with any lure, however resourceful and patient the angler may be.

SPORT IN THE NEW FOREST

For several generations the New Forest has been a favourite sporting ground for the 'fowler,' as he was formerly termed. Its great woodlands, extensive bogs and wide heaths have always held a considerable quantity of wild game, and in the days when the whole forest was well stocked with deer the ground was very carefully watched, so that, although the preservation of ordinary game was only deemed to be of minor importance, a poacher of any description had not much chance of success.

Snipe and woodcock were then far more abundant than they have been in later years. Packs of fifty to sixty blackgame were common in several parts of the forest. These latter are now represented by only a few odd birds here and there, and though many efforts have been made by the introduction of fresh blood and by careful preservation to revive their numbers, only partial success has so far rewarded these efforts.

It was the practice in former years for the keepers to send weekly a hamper of game to his Royal Highness the Lord Warden. The usual rule was for two keepers to shoot together in the walk of one of them, and the whole forest was thus in turn laid under contribution. Some of these weekly returns are instructive as showing the large numbers of snipe in the forest, for it must be remembered that these men were not likely to be first-class shots and had only old-fashioned muzzle loading guns, probably in many cases with flint locks. They usually, however, had good dogs. Rabbits do not appear in the lists, for they were looked upon in those days only as perquisites of the keepers, and pheasants are evidently much more numerous now than they then were.

The weekly returns of the year 1845-6 amount without sundries to—

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Snipe | 300 |
| Blackgame | 41 |
| Pheasants | 68 |

Weeks that seem noteworthy are :—

Week ending 30 October 1846—

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Pheasants | 2 |
| Partridges | 4 |
| Snipe | 44 |
| Hare | 1 |
| | — |
| | 51 |

Week ending 4 September 1847—

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Blackgame | 12 |
| Landrail | 1 |
| | — |
| | 13 |

Week ending 21 October 1848—

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Pheasants | 3 |
| Partridges | 7 |
| Woodcock | 1 |
| Snipe | 44 |
| | — |
| | 55 |

Later in that season occurred a remarkable series of weeks, from 31 December 1848 to 30 January 1849, which give a total of 284 head of wild game, chiefly snipe and woodcock, killed 'for the pot' by the keepers only, exclusive of all the shooting that was going on at the same time by the guns of those who had the privilege of sporting over the forest for purposes of recreation. This probably was a period of heavy rains, during which the water meadows of the valleys of the Avon and the Test were flooded. This always drives the snipe in numbers to the high lands and heaths of the forest, and it is then that good bags are made, but it is not usual to find the sequence of good sport continued over so long a period.

The privilege of fowling in New Forest was originally confined to the verderers and master keepers of the forest, and to those residents and landowners who might be supposed to have an interest in preserving and maintaining the sport of the forest, which they were allowed under licence to enjoy free of charge and with only mild restrictions.

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Consequently an unwritten code of laws came into force, and the licensees became a police force among themselves, anxious and eager to report any breach of rule or act 'contrary to the true intent and meaning' of the licence. Many, indeed most, of the licensees held the privilege more as an honour and recognition of their station in life than as a source of sport or even as a 'means of recreation'; and since the 'instant and absolute forfeiture' was rigidly enforced, and no licence was renewed to any sportsman who was even suspected of a breach of rule, whether in spirit or letter, the fine old sporting principle of the concession was well maintained. But it was always a privilege reserved to the Crown by the Deer Removal Act, and granted directly by the sovereign. Rabbits were not considered as quite fair game. Winged game alone was the legitimate quarry, and principally in the form of wildfowl of all sorts. Pheasant preservation was then unknown.

In 1867 a change was made in the management of the shooting. The property of Claremont fell into the hands of the Office of Woods by the death of the tenant, the King of the Belgians. Queen Victoria desired to retain this property in her own hands, but as it formed a part of the Land Revenues of the Crown which had been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the House of Commons when the Civil List was settled, it was deemed necessary that some equivalent in value should be resigned.

The shooting of the New Forest was selected as an 'equivalent,' and from that time forth Her Majesty gave up the right to grant the licences to sport in New Forest, the power being transferred to the Office of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.

From the time of this arrangement the shooting became to some extent a matter of revenue, to be turned to the best pecuniary advantage possible.

A new licence was accordingly established subject to a fresh set of regulations and issued at the discretion and judgement of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, &c. The rules were revised and made more explicit while preserving the old principle of a privilege 'for recreation only'; but as a money consideration was now imported into the matter the contract had to be more clearly

defined, and the hours of shooting, the number of dogs to be used, the beaters to be employed and their character—all matters which had been tacitly governed by the spirit of the old rules—were now strictly laid down. The fee for the licence was fixed at £20 for a licence for a single shooter, and £30 for a licence which enables the holder to take with him a temporary guest in his house. The revenue obtained from these licences averaged about £800 a year for many years, but has fallen off since the use of the New Forest for military operations became extended.

Naturally an outcry was raised. Naturally also the forest began to be much more hardly shot over—rabbits were ruthlessly killed and all game diminished. This was met after a few years' trial by an increase of preservation. In 1880 for the first time pheasants were reared in the forest and blackgame were shortly afterwards imported. The former experiment was more successful than the latter, and every year since 1880 from 600 to 1,000 pheasants have been reared and turned out, not for shooting, but solely as a foundation of stock and a change of blood. Hence in spite of the increased shooting the amount of game, especially pheasants, has of late years been far in advance of the bags killed in old days.

As an example of what the forest shooting actually may be, we have obtained by the kindness of the Messrs. Wingrove of Langley House, Totton, a copy of their game book. Mr. H. F. Wingrove, the elder of the two brothers who for so long shot in company, may be termed the 'doyen' of the forest shooters, having held a licence for a quarter of a century without a break since his university days.¹ For part of that time he held either a single licence (£20) or one which enabled him to take out with him a guest (£30). After 1886 he shot in company with his brother, Mr. F. Wingrove, and in one year one of the brothers took out a double licence, so that in that year it was possible for the party to consist occasionally of three guns.

The figures set underneath the totals for each year represent the money paid for the shooting.

¹ Mr. H. F. Wingrove has now discontinued shooting in New Forest.

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A COPY OF MESSRS. WINGROVE'S GAME BOOK.

| | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pheasants . . | 3 | 14 | 29 | 19 | 51 | 21 | 40 | 29 | 27 | 15 | 32 | 51 | 38 |
| Partridges . . | 1 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 53 | 41 | 27 | 27 | 34 | 44 | 44 | 93 | 38 |
| Woodcock . . | 3 | 25 | 54 | 77 | 33 | 8 | 25 | 19 | 24 | 12 | 25 | 35 | 54 |
| Snipe | 44 | 103 | 83 | 254 | 307 | 358 | 184 | 150 | 181 | 107 | 86 | 104 | 187 |
| Hares | 3 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 14 | 46 | 24 |
| Rabbits . . . | 154 | 495 | 319 | 357 | 423 | 327 | 395 | 324 | 420 | 589 | 569 | 927 | 1166 |
| Ducks | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 30 | 14 |
| Teal | 3 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 30 |
| Pigeons . . . | 2 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 79 | 33 | 16 |
| Moorhen . . . | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Golden plover | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | 3 | | | |
| Green plover . | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Landrail . . . | | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Water-rail . . | | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Wigeon | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackcock . . | 4 | 10 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Quail | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 218 | 697 | 558 | 771 | 916 | 783 | 706 | 566 | 707 | 814 | 873 | 1345 | 1570 |

Licence fees . £20 £30 £30 £30 £40 £20 £20 £20 £20 £20 £40 £40 £40

| | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pheasants . . | 49 | 22 | 56 | 55 | 62 | 26 | 93 | 67 | 83 | 51 | 38 | 50 |
| Partridges . . | 58 | 42 | 47 | 146 | 135 | 21 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 94 | 81 |
| Woodcock . . | 52 | 21 | 15 | 25 | 11 | 31 | 22 | 25 | 38 | 28 | 12 | 22 |
| Snipe | 141 | 73 | 209 | 356 | 145 | 176 | 338 | 255 | 229 | 218 | 202 | 286 |
| Hares | 27 | 14 | 21 | 48 | 27 | 7 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 22 |
| Rabbits . . . | 810 | 616 | 793 | 674 | 866 | 1284 | 1059 | 1446 | 1555 | 1478 | 942 | 938 |
| Ducks | 42 | 64 | 20 | 24 | 43 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 28 | 25 |
| Teal | 50 | 35 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 31 |
| Pigeons . . . | 77 | 272 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 449 | 20 | 7 | 374 | 23 | 67 | 14 |
| Moorhen . . . | 14 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | | 5 | 2 |
| Golden plover | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | 7 | | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Green plover . | | | 3 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | | 2 |
| Landrail . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Water-rail . . | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Wigeon | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Blackcock . . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quail | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Total | 1330 | 1177 | 1202 | 1375 | 1325 | 2008 | 1634 | 1916 | 2377 | 1884 | 1425 | 1497 |

Licence fees . £40 £40 £40 £40 £40 £40 £50 £40 £40 £40 £40 £40 £40

There are not many forest shooters who have the energy and knowledge of the ground possessed by the Messrs. Wingrove; yet in some particulars their totals have been frequently surpassed. More than one single-handed shooter has beaten their record of 77 woodcock in a season, and that in various years, and as many as 150 pheasants have been killed by a single-handed shooter, and over 100 in a season many times by different men.

The particular variety of game of which a man may kill most depends on his own inclination and on the class of sport his dogs are best adapted to. In snipe Messrs. Wingrove did well. Their bags have not been beaten of late years; but we may quote another keen shooter, Colonel Austen, who, with only a small establishment of dogs and generally without a beater, averaged 138 snipe for ten years in succession. These may serve as an example of the modern sport

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which can be obtained in the forest. Rough and hard as it may be, it has a special charm for those who love the work of dogs and like to find their game as well as kill it. It would moreover in these days of high prices be difficult to find any place in the United Kingdom where sport of the same character could be obtained for anything like the same money. For all these reasons it is not surprising that in the lists of forest licensees the same names are found for many years in succession.

Fishing is not one of the special features of New Forest sport, although in the streams of the forest itself are to be found plenty of small brown trout, diminutive in size but excellent in flavour, and very good baskets have sometimes been realized, chiefly with the worm.

In Hatchett Pond, the fishing of which goes with the licence to sport in the forest, issued for shooting as well as fishing, there is a fair stock of bream and a few good sized pike; while Sowley Pond not far away, was perhaps one of the best preserves for coarse fishing in the country.²

The most ancient form of New Forest hunting was of course the chase of the deer, to which sport indeed the forest owes its original constitution.

Probably the original form of the sport was that of driving the deer with somewhat slow hounds, while the huntsmen armed with bows and arrows placed themselves at passes where the deer were most likely to come. It was while engaged in sport of this kind that William Rufus, according to tradition, met his death; and the spot, which through successive generations has been pointed out as the scene of his death, bears the stamp of probability upon it in this respect—that it lies in a comparatively narrow isthmus of woodland running between the inclosed and cultivated lands of the Domesday manors of Canterton and Minstead. These inclosures confine the deer to this narrow neck, and to this day a wild deer chased by hounds in that part of the forest will, if flying from east to west, or *vice versa*, almost invariably pass within shot of Rufus' Stone, which marks the scene of the tragedy.

When the practice of thus hunting deer became obsolete and 'hunting at force,' or with a swift pack of hounds alone, took its place is not accurately recorded. While early records establish the fact of frequent royal visits to the New Forest for purposes of hunting, the details of the sport are not set forth,

² Sowley Pond has now been drained, all its coarse fish destroyed, and is stocked with trout, which are beginning to give good sport.

and such records as exist point rather to the frequency of poaching than to legitimate sport.

The various assizes of the forest, held at Winchester and other places, teem with records of offences 'against the venison' of the forest. A remarkable case was that heard at Winchester 'on the morrow of St. Hilary, 8 Edward I, where the verderers and foresters say that Walter de Kanc' (who is presented for having taken one hart and six bucks) took venison at his own will at all times of the year when he was steward. . . . Concerning Walter, the verderers and foresters, being asked as to the destruction which the said Walter made for venison in the forest, say that he, and . . . others who were under him when he was steward of the forest, despoiled the forest of 500 beasts and upwards and sent the venison where they wished to different parts for the said Walter de Kanc'. For the trespass of the 500 beasts by him at his precept taken—£5,000, namely for each beast £10. For other beasts which he caused to be taken without number and without warrant and for the waste made by him of his bailiwick as well of venison as of vert, because it is not possible to estimate it—at the will of the king and queen. And for the trespass of the aforesaid malefactors by him placed there, for whom he is held to answer because they have nothing—so at the will of the king and queen.' When the value of money at that date is compared with its present worth, such a fine as one of £5,000 is indeed a colossal penalty, and when, in addition to this, the criminal's life and whole property is 'at the will of the king,' it does indeed show how stringent was the forest law and how heavily offences against it were punished, even when committed by persons in the highest places.

Hunting records however, beyond the bare chronicles of the visits of successive monarchs, are scarce. Charles I would appear to have spent some considerable time in the forest, as an order of 1638, signed by the Earl of Holland, refers not only to 'repairing and building of the great lodge called Rynefield,' but also to the 'making of bridges and causeways to secure his Majestie riding over the boggs and moores.' Many a huntsman of modern times has used and been thankful for the said causeways over the forest bogs, knowing but little of their origin.

A further order of the Earl of Holland in 1641 permits 'this noble French Lord the Baron of Vieville, second son of the Marquis Vieville, to hunt and kill with his hounds or beagles the game of hares within the said

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forest . . . for his recreation at reasonable times and in convenient places where herds of deer do not live [sic].’ It was in the time of Charles I also that an order was given to expend £1,500 ‘for the new building of diverse lodgings for our use and service adjoining to the old house at Lindhurst . . . and a stable to contain 40 horse.’ The building thus ordered, and completed by Charles II, is now the main portion of the ‘King’s House’ at Lyndhurst; the ‘stable for 40 horse’ has disappeared, but its dimensions seem to point to the maintenance of a large hunting establishment.

Although there are records of more than one visit paid by George III to the New Forest, the royal hounds seem to have been sufficiently employed in and around Windsor Forest. At this time the New Forest had assumed more the appearance of a deer forest, in the modern acceptance of the word, in which a pack of hounds would be out of place. The stock of fallow deer ranged from 2,000 to as many as 6,000 in some years, and were killed, when required, by fire-arms. The red deer, however, were not so common, and it was possible occasionally to hunt them. Accordingly in 1836 the Earl of Erroll, master of the Buckhounds, brought the royal pack to hunt in the New Forest, Charles Davis being huntsman. It is reported that 2,000 people were present at the meet at Lyndhurst. For several years subsequently the royal pack under successive masters of the Buckhounds visited the New Forest in the spring, and enormous crowds attended their fixtures. These visits of the royal buckhounds were the first revival, after an interval of several generations, of hunting deer ‘at force’ in the New Forest. Red deer only were hunted by this pack, and were harboured by the keepers of the forest who officially attended the hunt. An order issued by the Steward to the Lord Warden on 26 April 1848 runs as follows: ‘All the keepers must attend tomorrow morning, Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Bolton’s Bench, in their uniform, at 11 o’clock, to attend Her Majesty’s Hounds, without fail, and the keepers on the lower side must harbour a stag.’

In 1851 was passed the Deer Removal Act, which effected a complete change in the status of the New Forest. By the terms of this Act the deer were to be removed from the forest within two years, and its maintenance as a great chase or deer forest was to cease. The Queen’s hounds came but once more, in 1852, and took what red deer they could away with them. The rest of the deer were shot, caught in nets or in any possible manner,

and latterly were hunted by hounds as their numbers diminished, chiefly by packs collected from the bloodhounds, one or two of which were maintained by each keeper for the tracking of wounded deer. In this manner hunting of deer was more and more established as a forest sport. When the two years had passed by the New Forest deer, if not exterminated, were reduced to a very small number. But the more they were persecuted in the forest itself the more they sought for refuge in the vast woods belonging to private persons which border the forest and extend for many miles on the northern and eastern sides. Here they were temporarily safe, and gradually a sufficient number to form the nucleus of a breeding stock stole back into the forest and found secure resting-places in the large inclosed plantations which were springing up under the provisions of the very same Act which had decreed their extermination. Wild deer were thus never extinct in the New Forest district, and the deer which now roam there are the direct descendants of the original stock hunted by the Conqueror. With the great decrease in the number of the deer, hunting them became more possible, and there was a competition among the keen sportsmen of the neighbourhood for the privilege of pursuing them. Among the first to obtain permission were Captain Buckworth Powell, Mr. Hay Morant, and Mr. F. Lovell of Winchelsea. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley also had permission to kill deer, but he exercised it chiefly by the use of the rifle, aided by a single bloodhound, ‘Druid,’ which left a great name in the forest.

At length it became necessary to adopt stringent regulations for the sport, and the forest was parcelled out into sections within which each pack might draw for deer, though they were all unrestricted as to the line of chase. Matters settled down to the maintenance of two packs of deerhounds only, and those only ‘scratch’ establishments hunting for limited periods of the year. Gradually as the deer became fewer in number only one pack was used, this being sometimes that of Mr. Morant and sometimes Mr. Lovell’s.

Occasionally, too, a pack of harriers was invited to hunt the deer, and for three successive seasons Colonel Montresor brought his harriers for a time in the spring. Lord Wolverton’s bloodhounds also paid a visit to the forest in one year, but found the wild fallow deer rather too much for them.

Gradually, about the year 1870, it had become the practice for Mr. Lovell alone to hunt the deer each spring with such draft

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hounds as he could collect year by year, and many very good runs were obtained. The sport became very popular. The deer increased in numbers, and there was found to be a sufficient number to keep a pack of hounds employed during the full hunting season.

Accordingly about 1883 permission was obtained from the Commissioners of Woods to establish a regular subscription pack of buckhounds. Mr. Lovell's services as master were wisely retained, and a huntsman was employed to assist him. Robert Allen, a Yorkshireman, was the first professional huntsman to succeed Charles Davis. Very excellent sport was shown by him under the guidance of Mr. Lovell till 1893, when that gentleman resigned the mastership, and was succeeded by Mr. Walker, Allen still retaining the horn. In 1896 Mr. F. Kelly, of Northerwood near Lyndhurst, replaced Mr. Walker as master, and a year later, when Allen's health entirely broke down, Harry White, formerly huntsman to the Vine and the Dumfriesshire foxhounds, replaced him.

In 1902 Mr. Kelly gave up the pack, and was succeeded by Mr. O. T. Price, who again was followed by Mr. George Thursby³ and Captain (now Major) Timson as joint masters. Great pains have been taken to improve the pack, and they are now as effective a body as can be expected where the master depends on drafts and is unable to breed and rear hounds in his own country. The hunting season extends from August to May, excepting the month of October, when deer are rutting.

The New Forest can in no respect be termed a bad hunting country, since it abounds with quarry to hunt and can be successfully hunted by one pack or another. There are no difficulties as to crops or farmers, and, except for the breeding seasons of wild animals and the conditions of the soil as affecting the legs and feet of hounds and horses, there is no reason why the hunt should not go on in June just as well as in December.

In the interval comes the pursuit of the otter in the forest streams, which gives many a day's sport to the votaries of that branch of hunting. The reply of an old sportsman when asked what was the hunting season in the New Forest was to the point—'They are *sometimes* without a cry of hounds in June.'

To the true lover of hounds and of hunting the forest is a paradise. His only complaint is that owing to the thick plantations,

the dense gorse brakes, and early in the year the even denser fern, he cannot see as much of his favourites as he would wish. On this account hounds to succeed well in the forest must have plenty of tongue, not only to enable the huntsman to keep with them, but far more to keep the pack well together. They must also have courage, or what is technically termed 'drive,' to enable them to face the strong covert and disadvantages of the country. They are assisted in this by the good scenting properties of the forest. Where there is much heather and gorse, a 'side scent' is carried; that is to say, the fox or deer in brushing through the under covert leaves a scent thereon, which adds to and enhances the 'foot scent' left in ordinary country. By these various combinations, an opportunity is afforded to the breeder of hounds to form in a provincial country a pack which will distinguish itself when far better opportunities arise. This has been recognized by hunting men for many years past, for there are few countries in which so many packs have been formed and disposed of to advantage as in the New Forest. The packs of Mr. John Warde, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Codrington, Mr. Standish, Sir Reginald Graham, and Sir George Meyrick were all formed or practically formed *de novo* during their terms of office, while at its close they each and all realized very high prices, and in some cases left a mark upon the hound pedigrees of England.

The large plantations which were made about the middle of the last century have not, it is true, improved the country for the rider to hounds, but by providing quiet lying over many thousands of acres which were formerly constantly disturbed they have been the means of greatly increasing the normal stock of foxes, and the records of the hunt show that a far larger number have been habitually found and killed during the last thirty years than it was thought possible for the country to provide in the early days of the 19th century. In fact for ten years of that time—from 1885 to 1895—so numerous were the foxes that two packs of hounds were able to find employment, and the number of days was increased from three per week to a nominal four, which by-days often brought up to five and even six days per week.

Many of the older inclosures have become very hollow, and hounds can race through them as if over grass. About two-thirds of the forest is open heath-land, interspersed with valleys in which lie tussocky bogs, and with dense furze brakes on the higher land. In both of these foxes find excellent lying,

³ Mr. George Thursby now hunts the pack as sole master.

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and there is no prettier sight than to watch hounds owning the stale drag of a fox at the edge of one of these bogs, and steadily working it out till they rouse him in view of the field crowning the hills on either side of one of the long narrow glens in which the bogs are situated.

Still more attractive is a 'tuft' with the buckhounds, for here the steady hound-work is assured from the first, and may be prolonged till after infinite windings and patient hunting some noble buck bursts into view from the dense thicket where it has sought concealment for the day. And the sequel in either case is delightful to the lover of hunting, for hounds can both run at a tremendous pace over the wide heaths of the forest, and can show the beautiful intricacies of hunting on days when, in dryer countries, less favoured in the matter of scent, hunting would be altogether impossible.

The earliest records of fox-hunting of any kind in the New Forest are to be found in the churchwardens' accounts of Eling. '1675 P^d my Lord Sandis, his man 2 ffoxes heads 2s.' Again, '1691, to Mr. Cromwell's huntsman 1 ffoxhead 1s. 2d.' This Mr. Cromwell was the son of Richard Cromwell the 'Protector,' and married the heiress of Hursley Park. Hence his connexion with the county.

Modern hunting in the New Forest may be said to date, as is the case in most other countries, from the time of the establishment of fox-hunting on its present footing. This is at the outside some two hundred years ago—probably less. The New Forest does not seem to have been very far behind the rest of England, for we find in 1781 that Mr. Vincent Gilbert of Lamb's Corner was master of a pack of foxhounds. He appears to have been a gentleman of some repute in the sporting world and to have been quoted by Beckford himself as an authority on the science of hunting. But hunting the fox in the New Forest must have been prevalent at an even earlier date than that of the establishment of Mr. Gilbert's pack, for in 1784 the following curious notice or code of rules was issued by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Warden of the forest, in which he refers to other packs as having had 'liberty' to hunt in earlier times.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No Hounds are to be permitted to hunt in the Forest, except the Lord Warden's, and the Duke of Richmond's (if he should choose to come), but in the month of April, viz. from the 1st to the 30th, both days inclusive.

That no pack be suffered to go out more than three times in one week, and to prevent confusion

it is agreed that the Lord Warden's hounds are to hunt Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Mr. Grove's to hunt Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and no more than two packs of hounds to be in the Forest at the same time.

[It is necessary to remark that the Duke of Richmond had liberty from the preceding Lord Warden to bring his hounds, which was continued to him by the Duke of Gloucester, and was the only person who had permission to use not only the kennels and stables, but the King's house likewise, if his Grace should choose to come, which is very improbable.]

Then—Any strange Pack must give Way for the Time that there may be no more than two Packs at one Time.

The Earths not to be stopt till half past four in the morning and no hounds to be thrown off till five.

The Earths during the Month of April not to be stopt but by the Keepers or their Servants.

The Keepers have orders not to suffer any Fires to be lighted on the Earths, or any person to stand on the Earth to keep out the foxes. No Tarriers [sic] to be taken out, or foxes dug, in the Month of April.

A. Cunningham, Printer, opposite the Market House, Southampton.

The following covering letter was sent with this notice to Mr. Grove, who is referred to in the notice itself by Colonel Heywood, who was equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester:—

SOUTHAMPTON, *January 27, 1784.*

SIR,—

The Keepers and others in the New Forest having represented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester the great scarcity of Foxes at present in the country, He thinks proper to revise some regulations that were agreed to with the Duke of Richmond and Lord Eglington when they had liberty to bring their hounds in the Forest. He wishes also to add a little to the Regulations as the necessity appears greater at this time.

As your hounds occasionally have been in the Forest he commands me to send you a copy of the Regulation, and he hopes as the Forest Hounds will strictly adhere to them there will be no objection on your part.

The Lord Warden has given his name to Mr. Gilbert's Hounds, and for the future he will look upon them as the established pack of the Country, but does not mean to prevent your Hounds coming there under the enclosed Regulations.

I have the honour, etc

To Mr. Grove.

In the 'Records of the Old Charlton Hunt' we find a good deal about these visits of the Duke of Richmond's hounds to the New Forest, for it was the Charlton pack that came under his name there. They

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appear generally to have been in charge of Lord De La Warr, master-keeper of Boldrewood Walk, who resided in the mansion that formerly stood where the keeper's cottage—a fragment of the old house—now is. The hounds were kennelled at Boldrewood. Many letters, dating mostly between 1732 and 1749, from Lord De La Warr to the duke give accounts of stable and kennel troubles, of days of sport, &c. The hounds seem generally to have visited the New Forest in the early part of the season—about October, and returned to Findon in November. At this time the Duke of Bolton, who also occupied a master-keeper's lodge at Burley, appears also to have brought his hounds to that place when he was in residence there, and in 1740 he writes to the Duke of Richmond complaining (very naturally) that there was not room for both packs, and foxes were very scarce. Lord Eglinton, who resided at Somerley near Ringwood, had also a pack of foxhounds, with which he is accused in 1749 of encroaching on the Duke of Richmond's country. In such circumstances as these the hunting arrangements of the country must have become chaotic. It was high time for some one in authority to intervene, as the Lord Warden did by the letter above quoted. His only way out of the difficulty seems to have been to start a pack of his own, which he nominally did by 'giving his name' to Mr. Gilbert's hounds, and stopping all strange packs (except the Duke of Richmond's, under ancient custom) for all the season save in April only. Naturally the 'Lord Warden's pack' took precedence of all others, and left no room for further encroachment. From that day the members of the New Forest Hunt have worn the royal button of the Lord Warden engraved with the crown and stirrup, which privilege they shared with the keepers and other royal servants who were entitled to wear the royal livery.

Very conservative is the New Forest, for the successor to Mr. V. H. Gilbert was Mr. Compton of Minstead Manor, ancestor of a recent master. His term of office was only brief, and a committee followed him. In 1808 the famous John Warde, who by his successful masterships in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, lasting for thirty-five seasons, had earned the sobriquet of the 'Father of fox-hunting,' came in his old age to the New Forest. In spite of the loss of nearly all his hounds in 1814 from rabies, he bred a valuable pack of hounds, which he ultimately sold for a large sum. The name of one of his stallion hounds, 'New Forest Justice,' is one to which at the present day some

fashionable strains of blood throw back. Mr. Warde was succeeded by Mr. Sam Nicoll, who reigned for fourteen years, perhaps the most successful period in the history of the pack.

An excellent account of the sport shown by Mr. Nicoll and the character of his establishment is given by 'Nimrod' in the *Sporting Magazine* of October 1825. He was the guest of Sir Hussey Vivian, who then lived at Beechwood, not far from Lyndhurst, and seems to have entertained on a lavish scale. Foxes are said to have been scarce, and 'Nimrod' records that 'were it not for the kindness of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Warden of the Forest, the persons employed under the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Mr. Drummond, and a few others well disposed towards fox-hunting, there would not be a fox in the country.'

Fortunately the authorities in charge under the Crown have never failed in their support of hunting. In this peculiar fox-hunting country, of which about two-thirds consists of the actual forest, fox preservation has varied, and has fluctuated in the various manors and properties large and small which make up the rest of the country; but so long as the forest itself maintains a good stock of foxes, and hounds are free to hunt there, the sport is practically independent of outside support. From the date of Colonel Heywood's letter to Mr. Grove in 1784 up to the present day fox-hunting has flourished without a check, and it is due to the successive generations of Crown officers and keepers in charge of the forest that this excellent record should have become established.

Mr. Nicoll was succeeded as master by Mr. Wyndham in 1828, and he again by Mr. Codrington in 1838. Both gentlemen left names that are highly esteemed in the forest to this day as having bred high-class packs of hounds and shown great sport.

On Mr. Codrington's death in 1842 Captain Sheddon became master, and had to collect his pack and establishment at short notice. During his reign breeding of hounds was practically discontinued, and he relied upon drafts which he mainly procured from the Tedworth pack, then under Mr. Assheton Smith. Captain Sheddon was succeeded, after a most successful reign of ten years, by Mr. Theobald, who remained, however, for only one season, and was followed by the Rev. E. Timson of Tatchbury Mount, who acted as master for six years.

In 1860 Captain William Morant took the hounds. He was a son of Mr. John Morant

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of Brockenhurst Park, one of the largest proprietors in the New Forest. He hunted the hounds himself, and for nine years showed sport of the highest class. In 1869 Mr. W. C. Standish, who had previously been master of the Hursley, took the country. A thorough hound-man, he spared neither trouble nor expense in forming one of the most beautiful bitch packs that ever hunted the forest, and on his retirement in 1874 they realized a great price.

His successor was Sir Reginald Graham, who had lately been in office in the Tedworth country, and remained in the New Forest for four years. During his term of office the Duke of Beaufort's hounds visited the forest in the spring and showed no little sport.

Mr. Meyrick (now Sir George Meyrick of Hinton Admiral), a gentleman closely connected with the forest, took the mastership on Sir Reginald's retirement in 1878, and maintained the pack on a lavish scale till 1885, when, on his resignation, the country was for financial and other reasons divided into two parts. The western half was taken in hand by Mr. John Mills of Bisterne, who had for several years hunted a pack of harriers in that part of the forest, while the eastern portion was taken in hand by Major Browne of Hall Court, who hunted his own hounds. Each pack hunted two days a week, with occasional by-days. At this time also the buckhounds under Mr. Lovell were hunting two days per week, while after Christmas Sir John Thursby brought down his pack of harriers, so that there was truly no lack of hunting in the forest, and the difficulty for the residents was rather to find horses and leisure than to seek for sport which was daily at their doors.

Major Browne however remained in the forest for one year only, and in 1886 Mr. Bradburne of Lyburn, with John Dale, jun., as his huntsman, succeeded to the eastern portion of the country. He again was replaced by Mr. Stanley Pearce in 1889, and in 1891 Mr. John Mills resigned his pack of foxhounds, which was purchased by Sir John Thursby, who sold his harriers and took over the foxhounds of the western side of the country. These were admirably hunted by his son, Mr. George Thursby, later to be master and huntsman of the buckhounds. A pack of twenty-five couples of hounds had been purchased in 1885 by the New Forest Hunt Club, and these hunted the eastern half and were considered to be the foxhound pack of the country.

In 1894 Mr. Henry Martin Powell suc-

ceeded to the mastership of this latter pack, and in 1895 the western pack was given up, and the whole county reverted as heretofore to one pack kennelled near Lyndhurst, hunting three days in each week.

At this date almost the whole of England was, district by district, ravaged by an epidemic of mange among foxes. Pack after pack had to curtail its weekly days of hunting and its season by months, and the New Forest was no exception to the rule. So abundant however was the stock of old foxes that hunting held out (though there was scarcity of quarry) far longer than in many of the afflicted districts. But after two years of disease the stock became very short, and that 'great scarcity of foxes,' which was reported to the Lord Warden in 1789, seemed, after a lapse of over 100 years, to have again become a serious fact. But by the time that Mr. Powell, after a troublous and anxious period of mastership, had resigned the reins of power to Mr. Christopher Heseltine of Walhampton in 1899, there was little fear in the minds of those responsible for the care of forest sport but that the stock of foxes would shortly be as abundant as ever, and the results of the next year or two fully justified their prognostications.

Mr. Heseltine had not long assumed the mastership (in which he was assisted by his brother, Mr. Godfrey Heseltine, who hunted the dog pack) when, on the outbreak of the South African War, the brothers Heseltine were among the first to volunteer, and, their services being accepted, the Hunt was left something in the lurch. Mr. Heseltine however made complete arrangements for carrying on hunting till the end of the season, and invited the Hunt to make its arrangements for the following season.

A curious repetition of history then occurred. As stated above, when in 1800, by the sudden death of Mr. Vincent Hawkins Gilbert, the hunting arrangements of the country were thrown into disorder, Mr. John Compton of Minstead Manor stepped into the breach, and by accepting the mastership solved the immediate difficulty. So exactly 100 years afterwards, when by the force of circumstances the Hunt in 1900 was in a similar predicament, Mr. Henry Francis Compton, the descendant and successor in title of the M.F.H. of 1800, came forward in the same manner, and, being elected by acclamation to the position of master, carried on the New Forest Hunt with no less success than that which attended the efforts of the best of his predecessors in that office. Mr. Compton remained as master till 1905, when

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he was succeeded for two seasons by Mr. H. M. Powell, as master for a second term. In 1907 Mr. Walter de P. Cazenove succeeded Mr. Powell, and has done what skill and experience can do to raise the

sport to the highest possible level. Mr. Cazenove resigned the mastership in 1911, and was succeeded by Mr. Cooke Hurle, who had previously hunted the Dartmoor country.

CRICKET

The antiquity of Cricket in Hampshire, so far as important matches are concerned, is considerably greater than elsewhere in England. Hambledon, a small village in the south-east corner of the county, was the birth-place of first-class cricket. Cricket had been played elsewhere in England long before the Hambledon Club came into existence in 1750. The influence however of that club upon the development of the game cannot be exaggerated. John Nyren is the historian and recognized authority on the early history of the game. He was a friend of Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Vincent Novello, and Charles Cowden Clarke, and his book, 'The Young Cricketer's Tutor,' published in 1833, is delightful reading. The Nyrens were Roman Catholics and said to have been of the family of Lord Nairne, the Jacobite rebel. Richard Nyren, a well-to-do farmer, was the father of John Nyren and the captain and leader of the old Hambledon Club, and when he left Hambledon for London in 1791 the original club broke up. It had been on the verge of dissolution in 1770, following a run of bad luck. In 1771, however, at Laleham Burway, Hambledon defeated Surrey by one run and the career of the club was prolonged for twenty years. The great players of the club in the latter half of the 18th century besides Richard Nyren were, John Small, sen., a shoemaker and musician, who is said to have pacified an angry bull in the middle of a paddock by playing on his violin. His cricket balls were celebrated for their excellence, and Mr. Budd bought the last half-dozen he ever made at a guinea a piece; he was the best batsman of his time. Other notable members of the club were Sueter the wicket-keeper, Harry Walker, and Tom Walker, 'an unadulterated rustic,' who was what has since been called 'a stonewaller.' He once received 170 balls from David Harris, the best bowler of the day, and made but one run off them. William Beldham, a great all-round player but best as a bat, had a very long career, scoring well up to the last, and died, the last of Hambledonians, in 1862 at the age of ninety-six. John Wells, Noah Mann, David Harris, the greatest of underhand bowlers, are among the famous Ham-

bledon cricketers whose names and deeds are recorded in Nyren's book.

The Duke of Dorset, Lord Tankerville, Sir Horace Mann and Lord Winchilsea were the chief patrons of cricket in Hampshire at that time, and they gave employment to many of the leading players. The original Hambledon ground was a down called Broad Halfpenny, but in 1782 the club moved to Windmill Down. In 1908 a granite column commemorating the glories of the Hambledon Club was erected upon Broad Halfpenny, and in that year a match which was played between an eleven representing Hambledon and an England eleven was won by the former. For many years Hambledon against England was the great match of the year. But the old players of the club died or went away and Hambledon's position as leader and law-giver of cricket devolved upon the Marylebone Cricket Club, whose three grounds have all borne the name of 'Lord's' after the original proprietor, Thomas Lord. He, who died in 1832, was buried at West Meon in Hampshire, not far from Hambledon.

When the original Hambledon Club had broken up, Hampshire cricket towards the end of the 18th century and during the early part of the 19th was upon the wane. A few county matches were played, but the game was chiefly kept alive by Winchester College and the Gentlemen of the County, the latter including in their ranks several prominent Wiltshire players, e.g. Sir Frederick Bathurst and Mr. G. B. Townsend.

In the year 1842 the well-known player Daniel Day migrated from Surrey to Southampton and there opened the Antelope Inn and Cricket Ground. He was supported by Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne, Sir Frederick Bathurst and others, and the South Hants Cricket Club, then started under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlayne, practically formed the County Club until 1863. In 1863, Cambridgeshire having cancelled its arrangement of a match with Surrey at the Oval, the Surrey Club invited Messrs. G. M. and E. L. Ede and Mr. Henry Frere to bring fourteen of Hampshire to play Surrey to fill the vacancy. Surrey, then very strong and

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unbeaten that year, won fairly easily; but the revival of Hampshire as a cricketing county may be attributed to this match. A meeting was held at Southampton on 12 August when the County Club was formed with Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne as president and Mr. G. M. Ede honorary secretary. A return match was played with Surrey on the Antelope Ground in the following month when Surrey again won. But a start, however, had been made and in 1864 matches were played with Sussex and Middlesex as well as with Surrey, and a few county matches were played every year with moderate success. Between 1870 and 1880 Hampshire had several good amateur cricketers, notably Messrs. G. H. Longman, A. W. Ridley, F. E. Lacey (now secretary of the M.C.C.), C. Booth, and Dr. Russell Bencraft, and some useful though scarcely first-rate professionals. Southerton, the great Hampshire slow bowler, had thrown in his lot with Surrey. It cannot be said however that Hampshire was very successful, excepting perhaps in the season of 1876, and but few matches were won. In 1880 Captain E. G. Wynyard, one of the best cricketers in England, who afterwards became one of the mainstays of the county, first played for Hampshire and in the course of the next few years many large scores were made, Mr. Lacey particularly distinguishing himself by making 211 and 92 not out against Kent. The year 1884 saw the last of county cricket on the Antelope Ground, which was required for building purposes. Over eight acres of Banister Park were taken on lease from Sir Edward Hulse, and a new ground was made, the opening match being played there early in May 1885 and the first county match in the following month. Later the Hampshire Cricket Ground Company was formed and the freehold of the ground was bought. The completion of the scheme was largely due to Major Fellowes, who was ably supported by Dr. Russell Bencraft, Mr. H. K. Grierson, Colonel Wallace, and particularly by Mr. E. L. Ede, to whose energy and perseverance the club was indebted for a sum of 400*l.* which was obtained from the Southampton Race Fund when the races were discontinued. Hampshire was not strong at this time and for some years met with but little success, although Mr. Lacey made the remarkable score of 323 not out against Norfolk and Dr. Bencraft 195 against Warwickshire. There was a slight improvement in 1890, when Mr. H. W. Forster was captain. He was well supported by Mr. Lacey, Captain Wynyard, Dr. Bencraft and others of the old players, and by several new men

among whom were Mr. C. Robson (formerly of Middlesex) and Mr. A. J. L. Hill of Cambridge. No great advance was made until 1894 when Hampshire won 5 matches out of 6, and this success, due chiefly to the good batting of Captain Wynyard, Mr. H. Ward, Mr. A. J. L. Hill, and the professional Victor Barton, had the effect of securing Hampshire's elevation to the first class in the following season. In its first year as a first-class county Hampshire won six matches, but the next few years showed a considerable falling off in spite of great individual performances by Captain Wynyard and others. In 1898 Mr. A. J. L. Hill played a very fine innings of 199 against Surrey at the Oval and Major R. M. Poore made his first appearance for the county. The county was only fairly successful in 1899, but Captain Wynyard played consistently well, scoring 892 runs with a head score of 225 and an average of nearly 50. His doings were however surpassed by the extraordinary batting of Major Poore. Between 12 June and 12 August he played 16 innings, being not out 4 times, and made 1,399 runs with an average of 116·58; he made 304 against Somerset and over a hundred on six other occasions. Altogether this season he made 1,551 runs in 21 innings in first-class matches with an average of 91. Besides playing 20 county matches this year Hampshire played the Australians and had none the worst of a drawn match, a result which was in a great measure due to G. C. B. Llewellyn, a South African, who was afterwards for many years of great service to his adopted county. In 1900 Hampshire failed to win a single match. The season of 1901 was however the most successful the county had ever had; for this result they had largely to thank a new player Captain Greig, a most brilliant batsman who scored 249 not out against Lancashire, and Llewellyn, who, in addition to good batting, supplied what was sorely needed, good bowling. In 1906 after four disastrous seasons Hampshire made a great improvement, winning 7 county matches, and the general result of the season's play would have been still better if the full strength of the county had always been available. Hampshire depends much upon its Army batsmen, none of whom were able to play in 1907, but Mr. A. J. L. Hill and Mr. E. M. Sprot both scored well and were supported by a new set of professionals, some of whom could bat. Hampshire cricketers had good reason to be satisfied with the performances of the county eleven during the seasons of 1908, 1909 and 1910; the bowling improved and the young professionals

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have backed up the gentlemen in batting. In the year 1908 a remarkable feat was accomplished in a match with Northamptonshire when the Hampshire captain closed his side's first innings when still 24 behind his opponent's score, and afterwards won the match by 9 wickets. This was the first time such a thing had been done in the history of the game. In 1909 Mr. C. B. Fry, who was qualified by residence, joined the eleven to the county's great advantage, and Captain White, Llewellyn, Mead, Stone and Howell all batted well, while Mr. W. H. B. Evans of Oxford and Mr. H. C. McDonell of Cambridge and others, especially Newman, bowled well.

More than maintaining their improvement Hampshire won 10 county matches in 1910; Mr. E. M. Sprot, the captain, set a good example and the whole team played keenly for victory, their play both at the wickets and in the field being very attractive. Newman and Llewellyn bowled excellently and were well backed up by Mr. McDonell, Brown and Kennedy. It is to be regretted that at the close of 1910 Llewellyn severed his connexion with Hampshire to play for the South African Eleven in Australia.

Besides the County Club and 'first-class' cricket there was from an early date much

good club and village cricket in Hampshire. Winchester College has for the last century or so been a nursery for good amateur cricketers. The great William Ward was a Wykehamist, and the tradition of good play has been carried on to the present time by Warden Barter and Messrs. H. E. Knatchbull, W. Meyrick, A. Lowth, N. Darnell, V. C. Smith, W. Ridding, H. H. Gillett, H. R. Webbe, V. T. Hill, J. R. Mason and others. The old South Hants Club was for many years the leading club in Hampshire, until the County Club came into existence in 1863.

The United Service Club is very strong and the ground at Portsmouth has been the scene of many famous matches, while the Hampshire Rovers, who play at Hilsea, and the Hampshire Hogs and the Trojans, both of which clubs have their head-quarters at Southampton, contain many good cricketers and play club cricket of the highest class. The number of village clubs is legion. Winchester and Basingstoke can both put very strong teams into the field, and many private grounds are the scene of much of that most enjoyable form of the game, Country House cricket. Hampshire was the cradle of cricket, and there is still no county in England where more and better cricket is played.

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